

942.74
P22h






LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY
OF ILLINOIS

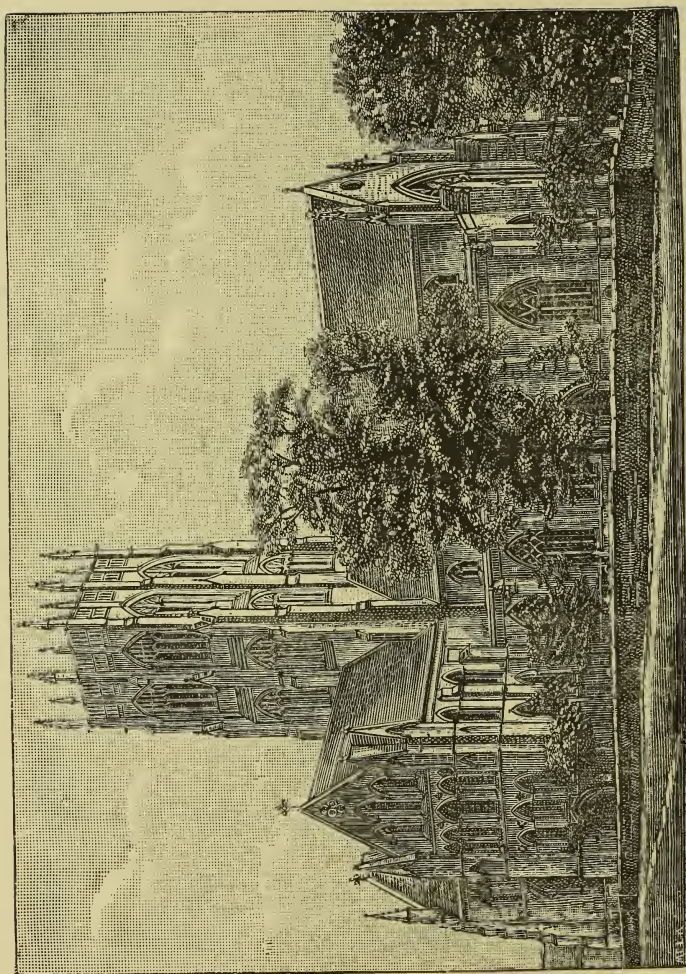
942.74
P22h





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/historyofancient00park>



NORTH WEST VIEW OF HEDON CHURCH.

THE HISTORY OF
THE ANCIENT BOROUGH OF
HEDON
IN THE
SEIGNIORY OF HOLDERNESS,
AND
EAST-RIDING of the COUNTY OF YORK.

BY
Godfrey Richard Park, Gent.



*"And oft conducted by historic truth,
We tread the long extent of backward time."*

HULL:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY W. G. B. PAGE, 77, SPRING STREET,
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1895.

DEDICATION.

TO THE

MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS

OF THE BOROUGH OF

HEDON;

THE VICAR AND CHURCHWARDENS

OF THE PARISH;

AND THE

PARISHIONERS OF HEDON GENERALLY;

THIS IMPERFECT HISTORY OF HIS ADOPTED TOWN IS RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.



“Whatever strengthens our local attachment is favourable both to individual and national character—our home—our birth-place—our native land. Shew me the man who cares no more for one place than another, and I will shew you in that same person one who loves nothing but himself.”

“It is,” says a local historian,* “a venerable and laudable usage for an author to introduce his subject to his readers with a few prefatory remarks intended to incite a mutual interest and a kindred sympathy in what both are about to explain together.” There is, perhaps, no subject which requires incitement more than local history, especially when that local history is confined to the small, but ancient, and, at one time, important, but now, comparatively speaking, the little known borough of Hedon. There is little in such a history to awaken an interest in the present generation, save, perhaps, those who

“List the legends of their happy home,
Linked as they come with every tender tie,
Memorials dear of youth and infancy.”†

At the same time it is to be hoped that few will be found to indorse the sentiment that

“The histories of a town, a nation, and a man, are little more than registers of human woe;”

* Barker's *Wensleydale*.

† Sir Walter Scott.

but many to appreciate the nobler sentiment of Southey, that

“Whatever strengthens our local attachment is favourable both to individual and national character—our home—our birth-place—our native land. Think for a moment what the virtues are which arise out of the feelings connected with these words, and if you have any intellectual eyes you will then perceive the connexion between topography and patriotism.”*

Little, comparatively speaking, was known of the history of Hedon previous to the researches of the late Mr. George Poulson, published in his *History of Holderness*, in 1841, from which History, and from such Records as are still in the possession of the Corporation, together with the Terriers and Registers in the Parish Church, the author has attempted to compile a more detailed, but still an imperfect, history of the Borough. He lays claim to nothing original—he professes only to be

“A gatherer and a disposer of other men’s stuff,”†

adopting the words of an old well-known poet : ‡

“All these things here collected are not mine—
But divers grapes make but one kind of wine ;
So I from many learned authors’ took
The various matters written in this book.”

The Author has thought it desirable for his own convenience, and, as he hopes, for that of his readers, to divide his subject into four divisions, viz., the Municipal, the Representative, the Topographical, and the Ecclesiastical history.

In the first (the Municipal) he has attempted to give a brief history of the ancient Corporation of Hedon, with an account of the various charters which from time to time have

* *The Doctor.*

† Wotton.

‡ Taylor (The Water Poet).

been granted to it and by which it is governed, and where materials have been found fragmental notices of some of those old Burghers who in their day and generation have been more or less distinguished, and who so

“Well seemed each of them a fair Burgess,
For sitting in a Guild Hall on a dais ;
And each one for the wisdom that he can,
Was shapely for to be an Alderman.”*

In the second (the Representative history) he has attempted a sketch of some of the celebrated men who have represented the Borough from the time of King Edward VI. to the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act in 1832, amongst whom will be found

“Proud names that once the reins of empire held.”†

The third division comprises a Topographical history of the town, with references to the several streets, public buildings, and lands in the parish. And in this division the Author has also attempted to rescue from oblivion some of the local customs which, until recent times, still lingered about the place, but which are now fast fading away, for Hedon differs not in that respect from almost all other ancient towns where

“Many precious rites
And customs of our local ancestry
Are gone or stealing from us.”‡

And in the last division, (the Ecclesiastical history,) the Author has endeavoured to give some account not only of the present noble fabric of S. Augustine, in his description of which he has drawn largely from an excellent little book published many years ago by the Rev. James Hare Wake, sometime Vicar

* Chaucer.

† Tickell.

‡ Wordsworth.

of Hedon, and the exhaustive treatise on the architecture of the building by the late Mr. George Edmund Street, R.A., and from such other sources as he has been able to gather ; but also of those churches which formerly existed in the town, all traces of which have now entirely vanished, perhaps in some degree a prey to that

“ Dark fanaticism which rent
Altar, screen, and ornament.”*

The Author takes the opportunity of most gratefully acknowledging the valuable assistance he has received from many friends, especially from Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, Mr. William Todd (the master of the Hedon Board School) and his son, Mr. John Todd, who have each of them kindly presented him with original drawings of places and objects of interest in the town and in the Church ; and Mr. John Evans for the plan of the parish he has gratuitously furnished. To Mr. W. G. B. Page the Author is under great obligations for his general supervision of the work during its progress, and for the compilation of a copious index, which adds so much to the value of local history. The Author also begs to acknowledge with thanks the readiness with which Mr. A. P. Iveson, the Town Clerk, has allowed him the inspection of the various charters and other interesting archives of the Corporation, and the courtesy of the Rev. J. H. Richardson, the Vicar of the Parish, for generously allowing him free access to the terriers, parish registers, and other documents relating to the Church.

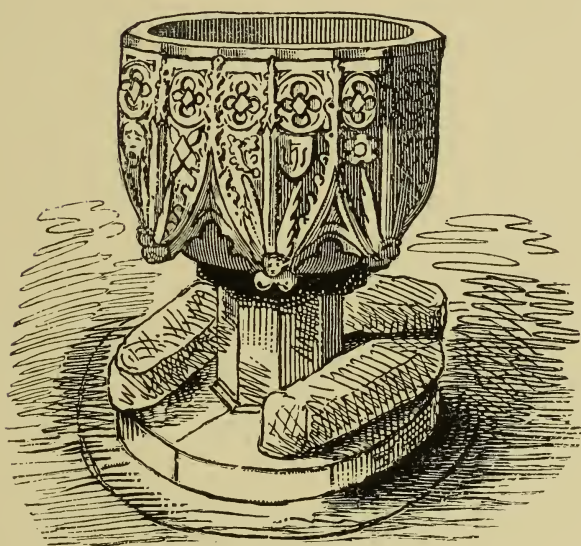
In concluding his prefatory remarks the Author adopts the words of a local historian †

* Sir Walter Scott.

† Grange's *Nidderdale*.

“Errors and imperfections of necessity the book will contain, as those are inseparable from all human productions.”

“Of all, those met rewards who could excel,
And those were praised who but endeavoured well.”



THE FONT.
ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, HEDON.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

North West view of Hedon Church,	<i>Frontispieec.</i>	
Font, St. Augustine's Church,	ix.	
Facsimile of King John's Charter,	15	
Hedon Corporation Seals,	27	
Baine's Half-Penny,	94	
Ald. Wm. Kirk, M.R.C.S.,	<i>To face</i>	123
Corporation Plate,	,,	125
Wm. Pulteney, Earl of Bath,	,,	165
Lord George Berkeley,	,,	170
Lord George Anson, R.N.,	,,	172
Christopher Atkinson (Savile),	,,	178
Col. John Baillie,	,,	187
Sir T. A. Clifford Constable, Bart.,	,,	189
Market Cross, erected 1733,	,,	205
Town Hall, 1698,	,,	208
Old Vicarage,	243	
St. Augustine's Church, 1784,	<i>To face</i>	244
Ground Plan, St. Augustine's Church,	,,	257
Nave Clerestory Windows, St. Augustine's Church	,,	267
North Transept Doorway, St. Augustine's Church,	,,	270
Bishop of Bathurst, N. S. Wales,	,,	276
Effigies in St. Augustine's Church,	287	
Plan of Hedon,	<i>To face</i>	304

T H E
HISTORY OF HEDON.



‘If favoured by fortune my lot it had been
‘To choose out the land I would live on,
‘Of all the fair countries I’ve ever yet seen,
‘The land I would fix on is Hedon.

‘The men are most rare and the women most fair ;
‘Of whatever the fancy is fed on
‘Kind Heaven has sent a most bountiful share
‘To those who inhabit at Hedon.

‘The strict bonds of friendship, the soft bands of love,
‘The passions which Bards have most said on,
‘The genial affections on Mortals can prove
‘Their influence nowhere like Hedon.

‘Then all to whom fortune hath granted this state
‘By liveliest gratitude led on
‘Enjoining the first of all favours of fate
‘Sing praise everlasting to Hedon.’—*Anon.*

THE Town of Hedon, at the present day, although it may present to the casual observer, or the careless traveller, few features of interest in a commercial or picturesque point of view, does, notwithstanding, possess many objects of interest to the Historian and the Antiquary.

The Parish is co-extensive with the Borough, and contains an area of 312 acres 1 rood 22 perches, with a population, according to the census of 1891, of 979 persons. The annual value of the whole of the property in the parish, in the year 1891, was £4,088 10s. 0d.

Hedon, the metropolis of the Seigniory of Holderness, is situate in a flat district, about three miles distant from the river Humber, and is bounded on the north and west by the parish of Preston, on the south by the parishes of Paull and Thorngumbald, and on the east by the parish of Burstwick.

Of the ancient state of Hedon, doubtless, once, a thriving seaport and mercantile town, the devastating hand of time has left us but few records. Its origin, the derivation of its name, its early history, its former importance, extent and population, are lost in obscurity. It has been affirmed by some that the original name of Hedon was Red Town, or Red City, and was founded by some British Prince previous to the time of the Saxons, but no proofs have ever been adduced confirmatory of this tradition. Mr. Thomas Thompson, an acknowledged authority on topographical subjects, says:

“In the name of Hedon we have a name of Gaelic Celtic, that is of Brigantian origin, ‘He’ meaning bold or daring, and ‘Don’ or ‘Dun,’ a castle or hill fort, and although no hill or castle exists there now, Leland in his account of Hedon, says: ‘Not far from the church yard, appears tokens of a pile or castle, that was sometimes the defence of the town. Thus, Hedon means The bold or daring castle.’”*

Mr. Poulson, the learned and indefatigable historian of Holderness, with much apparent reason, gives it as his opinion that the name of Hedon is derived from the Saxon word ‘Heda,’ a Port or small Haven.† It is, however, remarkable that no mention is made of Hedon in Domesday Book, although that

* History of Welton, p. 145.

† History of Holderness, Vol. ii., p. 105.

fact must not be taken as conclusive evidence that the town was not then in existence, for there are several similar omissions in that early record of the Kingdom ; it may have been described by some name by which it is not now recognised, or it may have been included in some of the neighbouring villages.

Leland, the well-known antiquary, has the following notice of Hedon :

“ *Heddon* hath beene a fair Haven Toun : it standith a Mile and more withyn the Creke, that cummith out of *Humbre* ynto it. The Se Crekes parting aboute the sayde Toun, did insulate it, and Shippis lay aboute the Toun : but now men cum to it by 3. Bridges, wher it is evident to se that sum Places wher the Shippes lay be over growen with Flagges and Reades : and the Haven is very sorely decayid. There were 3. Paroche Chirchis in Tyme of Mynde : but now ther is but one of S. *Augustine* : but that is very fair. And not far from this Chirch Garth appere tokens of a Pile or Castelle that was some-tyme ther for a Defence of the Toun. The Toun hath yet greate Privileges with a Mair and Bailives : but wher it had yn *Edwarde* the 3. days, many good Shippes and riche Marchaunts, now ther be but a few Botes and no Marchauntes of any estimation. Swarning and choking of the Haven, and Fier defacing much of the Toun hath beene the Decay of it. Sum say That the Staple of Woulle of the North Partes was ons ther. Treuth is that when *Hulle* began to flourish, *Heddon* decaied. The Erle of *Albemarle* and *Holdernes* was Lord of *Heddon* : and also of *Skipton* yn *Craven* at the same Tyme. This Erle had a greate Maner Place at *Newton*,* a Mile byneth *Hedon*, nerer to *Humbre* then it. for it stondith on the lower side of the Creke : and *Heddon* on the upper. Ther be two Cantuarie Prestes foundid by the *Albemarles* at *Newton*. The *Albemarles* had also a Castelle or greate Manor Place at *Skipsey* yn *Holdernes*, not far from the Shore, a vj. or vij. Miles from *Bridlington*.” †

Camden says, with respect to Hedon :

“ From this town runs out very forward into the sea a promontory, called by Plotemy OCELLVM, by us *Holdernesse*, and a certain monk *Cava Deira*,

* Newton Garth.

† Itinerary, Vol. i., p. 63-64.

Hollow Deira, as much as to say *Cava regio*, and in the same sense as *Calesyria*. In this the first place that offers on the turn of the shore is *Headon*, formerly, if we may believe report so apt to enlarge on truth, and which I do not refuse to credit, by the industry of merchants and application to the marine advanced to the highest pitch; from which, such is the uncertainty to which places as well as persons are liable, it fell by the nearness of Hull; and by the silting up of the harbour is so sunk as to have scarce the least traces of its former splendour; though King John granted to Baldwin, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, and to Hawise his wife, free burgage here, so that the burgesses should hold in free burgage by the same customs as at York and Nichol. It is now beginning to recover hopes of being restored to its former consequence." *

The authentic evidence that there were at one time three churches, together with the frequent mention, in old deeds and records, of the names of gates and streets which have disappeared or cannot now be identified, prove beyond all doubt that Hedon was, at one time, a town of much larger extent, population and importance than it now is. That Hedon was a place of considerable importance at the time that it received its first Charters in the early part of the thirteenth century, and that it occupied an important position amongst English ports, may be gathered from an account collected at the various English ports from the 20th July, 1203, to the 30th November, 1205; the following being the whole of the places at which duties were collected during the time stated.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
London - - - -	836	12	0	Southampton - -	712	3	7½
Boston - - - -	780	15	3	Lincoln - - - -	656	12	2

* Camden's Brit. (1806) vol. iii., p. 248.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Lynn- - - - -	651	11	11	Fowey - - - - -	18	15	11
Hull - - - - -	344	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Immington - - - - -	18	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
York - - - - -	175	8	10	Selby - - - - -	17	16	8
Newcastle- - - - -	158	5	11	Colchester - - - - -	16	12	8
Grimsby - - - - -	91	15	0	San.lwich - - - - -	16	0	0
Winchelsea - - - - -	62	2	4	Exeter - - - - -	14	6	7
Hedon- - - - -	60	8	4	Salford - - - - -	12	2	2
Yarmouth - - - - -	54	15	6	Oxford - - - - -	11	7	0
Barton - - - - -	33	11	9	Ipswich- - - - -	7	11	7
Dover - - - - -	32	6	1	Norwich - - - - -	6	11	11
Clichester - - - - -	23	6	7	Dartmouth - - - - -	0	11	0
Scarborough - - - - -	20	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whitby - - - - -	0	4	0*
Shoreham - - - - -	20	4	9				

Comparing the present value of money with the above amounts, the dues at the port of Hedon received during the period above mentioned would not be less than £1,000.

Many circumstances have contributed to diminish its importance. First, in the middle of the fourteenth century, (in the years 1348-9) a terrible visitation, known as the "Black Death," devastated Europe. In England about one half of the entire population was swept away. Among the clergy, the mortality was equally heavy. In the East Riding, out of ninety-five priests, only thirty-five survived. It is computed that two-thirds of the clergy were carried off by this fearful sickness. Hedon would no doubt fare like other places. This dreadful calamity will account for a large decrease in the population, and will account also for the extraordinary number of human bones found from time to time in the neighbourhood of

* The Trade and Commerce of Hull and its Ships and Ship Owners.

the church and the Market Hill. Then, in the year 1666, a great fire in the town, when many houses were destroyed which were never rebuilt, tended in a great degree to limit its extent and reduce the population. Then came the Parliamentary Reform Act of 1832, which deprived the Burgesses of the right of returning members to Parliament, and denuded the town of all the privileges and advantages of a Parliamentary Borough. Hence the Freemen, who had hitherto found it to their interest to be located in the town for the exercise of these privileges, finding their occupation gone, migrated to other places. Again, the making of the turnpike road to Hull, in 1833, and the opening of the Hull and Withernsea Railway, in 1854, each by affording greater facilities of access to the neighbouring town of Hull, greatly militated against the importance of Hedon as an isolated market town, and have had the effect of causing in a great measure the trade of the place to be transferred to Hull. Whilst the Cattle Plague in 1866, which practically closed the annual fairs and fortnightly cattle markets, destroyed the only remaining vestige of a market town. The words of the quaint old historian, John Leland, to whom allusion has before been made, written more than three centuries ago, will apply not only to Hedon, but to many other places familiar to us all.

“It has not the least shew of the grandeur it pretends to have had, which may teach us that the condition of Towns and Cities is every jot as unstable as the state and happiness of man!”

Notwithstanding its vicissitudes, its diminished importance, and its irreparable decay, there are yet to be found some who still

retain an attachment to the old place, and who still delight to dwell on the old associations connected with its history.

“ You may break, you may ruin the vase as you will,
The scent of the roses will cling to it still.”

Although Hedon is perhaps one of the smallest Municipal Boroughs in the Kingdom, a town which is neither prominent in general, nor conspicuous in local history, and a place unknown for political or social achievements ; yet it possesses, in common with all old places, records and evidences from which may be gathered in some degree a glimpse of the habits and customs of our forefathers.

A visit to an old house, though neither large nor pretentious, with its quaint contrivances and numerous offices, gives us a dim insight into, and enables us to form some slight idea of, the style in which substantial Burghers and Merchants of early days lived and flourished. The old thatched cottage with its mud walls, scant conveniences, and unsanitary arrangements, shews us how the peasantry lived in former times. Although the Board School has taken the place of the once familiar Parish School, memories of the past recall to our minds that venerable old building. We cannot fail to picture that all important personage, the parish school-master, a pompous old pedagogue in his quaint dress and time-worn wig, who, in addition to his daily occupation of forcing learning into the rising generation by the combined aid of ruler, rod, and foolscap, not unfrequently held the important office of parish clerk: an oracle consulted on all perplexing questions,

whether political or parochial ; in short, an institution next in authority to the Mayor, and in importance to the Parson.

“ And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew.” *

Again, a visit to the Town Hall also recalls memories of the past, and cannot fail to remind us of the stirring events that have not unfrequently happened within that building, especially during the exciting times of a Parliamentary election. We can easily realize a Pulteney charming the assembled Burgesses with his eloquent harangues. We can draw an imaginary picture of Lord Anson, the circumnavigator of the world, wooing and winning from the Burgesses of Hedon his first seat in the House of Commons. We may also call to mind a Guy, the Lord High Treasurer of England, the friend and favourite of King Charles II., lavishly expending both eloquence and money in influencing the political opinions, or, perhaps more strictly speaking, which was of more importance to him, the votes of the freemen of the Borough.

But in no place do the memories of the past so vividly present themselves, and awaken our interest, as when we enter the old parish church, that venerable fabric so long ago consecrated to the worship of the Almighty ; the place where our forefathers, generation after generation, trod the same aisles, worshipped in the same seats, listened to weekly admonitions from the same pulpit ; were baptised in the same font, knelt before the same altar, and were buried in the same old churchyard. The old

* Goldsmith.

parish church forms the strongest link which binds the present with the past; its associations can never fail to excite our warmest patriotism, as we contemplate the venerable pile, recalling, as it must, memories of the past, sometimes pleasing, sometimes sad. We cannot fail to be struck with admiration at the liberality displayed and freely evinced by our ancestors, in rearing so magnificent a building; and at the same time we cannot fail to deplore the puritanical fanaticism of a later age, when men, actuated by blind prejudice and gross ignorance, imagined they were doing God service by mutilating and destroying the beauty of those temples which, at so great a cost of time and money, the piety of our ancestors had reared to His glory and service.

“The civil fury of the time
Made sport of sacrilegious crime,
When dark fanaticism rent
Altar, screen and ornament.” *

It is a fact much to be regretted that a valuable collection of documents relating to Hedon has been, in some cases, probably accidentally, and in others wantonly, destroyed. The Rev. William Dade, in his collection of Documents relating to Holderness, and Mr. Poulson, in his *History of the Seigniorie*, both lament the destruction of these valuable documents. To quote the remarks of the latter gentleman: “A long chasm follows in the historical and statistical account of the Borough, and is accounted for by a great fire having occurred in the town, or as

* Sir Walter Scott.

it is said by the demolition of St. James' Church or Chapel ; perhaps it may be partly attributable to both, but from whatever cause it arose, the records and papers of the Borough were removed to a room over the vestry of St. Augustine's, where the roof was in such a state as to allow the rain to enter, by which many were destroyed. Charters, Deeds, Rent-rolls, Court-rolls, Inquisitions, Writs of Citations, Records of the Borough Court, Accounts of Proctors of Chantries, and of Masters of Hospitals and of Wardens of Churches and Chapels, as well as lists of Mayors and Bailiffs of the olden time ; open to the winds of heaven, these documents which lay in heaps, were from apathy and neglect, allowed to moulder and rot. In addition to these devastating effects, large quantities were used for lighting the vestry fires, and others taken by any persons whose inclination or curiosity induced them, to fill their pockets ; what is yet left is a mass of dirty and useless rubbish." This (continued Mr. Poulson) "is not only to be lamented as it regards the antiquities of Hedon, but from fragments met with, it appears to have contained important information relative to an extensive surrounding district."*

* *History of Holderness*, Vol. ii., p. 138.



Municipal History.



"A dusty heap
Of ancient Charters, books of evidence
Old blazon'd Pedigrees and antique Rolls."

—*Surtees.*

THE Popular and generally received tradition of the early history of Hedon, is, that it first obtained distinction in the reign of King Athelstan, who, it is said, visited the town on his return from Scotland, whither he had gone to punish Constantine, King of that country, for his treacherous conduct in the matter of Godefrid, by an invasion of his kingdom. The popular tradition is, that whilst proceeding on this expedition, the King determined to evoke the aid of that good old bishop, Saint John of Beverley, through whose intercessions many remarkable miracles had been performed. For this purpose the King proceeded to Beverley, to visit the sepulchre of the bishop. On his route to Beverley, it is alleged that the King received substantial aid from the people of Hedon. The intercessions of Saint John proved to be of the greatest service to the King, for, encouraged by a revelation from the saint, Athelstan crossed the river Humber with his troops, and vanquished the enemy. King Athelstan,

grateful for his success, conferred many important privileges and possessions on the church of St. John at Beverley. On this occasion tradition has it that King Athelstan paid a visit to the town of Hedon, and, in return for the aid that he had received from the inhabitants, granted to it a Royal Charter in the following few, but comprehensive words :

“ Als free make I thee
As hert may think or eigh see.”

In the poetical version of King Athelstan's original Charter to Beverley, granted at the same time (about 937-8), a similar couplet occurs :

“ Swa mikel freedom give i ye
Swa hert may think or egh see.”*

Hedon, at the time of the Norman Conquest, was granted, with the Seigniorship of Holderness to Drogo de Brevere, and was held by him as Lord Paramount of the Seigniorship as part of his fee, as will be found from the early Charters of the Borough, the privileges being always conferred on the over lord. Drogo de Brevere was a Flemish nobleman who came over to England, with William, Duke of Normandy, as an adventurer in the Norman expedition.† Earl Drogo, notwithstanding his being designated by Mr. Poulson as an adventurer, was, in all probability, a person of some importance in his own country; otherwise the King would not have bestowed upon him his niece, the lady Albina, in marriage, and given to him, by way of

* Poulson's *Beverlac*, p. 39.

† Poulson's *Hist. of Holderness*. Vol. 1., p. 15.

dowry with her, the Seigniory of Holderness. “Miles quidam valde probus et in armis probatus qui cum ipso in Angliam venerat Drugo de la Bouerer Flandrensis.”*

The earliest Charter, of which there is any authentic record, is that granted by King Henry II. to William, Earl of Albemarle, the then Lord of the Seigniory of Holderness, of “free burgage in Heddune to him and his heirs in fee heredity so that his burgesses of Heddun may hold freely and quietly in free burgage as my Burgesses of York and Nichol,” (Lincoln) “better and more freely and more quietly hold their customs and liberties.”† Burgage tenure implied a fixed rent in lieu of all services, and the right to devise one’s own lands and tenements.‡

It will thus be seen that free burgage was not by this Charter granted to the inhabitants of Hedon, but to William de Fortibus, the over lord.

The next Charter was granted by King John in the second year of his reign, A.D. 1200, to Baldwin, Earl of Albemarle, and the Countess Hawis, his wife (Baldwin at this time being Lord of the Seigniory of Holderness in right of his wife) which confirms the above charter of Henry II. The following is a translation of this Charter :

“John by the Grace of God, etc., Know ye that we have granted to Baldwine, Earl of Albemarle and Countess Hawis, his wife, free burgage in

* *Monasticon Anglicanum.*

† The right to hold lands and tenements by burgage tenure, that is by the service of burgage or as burgesses. (*Journal of the Archaeological Society.* xxvii. p. 741.)

‡ Merewether and Stephens, *Hist. of Boroughs.* Vol. i., p. 701.

Heddune to them and their heirs in fee and inheritance, so that their Burgesses of Heddune may hold freely and quietly in free burgage as our Burgesses of York or Nichol, better and more freely and quietly hold such customs and liberties as King Henry our Father to William, Earl of Albemarle by his reasonable Charter granted. Witnesses. William Earl of Salisbury, Hugh de Neville, W. de Vernon Earl of Devon, Wm. de Lanvalay. Given by the hand of Symon Archdeacon of Wells at Coneford the 13th day of December in the second year of our reign."

This Charter of confirmation was not granted gratuitously, for Baldwin de Betun required the Burgesses of Hedon to pay to the King seventy marks for the same.* The newly made Burgesses of Hedon, although left much to the mercy of their over lord, would doubtless be relieved by these charters from many galling services.†

In 32 Henry III., a Charter of free warren is granted by the Crown :

"The King to the Archbishops, etc., Greeting. Know ye that we have granted and by our Charter confirmed to our beloved and faithful Simon de Hedon, that he and his heirs may for ever have free warren in all his divers lands in his Manor of Hedon, so that no person shall enter or chase in them what belongs to free warren without permission and license of the said Simon de Hedon, under forfeiture to us of ten pounds."‡

By a Charter dated 56 Henry III., 1272, the King granted to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, who, in right of Aveline, his wife, was Lord of the Seigniorship of Holderness and their heirs for ever, a fair at their Manor at Hedon every year for eight days' duration, viz., in the eve of the day and in the morning of St. Augustine, Bishop, and for five days following.§ Merewether and Stephens give an

* Poulson's *History of Holderness*, ii., 105. † *Ibid.* 106.

‡ Merewether and Stephens' *History of Boroughs*, 552. *Gross' Guild Merchant* 1., 12 note.

§ 28th August.

Johannes de gra. Rex Angl. Dns. Hybery. Dux Norm. Aquit. & Com. Andegavi.
 Archiep. Epi. Abbat. Com. Bar. Justic. Vic. & Omib. Ball. & Decib. Just. Sate.
 Sciatz nos concessisse Baldewini Comiti Albemari & heredib. suis
 librum burgagium in Bedduna ex & heredib. suis in feudo & hereditate. ita q. Bar-
 gones eor. Beddune libe & quiete in libro burgagio teneat sic burgenses nri
 de Thorac ut & Hichot. meli & liberi & quieti teneat. illis consuetudinib. & libera-
 tibus. Sic Rex Henr. pat. nri Willmo Comiti Albemari p. carta sua. rationabi-
 lem concessit. Test. W. Com. Sarum. Hug. de Hauitt. W. de Waren. Com.
 Devon. Willm. de Lanualay. Dat. p. man. S. archid. Will. apud Cantford.
 xij. die Decemb. — Regn. nos. in Anno Secundo.

abstract of a Royal Charter of 1272, similar to that of Edward III., but no trace of it can be found in the Record Office.*

On 30th November, 9 Edward I., 1281, the King issued a precept to his beloved and faithful Thomas de Normanville, his steward, stating that the men of Hedon had lately besought him that he would demise to them that town. The King was willing to be certified concerning the state and value of the issues of the same town, and of the means and faculty of the men aforesaid, and whether it would be to the King's advantage, or loss, if he granted the same to them at farm. The King directed his Steward by the oath of good and lawful men of his Baliwick diligently to enquire how much the town is worth yearly in all issues, and whether the men of the town are poor or rich, and whether it would be to the King's advantage or injury if he granted the same to them at farm or not.

In obedience to this precept, an Inquisition was held before Thomas de Normanville. The jury assigned to the inquest were: Sir John de Carlton, William de Faulconberg, John Passmer, Henry de Preston, Knts., John de Drynghow, John de Camerynton, Alexander de Holme, William de Grymeston, Symond de Lund, William de Hoton, Henry de Wyveton and William de Holm, who certified upon their oaths, that if things remained as they then were, the town was worth £40 per annum, the underneath repayments deducted, viz., to each Bailiff 20s. per annum; two sub-bailiffs with a clerk, 20s. per

* Gross' *Gild Merchant*, i, 12, note.

annum ; in supporting two bridges, a windmill, a hall and a gaol 20s. per annum, if the town should be in the hands of the King. They said also upon their oaths, that the men of the town were reduced and poor ; and as to whether it would be to the advantage or injury of the King if the town be let at fee farm, they believed that, if let at fee farm for a space of time, it might be better for him ; and if not let to them in fee farm for a time they believed it would be injurious, because many would remove themselves from a town in which they were talliaged every year, That there were near the town (Hedon) two towns, viz., Ravensea, and le Hull, with good ports, increasing from day to day, and there they might dwell without being talliaged.

The next Charter, the great governing Charter of Hedon, “*Magna Charta libertatis villæ*,” was that granted by King Edward III., in the twenty-second year of his reign A.D. 1348, the King being then himself Lord of the Seigniorie of Holderness, whereby many privileges and liberties were granted. Previous to the granting of this Charter an Inquisition was taken at Hedon, on Thursday next after the feast of Saint Gregory the Pope in the year of the reign of King Edward III., from the Conquest (that is to say) of England, the twenty-second, and of France the ninth, before Nicholas Gower, Escheator of the Lord the King within the liberty of Holdernesse, by the oath of Edmund Wasteneys, John de Saint Martin, John de Veer, Robert Ingram, John del Gouxhull of Brustwyk, William de Saint Quintin, John de Sprotle, — Wyveton, John de Grymeston.

John de Cameryngton, Thomas de Preston and Robert Ernys, Jurors, who say upon their oath, that, it is not to the damage or prejudice of the Lord the King, or others, nor to the diminution of his farm of the liberty aforesaid of Holdernesse, if the same Lord the King grant to his Burgesses of the town of Hedon, in this the liberty aforesaid, that they may have to them and their successors the town aforesaid, with the liberties, rights, wastes, void places, and all other things to the same town howsoever belonging or appertaining to the Lord the King and his heirs as fee farm for ever, rendering therefor to the Lord the King by the year, at his manor of Brustwyk, thirty pounds at the feasts of Easter, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, St. Michael, and the Lord's Nativity by equal portions, saving always to the Lord the King a prison there, etc. That the Stewards and Bailiffs of the Manor of Brustwyk shall hold in the Hall of Pleas the Wapontake Court of Holdernesse, and that the same Burgesses and their heirs and successors shall have a commonalty among themselves who shall be able yearly to elect and create a Mayor Bailiffs, and other suitable ministers, etc. And moreover, that for the quiet and tranquility, as well of the men of the town aforesaid, as of merchants, there shall be a certain Seal to be ordained by the Lord the King of two pieces for taking recognizances of debts. That none of the Burgesses shall be impleaded outside the town. That the same Burgesses shall have these liberties of infangthef and outfangthef. That the Burgesses and their heirs and successors henceforth for ever shall be able freely to bequeath their land to whomsoever they shall please as

their chattels. That they and their successors shall be free of toll, etc. That the Burgesses and their heirs and successors shall not be placed on any assize juries or inquisitions outside the town. That the inhabitants and merchants shall be in gild lot and scot with the Burgesses. That the burgesses shall have the assize of bread and ale, and assay of measures and weights. That the Mayor and Bailiffs for the time being shall have the return of all writs, etc. That the burgesses and their heirs and successors shall be able to prosecute for claiming and having all the aforesaid liberties to the midstream of the Humber, so as not to intermeddle with the town of Paghilflete. And that they may have the first purchase of all merchandise coming to the port. So that the same burgesses and their heirs and successors shall render to the King and his heirs the said farm of Thirty Pounds and maintain the Hall of pleas, prison and bridges of the town. And they say that it was answered to the King that now is, from the town aforesaid, yearly during all the time of his reign at the most for Twenty-four pounds that is to say from farms, tolls, customs, assize of bread and ale, and other perquisites. And that the burgesses and their predecessors have used and enjoyed all the liberties aforesaid, by pretext of the charters made to them by the progenitors of the King from time whereof memory is not to the contrary, except the elections of Mayor, Bailiffs, and Coroner, judgment of felonies, returns of writs and recognizances of pleas. And they say that all the aforesaid liberties, if they be declared by special and express words, will be worth twenty shillings, by the year to the same burgesses for their quiet and

tranquility, lest they or their heirs or successors should henceforth be disquieted touching the liberties and customs aforesaid by pretext of the ambiguities of general words. In witness whereof to this inquisition the said Jurors affixed their seals.

The following is a copy of this Charter, extracted from the Records in the custody of the Master of the Rolls, pursuant to Statute 1 and 2 Vict., Cap. 94, and preserved in H. Majesty's General Record Office, London, to wit Charter Roll, 22 Edward III., pars unica, No. 24.

“Edwardus dei gra' Rex angl' et franc' D'n's Hib'n' Archiepis' Epis' Abb'ib' Priorib' Baronib' Justic' vicecomitib' prepositis Ballivis ministris et om'ib' fidelib' suis Sal't'm. Sciatis q'd cum p' cartas p'genitor' n'ror' quondam Regum Angl' quas p' cartam n'ram confirmavim' Burgensib' ville n're de Hedon infra libertatem de Holdernesse sit concessum q'd ip'i et eor' successores h'eant om'es libertates custumas et quietancias quas Cives civitatum Ebor' et Lincoln' h'ent p'ut in d'ca carta nr'a confirmac'o'is plenius continet'. Ac jam p'fati Burgenses n'ri dicte Ville de Hedon nob' supplicav'int q'd licet ip'i et eor' antecessores et p'decessores Burgenses Ville illius nonnullis lib'tatib' custumis et quietanciis in cartis p'genitor' n'ror' p'dictor' d'ct'is civibus Ebor' et Lincoln' f'cis plenius expressatis p'ut iidem Cives lib'tatib' custumis et quietanciis illis usi sunt et gavisi a tempore concessionis et confirmacois p'dictor' p'd'cis Burgensib' de Hedon ut p'tangit' confectar' semp hactenus virtute dictor' verbor' generaliu' uti consuev'nt et gaudere; dicti tamen nunc Burgenses de Hedon quominus ip'i lib'tatib' custumis et quietanciis p'd'cis uti possint ut solebant in div'sis locis tam p' ministros n'ros q'm alios impediti existunt et occasionati metuantq' p'textu gen'alitatis dictor' verbor' se sup dictis libertatib' et quietanciis posse decet'o inquietari frequentius et gravari. Velim' d'cas lib'tates custumas quietancias p' p'dicos p'genitores nr'os et nos sub gen'alitate verbor' sic concessas pro eor' indempnitate temporib' futuris p'ut in cartis dictor' Civiu' exprimunt' et specificantu' specificare et plenius declarare. Nos ad d'ca verba gen'alia in d'cis cartis ip'or' p'genitor' n'ror' contenta et ip'or'o verbor' intenc'o'em' necnon ad confirmaco'em' et concessionem n'ras p'd'cas d'cis Burgensib' n'ris de Hedon sup' p'missis ut p' mittit' f'c'as con-

siderac'em habentes ac volentes consideracione p'missor' et p' eo q'd p'd'ci Burgenses n'ri de Hedon quanda' annuam su'mam ultra firmam de qua nobis de eadem Villa hactenus responsum fuit nob'solvent in futurum nec non ob melioracionem ejusdem Ville quam cam'e n're reservavim' Volentes dictas libertates custumas et quietancias et ear' singulas specificare et expressare ac evidencius declarare concessim' p' nob' et heredib' n'ris et hac carta n'ra confirmavim' eisdem Burgensib' de Hedon q'd ip'i et eor' heredes et successores villam p'dcam cum p'tin' una cum lib'tatib' jurib' vastis placeis vacuis et omnib' aliis ad villam illam qualitercunq' spectantib' sive p'tinentib' h'eant et teneant sibi et successorib' suis de nob' et heredib' n'ris ad feodi firmam imp'ptu' Reddendo inde nob' p' annu' ad man'iu' n'r'm de Brustwyk viginti et quatuor libras de quib' nob' p' ip'os Burgenses hactenus p' annu' responsum fuit et ultra hoc sex libras annuas de increment' ad festa Pasche Nativitatis s'c'i Joh'is Bapt'e s'c'i Mich'is et Natalis d'ni p' equales porc'o'es Salvis semp' nob' et heredib' n'ris prisona ibidem de om'ib' prisonis quos ext' Villam p'dcam infra d'cam lib'tatem de Holdernessee ind'ctari et capi contig'it et om'ib' aliis p'ficiis de eadem prisona p'venientib' ac om'ib' novis redditib' p' nativos n'ros in eadem villa hactenus adquisitis et ibidem impostum adquirendis et q'd Senescalli et Ballivi n'ri et heredum n'ror' de p'd'co man'io de Brustwyk in aula p'litor' dicte Ville de Hedon' tenere possint Wapentachium de Holdernessee et alia p'lita forinseca tam de feloniis q'm de aliis contractib' et t'nsgressionib' forinsecis extra eandem villam infra d'cam lib'tatem de Holdernessee emergentib' quodocunq' eisdem Ministris n'ris videbit' expedire. Concessim' insup' p' nob' et heredib' n'ris q'd p'd'ci Burgenses et eor' heredes et successores d'cam aulam cum prisona in manib' suis p'priis semp' teneant et sustentent sumptib' suis p'priis ac etiam q'd iidem Burgenses et eor' heredes et successores co'itatem int' se h'eant et Majorem et Ballivos Coronatorem ac alios Ministros idoneos de se ip'is elig'e et creare possint annuatim qui p'stitis sacr'is p'ut moris est extunc ea faciant et conservent que ad officia Majoris Ballivor' Coronatoris et Ministror' hujusmodi p'tinent in eadem villa facienda et exe'cenda et etiam q'd p' quiete et t'nquillitate tam ho'i'm ville p'd'ce q'm Mercator' et alior' ad eandem villam confluenciu' quoddam sigillum in eadem villa h'eat' p' nos' ordinand' de duab' peciis ut est consuetu' p' recognicio'ib' debitor' ibidem juxta formam statutor' p' Mercatorib' editor' accipiend' et q'd major pars sigilli illius remaneat in custodia p'd'ci Majoris qui p' tempore fu'it et minor pars ejusdem sigilli in custodia cujusdam C'lici p' nos et heredes n'ros ibidem juxta formam statutor' p'd'cor' deputand' et q'd iidem Major et C'licus recognicio'es debitor' recipiant juxta formam statutor' eor'dem et recognicio'es ille' execuco'i debite

demandent' et eciam q'd nullus Burgensium ville p'd'c'e imp'litet aut imp'litet' ext'a villam p'd'c'am de t'ris aut ten' quetenentinfra eandem villam nec de aliqua t'nsgressionem in eadem f'c'a nisi coram Majore et Ballivis ejusdem ville et q'd iidem Burgenses h'eant infra lib'tatem ejusdem ville Infangthef et Outfangthef et q'd ip'i heredes et successores sui imp'p'm p' unu' vel duos l'ras patentes Co'itatis sui sup' hoc deferentes tam coram nob' q'm Justic' n'ris de Banco et quibuscunq' aliis Justic' Ballivis seu ministris n'ris et heredum n'ror Cur' et lib'tates suas exig'e possint et eam h'ere de om'ib' p'sonis reb' et querelis que ad ip'os et Curt' suam p' p'sentes p'tinent et q'd p'd'c'i Burgenses et eor' heredes et successores decet'o imp'p'm libere possint om'ia t'ras redditus et ten' sua que h'ent et sunt h'ituri in eadem villain testamento suo cuicumq' volu'int tanq'm catalla sua legare et q'd ip'i heredes et successores sui imp'p'm sint quieti de theolonio muragio pontagio panagio stallagio warvagio t'ragio piccagio cariagio seiagio lastagio cayagio passagio et om'ib' aliis p'stac'o'ib' p' totum regnu' n'r'm Angl' et alibi ubicunq' infra potestatem n'r'am et q'd iidem Burgenses et eor' heredes et successores r'one t'rar' et ten' in p'd'c'a villa existencium vel alicujus t'nsgressionis in eadem villa facte non ponant' in assisis Juratis aut inquisic'o'ib' aliquib' ext'a p'd'c'am villam capiend' et q'd om'es in p'd'c'a villa h'itantes et h'itaturi m'candisas ibidem ex'centes et lib'tatib' p'd'c'es gaudere volentes sint in gilda lotto et scotto cum Burgensib' p'd'c'is in tallagiis contribuc'o'ib' et aliis on'ib' et co'ib' totam Co'itatem ville p'd'c'e contingentib' et q'd d'c'i Burgenses et eor' heredes et successores non convineant' p' aliquos forinsecos sup' aliquib' appellis rectis injuriis t'nsgressionib' criminib' calumpniis et demandis eis impositis aut imponendis in d'c'a villa p'petratis aut p'petrand' set solomodo p' Comburgenses suos nisi Co'itas d'c'e ville fu'it in culpa de aliquo p'missor' vel res ip'a totam Co'itatem aut nos et heredes n'ros tangat et q'd iidem Burgenses heredes et successores sui namia capiant p' debitis suis infra lib'tatem ville p'd'c'e et q'd h'eant gildam suam m'catoriam et hansas suas in villa p'd'c'a et q'd p'd'c'i Burgenses et eor' heredes et successores p' totum regnu' n'r'm Angl' et potestatem n'r'm hanc h'eant lib'tatem videl't q'd ip'i vel eor' bona quocunq' loco in p'd'c'o regno et potestate inventa non arestent' p' aliquo debito de quo fidejussores aut principales debitores non extit'int et q'd ip'i Burgenses et eor' heredes et successores decet'o imp'p'm h'eant tam in p'sencia n'ra et heredum n'ror' q'm extra assisam panis et ivisie custodiam et assaiam mensurar' et ponder' ac alia quecunq' ad officiu' m'cati p'tinencia in p'd'c'a villa et t'nsgressores p'd'c'e assise panis et ivisie et defectus mensurar' ponde'r' ac alior' ad d'em officiu' m'cati p'tinenciu' modo debito puniant cor-

rigant et emendant. Ita q'd clericus de m'cato seu alius minist' n'r vel heredum n'ror' d'cam villam non ingrediant' ad aliqua que ad officium d'ci m'cati p'tinent in eadem faciend' vel exequend' et q'd p'd'ci Major et Ballivi ville p'd'c'e qui p' tempore fu'int h'eant returnu' o'im breviu' n'ror' et execuc'o'es eor'dem ac sumoniconu' de Sc'c'io ac cognic'o'es o'im p'litor' de t'ris redditib' ten' convenc'oib' t'nsgressionib' et contractib' quibuscunq' infra p'd'cam villam qualicunq' em'gentib' tam in p'sencia n'ra et heredum n'ror' q'm absencia sine occ'one vel impedimento n'ri vel heredum n'ror' Senescallor' Marescallor' ac alior' Ministror' n'ror' quor'cu'q'. Ita q'd iidem Senescalli et Marescalli de congie'oib' pre'dic'is de hujusmodi t'nsgressionib' convenc'o'ib' aut contractib' infra villam p'd'cam em'gentib' se nullatenus intromittant nisi dumtaxat de t'nsgressionib' convenc'o'ib' et contractib' in hospicio n'ro et heredum n'ror' et int' illos qui sunt de eodem hospicio f'cis et q'd iidem Burgenses et eor' heredes et successores p' om'ib' p'd'cis lib'tatib' calumpniand' et h'end' p'sequi valeant p' mediu' portum ibidem usq' medium fili aque de Humbre. Ita tamen q'd de villa de Paghelflete nec aliqua re infra d'cam villam de Paghelflete em'gente seu de ho'ib' ejusdem in portu de Paghelflete se in aliquo nullatenus intromittant et q'd h'eant pilloriu' tumbrillum et thewe in eadem villa de Hedon' et q'd h'eant primam emp'n'm o'im m'candisar' infra aquam portus ville p'd'c'e venienciu' quibuscunq' ministris n'ris dumtaxat exceptis. Ita semp' q'd iidem Burgenses et eor' heredes et successores reddant nob' et heredib' n'ris d'cam annuam firmam trigintalibrar' ad t'minos p'd'c'os ad man'iu' p'd'c'm et manuteneant et sustentent sumptib' suis p'priis d'cam aulam p'litor' et prisonam ac om'es pontes ad d'cam villam de Hedon' p'tinentes quos nos reparare solebam' et emendare p'visum Senescalli de Holderness qui p' tempore fu'it vel ip'ius locumtenentis imp'p'm. Quare volum' et firmit' p'cipim' p' nob' et heredib' n'ris q'd p'd'c'i Burgenses de Hedon' et eor' heredes et successores om'es lib'tates et quietancias p'd'c'as imp'p'm h'eant et teneant et eis gaudeant et utant' sicut p'd'c'm est sine occ'one vel impedimento n'ri vel heredum n'ror' Justic' Escaetor' Vice'm aut alior' Ballivor' seu ministror' n'ror' quor'cumq' hiis testib' ven'abilib' p'r'ib' I. Archie'p'o Cantuar' tocius Angl' primate W. Wynton' Ep'o Thes' nro R London' Ep'o Henr' Lancast' Will'o de Bohun Norht-Ric'o Arundell' Comitib' Mag'ro Joh'e de Offord' Decano Lincoln Cancellar' n'ro Thoma Wake de Lidel Rico' Talbot Senescallo Hospicii n'ri et aliis. Dat' p' manum n'ram apud West' sextodecimo die April' anno regni n'ri Angl' vicesimo secundo, regni vero ffrancie nono."

[TRANSLATION.]

“Edward by the Grace of God, King of England and France and Lord of Ireland. To the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Lieutenants, Barons, Justices, Vice-Lieutenants, Chief Ministers, Bailiffs, and to all his faithful Lieges. Greeting. Know ye that whereas by the Charters of our Progenitors formerly Kings of England which by our Charter we have confirmed, it was granted to the Burgesses of our Town of Hedon within the liberty of Holderness that they and their successors should have all the liberties, customs and acquittances, which the Citizens of the Cities of York and Lincoln have as in our said Charter of confirmation more fully is contained. And now our aforesaid Burgesses of the said Town of Hedon have besought us that although they and their Ancestors and Predecessors, Burgesses of that town had used and enjoyed some of the liberties, customs, and acquittances more fully expressed in the Charters of our aforesaid Progenitors made to the said Citizens of York and Lincoln, and had used and enjoyed such liberties, customs, and acquittances as the same Citizens from the time of the grant and Confirmation formerly made to the aforesaid Burgesses of Hedon and had always hitherto by virtue of the said general words been accustomed to use and enjoy the same, nevertheless now the said burgesses of Hedon are hindered and challenged as well by our Ministers as others so that they cannot use the liberties customs and acquittances aforesaid as they might and were accustomed to do in divers places, and they fear that by pretext of the generality of the said words they may be hereafter frequently disquieted and burdened concerning the said liberties and acquittances. We will that the said liberties, customs, and acquittances so granted by our aforesaid Progenitors and us under generality of words shall for their indemnity at all future time be specified and declared to be the same as are expressed and specified in the Charters of the said Citizens. And that the said general words contained in the said Charters of our said Progenitors and the intention of the same words may be known in our grant and confirmation made as is premised to our said Burgesses of Hedon upon these premises having had consideration thereon and being willing to have consideration in these premises and also because that our aforesaid Burgesses will in future pay a certain yearly sum beyond the farm which they have paid us, also for the improvement of the same Town Willing to specify and express and more clearly declare the said liberties, customs,

acquittances and every of them. We have granted for us and our heirs and by this our Charter confirmed to the same Burgesses of Hedon that they and their heirs and successors shall have and hold the Town aforesaid with the appurtenances together with the liberties rights wastes void places and all other things whatsoever to that Town belonging or appertaining to them and their successors of us and our heirs at fee farm for ever Rendering therefrom to us yearly at our Manor of Brustwyk Twenty and four Pounds which hitherto hath been yearly accounted for to us by the said Burgesses, and beyond this Six Pounds yearly for increase by equal portions at the feasts of Easter, the nativity of Saint John the Baptist, Saint Michael and the nativity of our Lord, saving always to us and our heirs the Prison there for all prisoners who shall happen to be taken and indicted outside of the Town aforesaid within the said liberty of Holderness, and all other profits arising from the same Prison and all new rents hitherto acquired and hereafter to be acquired from our Bondmen in the same town, and that the Stewards and Bailiffs of us and our heirs of the aforesaid Manor of Brustwyk shall be able to hold in the Hall of Pleas of the said Town of Hedon the wapentake of Holderness and other foreign pleas as well of Felonies as of other Foreign Contracts and Trespasses arising without the same Town within the said liberty of Holderness whensoever it shall seem fit to our said ministers. Moreover we have granted for us and our heirs that the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs and successors shall always hold and sustain the said Hall with the Prison in their own hands at their own proper costs. And also that the same Burgesses and their heirs and successors shall have a commonalty amongst themselves and shall be able yearly to elect and create from themselves a Mayor and Bailiffs a Coroner and other fit officers who shall take the Oaths as the custom is and from henceforth shall do and maintain those things which belong to such offices of Mayor, Bailiffs, Coroners, and officers as ought to be done and exercised in the same town. And also that for the quiet and tranquility as well of the men of the Town aforesaid as the merchants and others resorting to the same Town there shall be had a certain Seal in the same Town to be ordered by us of two pieces as is accustomed for the acknowledgment of debts there according to the form of the Statutes made for the reception of merchants and that the greater part of such seal shall remain in the custody of the aforesaid Mayor for the time being and the lesser part of the same Seal in the custody of a certain Clerk, to be deputed by us and our heirs there according to the form of the Statutes aforesaid.*

* These Corporate Seals were formerly made in two parts, the one fitting within the other; thus, the inner part, or block, would comprise the coat of Arms, the other would be



HEDON CORPORATION SEALS.

And that the said Mayor and Clerk shall receive the recognizances of debts according to the form of those Statutes and duly demand execution of such recognizances. And also that no Burgess of the Town aforesaid shall implead or be impleaded out of the Town aforesaid for any lands or tenements which they hold within the same Town nor for any trespass committed in the same town unless before the Mayor and Bailiffs of the same Town. And that the same Burgesses shall have within the liberty of the same Town Infangthef and Outfangthef.* And that they and their heirs and successors for ever by one or two of them bringing the letters patent of their commonalty thereupon produced as well before us as before the Justices of our bench, and whatso-

the rim containing the legend, into which rim the inner part was made to fit and fasten with a peg, so that no use could be made of the Seal without both parts being present. Hence the Mayor could not affix the official Seal, save in the presence of the Clerk appointed by the Crown; nor, on the other hand, could the Clerk issue any document under the Corporate Seal without the presence and cognizance of the Mayor.

The Ship in the large Seal is evidently of Norman construction, and refers to the period when the town was incorporated and is some proof that ships of this description frequented the port of Hedon.] The Common Seal of Scarborough bears a ship in the same form as the ship in the Seal of Hedon, with the addition of a watch tower and a star, the first Charter to the town of Scarborough, and the first Charter to the town of Hedon were both granted by Henry II., who began his reign in 1154. William-le-Gross, Earl of Albemarle and Holderness, being then Lord of both places. There is no doubt that in the 12th century, if not before, chartered communities had Seals by which to authenticate their proceedings. (Brady, on *Boroughs*, p. 52) The political institution of separate societies were called 'Universitates' as forming one whole out of many individuals or colleges from being gathered together. (Blackstone's *Commentaries*, Vol. i., p. 459.) and this seems to be confirmed by the inscription round the Seal of the Community of Burgesses of Hedon. The small Seal which bears the date 1598, in the reign of Elizabeth is doubtless the renewal of a Seal of a much older date, the words 'H Camera Regiss' in the legend indicates that Hedon was a King's port 'Regia Camera,' (Chambers of the King) being used in ancient records of the Havens or Ports of the King. The large Seal was the gift of Christopher Hildyard, Esq. the Recorder of Hedon, in the reign of Charles II., A.D. 1675.

* Infangthef was the right of trying thieves caught within a privileged district or Manor. (Bracton, ii., 540. Gross's *Gild Merchant*, ii., 408). The privilege, of Lords of certain Manors to pass judgment of theft committed by their servants within their jurisdiction. (Bailey's *Dict.*)

Outfangthef was the right to try thieves coming from other parts, but arrested within a privileged district. (Bracton, ii., 540.) A privilege enabling a Lord to bring to trial in his own court any man living in his own fee that is taken for felony in any other place." (Bailey's *Dict.*)

ever other Justices, Bailiffs or Ministers of us and our heirs may demand their courts and liberties and shall have the same of all persons, things and complaints which to them and their courts by these presents belong. And that the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs and successors from henceforth for ever may freely bequeath all their lands, rents, and tenements which they have or thereafter may have in the same town by their will to whomsoever they please as their chattels.^a And that they their heirs and successors for ever shall be quit of Toll,^b Murage,^c Pontage,^d Panage,^e Stallage,^f Wharfage,^g Tenage,^h Piccage,ⁱ Carriage,^j Seiage,^k Lastage,^l Keyage,^m

^a Formerly a man could not devise by will, lands which he had by descent, though he might those which he had by purchase. In certain Borough Towns the inhabitants might devise the house and lands which they had by descent, but this was a privilege which was claimed by the custom of the of the place. (Jacob's *Law Dict.*)

^b Toll. (Tolnetum, Saxon) The right to hold a market and levy market tolls; also the right to be quit of toll (Maitland's *Manor Courts* p. xxiii.; Gross's *Gild Merchant*, ii., 420) A payment in towns, markets, and fairs for goods and cattle bought and sold, this was anciently payable to the Lord of the market or town. (Jacob's *Law Dict.*)

^c Murage. (Muragium) Toll for the maintainence of the town walls. (Gross's *Gild Merchant*, ii., 412.)

^d Pontage. (Pontagium) A toll for the maintainence of bridges. (*Ibid* ii., 414.)

^e Panage (Pannagium) The privilege of feeding swine in the woods; also money paid for this privilege. (*Ibid* ii., 413.) Also a tax upon cloth. (Bailey's *Dict.*)

^f Stallage. (Stallagium) Money paid for permission to have a stall in a market or fair. (Gross's *Gild Merchant*, ii., 419.)

^g Wharfage. (Warvagium) A toll or duty for the pitching or lodging of Goods upon a wharf, or for the shipping them off. (Bailey's *Dict.*)

^h Tenage. (otherwise Groundage) A due for landing goods. A due in respect of the shore or land adjacent to a port. (Stuart Moore on *Foreshores*, p. 356.) A sum due for the necessary unlading of ships before they come up to the common quay. (Hale *de Portibus Maris*, Hargrave's *Tracts*, 74.)

ⁱ Piccage. (Picage Pictagium) Duty paid by a stranger in markets and fairs to break the ground and erect a stall. (Gross *Gild Merchant*, p. 413.)

^j Carriage. (Cariagium) Cartage due; impost on transport of goods through a country. (*Ibid* 397)

^k Seiage. (Segeagio Navium) Berth dues. (*Ibid* 417). Groundage of 'Sitting of Ships,' Ex penes. (Mr. Stuart Moore, F.S.A.,

Passage,* and all other payments throughout our whole realm of England and elsewhere wheresoever within our dominion. And that the same Burgesses and their heirs and successors by reason of the lands and tenements in the aforesaid Town for any trespass done in the same Town shall not be put on any Assize Jury or Inquests to be taken out of the said Town. And that all persons inhabiting or to inhabit in the said Town exercising merchandize there, and wishing to enjoy the liberties aforesaid shall be in Guild paying Lott and Scott† with the Burgesses aforesaid in tallages‡, contributions, and other common charges happening to the whole commonalty of the Town aforesaid. And that the said Burgesses and their heirs and successors shall not be convicted by any foreigners§ upon any appeals, charges, injuries, trespasses, crimes, claims and demands, imposed or to be imposed upon them or perpetrated or to be perpetrated in the said Town but only by their co-Burgesses unless the commonalty of the said Town shall be inculpated of any of the premises or things touching the whole Commonalty or us or our heirs. And that the same Burgesses their heirs and successors shall take distress for their debts within the liberty of the Town aforesaid. And that they shall have their Merchant's Guild and their Hanse|| in the

l Lastage. (Lastagium) Port duties of goods unladen. (Hale *de Portibus Maris*, 75.) A toll or payrent exacted in markets and fairs, perhaps for buying and selling goods by measure. (Gross' *Gild Merchant*, ii., 409.)

m Keyage (Caiajium) Dues for loading or unloading a ship. (*Ibid* 408.)

* Passage. (Passagium) Passage money, levied on merchants visiting markets and fairs. (*Ibid* 413).

† That is paying a share in pecuniary assessments, rates and taxes, customs and imports. (*Ibid* i., 54.)

‡ Tallages. Customs or imports. (Bailey's *Dict.*)

§ That is, any Justices or Authorities without the Borough; any person not a burgess or not enjoying the privileges of the Borough. (Gross *Gild Merchant*, ii., 404.)

|| Hanse. (Hans) A Gild or Mercantile Company. (Gross' *Gild Merchant*, ii., 407.)

The word rarely occurs except in the town charters, and then almost invariably with the Gild Merchant. (*Ibid* i., 192.) The term Hanse was commonly used to denote a mercantile tribute or exaction either as a fee payable upon entering the Gild Merchant or as a toll imposed on non-Gildsmen before they were allowed to trade in the town. Hanse house is regarded by Poulson as a synonym for Gild.

Town aforesaid. And that the aforesaid Burgesses and their heirs and successors throughout our whole realm of England and dominion shall have this liberty (to wit) that they or their goods in whatsoever place within our aforesaid realm and dominion found shall not be arrested for any debt for which they are not securities or principal debtors.* And that the said Burgesses their heirs and successors from henceforth for ever shall have as well in the presence of us and our heirs as without, assize of Bread and Beer† the custody and assay of weights and measures‡ and other things whatsoever belonging to the Office of Market in the aforesaid Town and shall in due manner punish, correct, and amend breakers of the aforesaid Assize of Bread and Beer and defects of measures, weights, and all other things belonging to the said Office of Market so that the Clerk of the Market or other officer of us or our heirs shall not enter the said Town to do or execute anything which belongs to the Office of the said Market within the same. And that the aforesaid Mayor and Bailiffs of the Town aforesaid for the time being shall have the return of all our writs and the execution thereof and summonses of the Exchequer and cognizances of all Pleas of lands, rents, tenements, trespasses, and contracts howsoever arising within the aforesaid Town as well in the presence as in the absence of us and our heirs without let or impediment of us or our heirs or the Stewards, Marshalls, or other officers of us or our heirs whomsoever so that the same Stewards and Marshalls shall in no wise intermeddle concerning the cognizance of Pleas of such trespasses, contracts, or covenants, arising within the Town aforesaid unless only the trespasses, covenants, and contracts to be made in the household of us and our heirs and between those who are of the same household. And that the aforesaid Burgesses, their heirs and successors shall and may be able to have prosecute and claim all the aforesaid liberties through the

* Previously to obtaining this Charter, a Burgess of Hedon might be arrested in any other town for the debts of a third person, if the creditor of that person could prove that his debtor was solvent. And the prisoner was left to his remedy against his townsman in the best manner he was able. (Poulson's *Holderness*, ii., p. 113.)

† The Statute of Bread and Ale, (51 Henry III.,) is termed the assize of Bread and Ale, and these are so called because they set down and appoint a certain Measure or Order in the things they contain. (Jacob's *Law Dict.*)

‡ The examination of weights and measures by Clerks of Markets.

middle of the Port there unto midstream of the water of Humber so nevertheless that they shall in nowise intermeddle with the town of Paghel-flete nor with anything arising within the said town of Paghel-flete or of the men thereof in the port of Paghel-flete. And that they shall have Pillory* Tumbrell† and Thew‡ in the same Town of Hedon. And that they shall have the pre-emption of all Merchandise coming within the water of the port of the Town aforesaid all our Ministers whomsoever only excepted. So nevertheless that the same Burgesses their heirs and successors do render to us and our heirs the said yearly farm of Thirty Pounds at the terms aforesaid at the Manor aforesaid and shall maintain and sustain at their own proper cost the said Hall of Pleas and the Prison and all the Bridges belonging to the said Town of Hedon which we were accustomed to repair and amend by view of the Steward of Holderness for the time being or his deputy for ever. Wherefore we will and strictly command for us and our heirs that the aforesaid Burgesses of Hedon their heirs and successors shall have, hold and enjoy all the liberties and acquittances aforesaid for ever and shall use the same as is aforesaid without let or impediment of us or our heirs or the Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs or other Bailiffs or Ministers of us whomsoever. These being witnesses: The Venerable Father J. Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England; William, Bishop of Winchester, our Treasurer; R. Bishop of London; Henry Earl of Lancaster; William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton; Richard Earl of Arundel; Master John de Offord, Dean of Lincoln, our Chancellor; Thomas Wake of Lidel; Richard Talbot, Steward of our household, and others. Dated by the hand of the King at Westminster the 16th day of April in the 22nd year of our reign in England, and the 9th year of our reign in France”

* Pillory. (Pilori) A wooden frame or engine, on which cheats or other offenders stood, to be examples of public shame. (Bailey's *Dict.*)

† Tumbrell. (Tumbrellium) An engine of punishment which, says Kitchen, ought to be in every Liberty that hath view of Frank pledge, for the correction of Scolds and unquiet women. Some authors make it synonymous with Ducking Stool.

‡ Thew. (old word) A Ducking Stool. (Bailey's *Dict.*)

Under this Charter, which in point of date is the second known Charter of incorporation granted in this country* the Town and Corporation have been ever since governed; and the £24 and the £6 mentioned therein are still paid to the Lord Paramount of the Seigniori of Holderness. The elections of Mayors and Bailiffs were, up to the passing of the Hedon Corporation and Borough Improvement Act, A.D. 1860, regularly continued. A Common Seal was adopted, which is still continued to be used. Previous to 1860, an exclusive jurisdiction was, and since that time a concurrent one with the Justices of the East Riding is in criminal matters still, preserved. The Freemen enjoy the privilege of being Toll free in all Towns in England, and up to the passing of the above-mentioned Corporation and Borough Improvement Act, the inhabitants were exempt from serving on Juries in the East Riding, and up to that time the Corporation maintained their own Prison, and even held regularly a Court of Quarter Sessions, although no Recorder had been for upwards of a century appointed; but the venerable Pillory, Tumbrell, and Thew, have become subjects of tradition.

Several Charters were subsequently granted to the Borough of Hedon, but most of them were simply confirmations of the preceding ones, viz.:

1st Richard II., A.D. 1377, which was a confirmation of the Charter granted by his grandfather, Edward III.

* The earliest Charter of incorporation of which any trace can be found is one by Edward III., to Coventry the next grant of a *Communitas* is to Hedon. (*Gross' Guild Merchant*, i., 93.)

1st Henry IV., A.D. 1399, which was also a Charter of confirmation.

2nd Henry V., A.D. 1413, confirming the three preceding Charters, made still greater concessions to the Burgesses, and conferred on them still greater privileges; for, after the usual words of confirmation, the Charter proceeds:

“And further of our more abundant grace at the request of the said Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses and to the end that they and their heirs and successors at all future time may be better able more freely and quietly to enjoy the benefit according to the purport of the said words* granting amongst other things liberties, and franchises granted by the Charter of Lord Edward late King of England our Great Grandfather. That the Burgesses of the Town aforesaid and their heirs and successors should not be convicted by any foreigners† upon any appeals, of right, injuries, trespasses, crimes, challenges, and demands imposed or to be imposed upon them or perpetrated or to be perpetrated by them in the said Town, but only by their co-Burgesses unless the Commonalty of the said Town should be inculpated of any of the premises or matters touching the whole Commonalty itself or us and our heirs. And we do grant and by our Charter confirm for us and our heirs to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses that they and their heirs and successors shall for ever have full correction, punishment, authority and power of inquiring, hearing and determining by the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said Town who now are or for the time being shall be of all and singular matters, felonies, complaints, defects, causes and other things and articles arising or happening within the aforesaid Town and liberty thereof which in anywise might or ought to be inquired of and determined before the keepers of the peace and Justices assigned or to be assigned to hear and determine felonies, trespasses and other misdeeds in the East Riding of the County of York, or before the Justices of Labourers, Servants and Artificers in the same East Riding, as fully and wholly as the Keepers of the Peace and Justices

* The same as those of York and Lincoln have.

† Persons without the liberties.

assigned to hear and determine felonies, trespasses, and other misdeeds in the said East Riding, or the Justices of Labourers, Servants and Artificers there heretofore have done, or in future may do without the Town and liberty aforesaid, without that the aforesaid Keepers of the Peace assigned or to be assigned to hear and determine felonies, trespasses, and other misdeeds in the said East Riding or the Justices of Labourers, Servants, or Artificers of us or of our heirs in the aforesaid East Riding shall in anywise intermeddle themselves concerning any matters, felonies, complaints, defects, causes or any other things and articles happening arising or contingent hereafter within the said Town and liberty. And moreover of our more abundant grace, we do grant for us and our heirs to the aforesaid Mayor and Bailiffs and Burgesses that they and their heirs and successors for ever shall have to their own proper use all fines, issues, forfeitures, and amerciaments whatsoever belonging or appertaining to the aforesaid Keepers of the Peace or Justices within the aforesaid Town, and liberty or in anyway arising from the same Keepers of the Peace or Justices to be levied and received by their own proper officers and ministers in support of the great fee farm which the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses are bound to render yearly, for the Town aforesaid, and for the support, reparation, and cleansing of a certain ditch running through the middle of the same Town called the "Flete," also other charge of the same Town daily arising and contingent. Provided always that our said grants so far as they relate to the new liberties and franchises in our present Charter contained, or other premises to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses by us granted as is premised, shall in nowise derogate, take from, damage or at any future time prejudice the Master or Keeper of the Hospital at Newton, for the time being or his successors or from the liberties and free customs which the aforesaid Hospital within the liberty of the town aforesaid from ancient time have had and used, or to the officers and ministers of the same, but that the said Master or Keeper and his successors shall have and hold their aforesaid customs and liberties and use the same by themselves their officers and ministers, and shall fully exercise and enjoy the same without the violation, or interruption of the said Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses or their successors whomsoever as fully and entirely in all things as the aforesaid Master or Keeper and his predecessors have been accustomed to use and enjoy such liberties and free customs before our said new grants in any wise notwithstanding. Dated at Westminster by the King, the Eighth day of February. These being witnesses: The

Venerable Fathers, H. Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England; H. Archbishop of York, Primate of England; our most dear Uncle; H. Bishop of Winchester, our Chancellor; and R. Bishop of Norwich; Thomas, Duke of Clarence; John, Duke of Bedford; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, our most dear brothers; our most dear Cousins, Edward, Duke of York; Thomas, Earl of Arundel; Our Treasurers; Richard, Earl of Warwick; our most dear Cousins, Henry Fitzhugh, our Chamberlain; Thomas Erpingham, Steward of our household, Knights; and Master John Prophete, keeper of our Privy Seal; and others.

The Charters amongst other valuable and interesting records having fallen a prey to the ruthless hand of the destroyer, it is only from inrolled copies that any information can be obtained. It appears, from a Charter 8th Elizabeth, A.D. 1565, reciting the several Charters thereby confirmed, that the following had been granted to the Borough, viz :

2nd Henry VI.,	- -	A.D. 1423.
4th Edward IV.,	- -	„ 1464.
8th Henry VIII.,	- -	„ 1517.
4th Edward VI.,	- -	„ 1551.
3rd Philip and Mary	„	1556.

8th. Elizabeth, A.D. 1565, is only a Charter of *inspeximus*, repeating and confirming the grants of the previous monarch: in other words, granting no fresh privileges, but merely confirming those in existence.

16th Charles II., A.D. 1675. Letters Patent, confirming former Letters Patent, of 3rd Charles I., recite that :

“Whereas our Town of Hedon in the County of York is an ancient and populous Town and for many ages now past hath been a Corporation or Body

Corporate and Politic, and that the Burgesses and Inhabitants of that Town had and then held, and enjoyed divers liberties, privileges, franchises, customs, immunities, pre-eminences, lands, tenements, possessions and other hereditaments. And whereas our beloved subjects, the now Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town aforesaid have humbly besought us that we would so far be willing to exhibit and extend our royal favour and munificence to the same Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses in the confirmation of all the ancient liberties and privileges thereof in such manner and form as well it might graciously appear to us expedient for the public good and better rule of the Town aforesaid, Know ye therefore that we graciously affecting the improvement of the Town aforesaid and the prosperous condition of our people there of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion do will ordain grant and confirm to the aforesaid Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses, their heirs and successors, the liberties, etc., lands, markets, fairs, etc., they then had and enjoyed. Provided always we will and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and strictly enjoin and command that the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Burgesses, Common Clerk, and all other officers and ministers of our Town of Hedon aforesaid and their Deputies and all Justices of the Peace now appointed or hereafter to be nominated that if they before being admitted to the execution or exercise of their respective offices have not taken their corporal oaths immediately after or following their election or appointment shall not in anywise be admitted to enter upon the same until he or they shall have taken as well the corporal oath commonly called the oath of obedience as the corporal oath commonly called the oath of supremacy. And that no Recorder or Common Clerk shall enter upon his office before they be approved by us our heirs and successors by a writing under our sign manual. Witness ourself at Westminster the Twenty-seventh day of May in the sixteenth year of our reign."

The last Charter granted to the Borough is that of 1st James II., A.D. 1685, whereby it is ordained that the Town of Hedon shall be and remain a free Town of itself, and the Burgesses and Inhabitants should thenceforth and for ever be at all future times a Body Corporate and Politic in deed, fact and name, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs and Bur-

gesses of the Town of Hedon in the county of York, with a Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs empowered to hold a Court for the trial of causes, debts, and trespasses within the Borough, and to maintain a Prison to hold such persons as they commit for debt felonies, and so forth. This Charter, after providing for the election of a Mayor, Aldermen and Bailiffs, Recorder, and Common Clerk, and declaring that the Mayor, Recorder, and two senior Aldermen, for the time being, shall be Justices of the Peace within the Town and precincts thereof, proceeds: 'More-over we will and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do grant to the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town aforesaid and to their successors for ever the advowson, donation, rectory and right of patronage to the Rectory of the Church of Sigglesthorne in our county of York, and all the Glebes, etc., to the intent that the said Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses and their successors from time to time hereafter as often as the Church aforesaid shall become void that they shall present thereto an Incumbent to the Church to be approved by us our heirs and successors by writing under the Great Seal of England. And further that the Schoolmaster of Hedon for the time being during the time he shall reside there shall have and receive the yearly sum of Forty Pounds, growing and arising from the profits out of the advowson of Siggles-thorne aforesaid, with a power reserved to revoke the grant of the advowson and Rectory at pleasure.' The Charter also provides for the holding of a fair at a place called St. Austin's Gate, on the Twenty-fifth of November, and at a place called

the old Market Hill, on the Second day of February in every year, for all manner of cattle, goods, and merchandise.

The grants made to the Town by this Charter do not appear to have been accepted by the Corporation. There is no record of the two senior Aldermen having ever acted as Justices of the Peace. The advowson of the Rectory of Sigglesthorne does not appear to have ever passed to the Corporation. And the fairs in St. Austin's Gate and the old Market Hill have not been held on the days mentioned for many years, if they ever were. Notwithstanding that this Charter (like many similar Royal Charters granted about this time to other Corporations) purports to have been ostensibly granted by the Sovereign 'of our special grace and mere motion,' it is, nevertheless, a fact that the renewals and confirmations of Charters were frequently made for a valuable consideration to the King by the Corporation receiving the same.* It is therefore possible that the Corporation of Hedon either not having the inclination, or the pecuniary means, of satisfying the King's requirements, declined, or neglected to avail themselves of the privileges and provisions of the Charter; but the more probable reason was that this Charter came under the designation of a 'void and spurious Charter.' It is a matter of notoriety that Judge Jefferies was sent at the instigation of the King and his adherents to enforce the surrender of the old Borough Charters and impose new ones against the will of the Corporation; the

* Poulson's *History of Holderness*, ii., p. 105.

object of the King being the subversion of the old Corporations and the substitution in their place of others nominated by the Crown, and nominated with such special discretion as to include virtually the nomination of the Borough members of Parliament. The King, in a vain and despairing attempt to remove the injury attaching to his cause by the granting of these new Charters, caused to be issued before his abdication a proclamation restoring the old Corporations by abrogating the new charters, hence these new charters were called 'void and spurious'*

The ingenuity of the King or his advisers on abrogating these Charters is interesting as shewing how tyrannous trespass and ignominious retreat can be equally clothed with a superficial appearance of judicial deliberation. The procedure of the grant of the new Charters had commenced with quo warranto proceedings leading by compulsion to the surrender of the old Charters. The legal fiction, by which the proclamation of the 15th. of June 1688 restored the Boroughs, was that unless the surrenders had been entered upon, record they did not in law amount to surrenders, and that a simple stay of proceedings constituted restoration. The proclamation also declare, that where in a few exceptional cases the surrender had been enrolled, the Borough affected should also be restored, upon application to the Chancellor, Attorney General, and Solicitor General. This declaration did not concern the Corporation of Hedon as

* From a note furnished to the Editor by Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge.

the surrender of its existing Charter had not been enrolled ; the Borough and the Charter therefore remained as heretofore.

In 18th Charles II. (1666-7), an attempt was made by Lord Dunbar, the then Lord of the Seigniorship of Holderness, by a suit in the Exchequer, to recover his manorial rights in the town of Hedon ; but after a considerable amount of litigation he did not succeed in obtaining any material advantage. The evidence given in the suit on behalf of the Corporation is valuable as confirming the fact that free burgage within the Borough was granted to the Lord on behalf of the Burgesses, and is also highly interesting as shewing that there existed as bounds or limits of the liberties of the Town five Crosses, viz., Maudlin Cross, Sepulchre Cross, Apeland Cross, Stockham Cross, and Twiers Cross ; that the ground between Maudlin Cross and Thirty Acres was within the liberties of Hedon ; that the closes from Apeland Cross along the Haven lying East of the new field were within Lordship of Preston ; that from Twiers Cross to the lane of Sepulchre's Cross were within the liberties of Hedon ; and that the lands between Stockham Cross and Apeland's Cross were also within the liberties of Hedon. From these particulars the probable localities of these five Crosses are not difficult to define.

The Corporation, up to the year 1860, consisted of ten Aldermen and two Bailiffs. The Mayor was elected annually from the ten Aldermen, on the Thursday next before Michaelmas day (29th September), at a meeting held at the Guildhall for that

purpose. The mode of election of the Mayor was in this wise ; the Burgesses being assembled in the Guildhall, the Mayor, Aldermen and Bailiffs retired to the Council Chamber, and there nominated two Aldermen as Lites,* one of whom was chosen by the Burgesses as the Mayor. The Bailiffs were also elected annually on the same day in a similar manner, the Aldermen and Bailiffs nominating four Burgesses as Lites, two of whom were chosen by the Burgesses by a majority of votes. The newly elected Mayor and Bailiffs were sworn in before the retiring Mayor and Bailiffs on the 29th of September. The Aldermen were elected for life, and chosen in a similar manner to the Mayor and Bailiffs. As a rule, the Aldermen served the office of Mayor in rotation. The latest elected Alderman was, however, usually chosen, and it was generally understood that no Burgess could be elected an Alderman who had not served previously the office of Bailiff. The Mayor and the two Bailiffs were Justices of the Peace, during their year of office. The Coroner for the Borough was also chosen by the Mayor, Aldermen and Bailiffs annually on the same day as the Mayor and Bailiffs were chosen, and was usually the ex-Mayor.

The following verbatim copy of the Ordinances relative to the election of the Mayor and other Officers of the Corporation and to the government of the Town, describes minutely the mode of procedure at such elections, the duties of the several officers

* A North Country word, 'a portion.' (Bailey's *Dict.*)

of the Corporation when elected, and the laws then in force for the government and well-being of the community.

THE ORDINANCIS.

ELECCIONE OF THE MAYRE.

Fyrst, Yt is ordenyd and accustomyd that ev'ry yeare of the Thursdaye next befor the Feist of Saynt Mighell th' archangell all the Burgeses that is of the Towne and Inhabiters ther shall at IX. of the cloke be in the Commone Hall payne to forfeite ev'ry Burges at maykes defalte wt'owt suche a resonable cawsse as the Mayre and Baylyffes at that daye ys chosyne will allow xld. And at X. of the cloke that daye the Maior and Crowner wt' the other of his Cowncell shall nayme two men to be that daye in Liet of the Mayre, and iiij men to be in Liet as Baylyffis. And when suche Lyets ar writtyn the sayd Mayre or Crowner shall fyrst tell to the Towne Clerke and cawsse hym writte whiche of them as is in lyet shalbe chosyn the Mayre by hyme, and so the Baylyffys and after the Clarke. The
 1 Mayre shall gyve his voys to the Crowner lykewyse and call to them the one Baillaye and wryt his sayinge and then call the other Baylyffe by himselfe. And ev'ry on of the Burgeses as thaye be called by them selffes and wryt ev'ry of ther elleccione and then the sayd Mayre and Crowner shall oppenly make ev'ry mans eleccione to be redde. And admitte them at haythe most voces to the office at he is chosyn unto. And if ther be ij. that hathe vocis in lyke many then the Mayre to gyffe another voice wher he thinketh most best for the comon-well. And ev'ry person chosyne to any of the sayde offices to stande. And then tayke his othe yf he be present or ells to be set in pr'sone to he wilbe sworne to his othe and to forfeit xli. becausse he refusyd to take his othe. And all other officers to stande for one holle yere and thay lyffe. And yf any of the sayd offycers die w'tin the yere then the com'one of Burgesis to choise other to occupye upe that yeare as in the sayme auctorite and rome as ware thaye or he that so dyed.

FOR CHOYSIN OF OFFICERS.

Also it is agreed and accustomed that when the Mayre and Baillyffes be chosyne that the said Commone of Burgesis shall chois Chamb'layns, Constables and all maner of other officers that thaye thinke convenie't to have in the Towne, and the Mayre and Crowner to admyt suche as is namyd as they thinke most best for the common well. And yf it happin any

2 Burgis to be chosyne onto any office for the common-well of the sayd
Towne and be not present then the Mayre and Crow'r w't th' advise of
fower or six of suche Burgeses as be chosyne of the Mayre's Counsell to set
or hyre suche one to occupie for hym that so is chosen to he come and
occupyee himseleffe. And the sayd officer so fyrst chosen to paye the sayd
Deputtye for his labur. It is forther agreed that yf the Mayre and Crowner
thinke at the Cominaletye make many wordes or that therbe parties takyn in
makyng any offyceer then to choise them as is beffor said by the Mayre and
Baylliffes the liet and to be of pollys by the Commonallty.

FOR APPERRELL. Item it is ordenyd and agreed that by the
Feast of Ester next after any Burges be
chosen Mayre that he shall have a gownde of grayvd collore and a velvet
typpit and honestly dobletyd hossed and cappyd. And so the Alderman or
3 Aldermen to go in suche lyke apperrell in company processions w't the
Mayre on princypall dayes frome Ester to Michellmesse except two principall
dayes be together. And that the said Mayre or Alderman fayll not but have
such apperrell by the sayd feast of Pasche next ensuyinge payne to ev'ryone
that wanttes to lose xxs. tociens quotiens.

4 Allso it is ordenyd and accustomed that the Baylyffs for the tyme
beyng shall have gownis of grayvd collar or ellys at the lest gownys of
other well colloryd cloithe other velvet Typpites or ells at the lest Typpettes
of Sercynet by the feast of Pasche the next after thay be in offes payne of
forfatur of ether of them that makythe default vjs. viijd.

FOR THE MAYRE AND BAILLYFFES TO MAYKE
THER CRYES. Allso it is agreed accustomed and ordenyd that
the Mayre and Baillyffes shall mayke ther oppen
proclamacion accordinge to the olde custome
5 so oft as thaye seme convenient: And that
ev'ry Burges wt'in this browghe attend the Mayre and Baillyffes
at ther proclamacion makyng payne to forfaitt at ev'ry tyme at any Burges
maykythe defaulte wt'out lycens of the Mayre or cawse resonable xiid

TO COME TO YE COURT HONESTLY ARRAYD. Allso it is ordenyd and accustomed that no
Mayre Balyf Crown'r nor Burges nor no other
p'rson of this Bur'gh come to the Court
6 but honestly arrayd that is to saye ev'ry Mayre Baillef and Crown'r honestlye

arayd w't gownys and other apperell as besemithe them. And ev'ry other Burges and other persone after ther degrees payne to fforfeit for ev'ry tyme so offendinge xld.

FOR MENDING
BRISTILLS OR HOWSES.

Allso it is ordenyd and accustomed that the Mayre for the tyme beyinge shall se that ther be two tymes in the yere two Questes empanelyd. And the sayd Quest to serche wheras any grownde lyes opone w'towt the Bristill of fence to the newsans of any other neboore or grounde. And also wher any howsse dekayes or goys to wast. And all suche grounde, howse or howses put under paynes to be amendyd by the next Quest go ther circuyte and suche groundes or howses as is not amendyd by the tyme lymetyd to set and put under gretter paynes ffrome circute to circuite to ffour circuites be past which is two years. And yf the owner or owners of suche groundes or howses or grounde or howsse willnot amende suche grounde or groundis, howsse or howsses be that fflower circuites be past,
7 then the Mayre and Bayllyffes for tyme beying shall mayke oppen proclamacione in the M'ket that the Owners off and suche grounde or groundes howsse or howsses come w'in a monthe of that proclaymaycyone and fynde surtie for all dewties belonginge to suche howse or howses grounde or groundis and paie all dewties behynde paine to forfate the said grounde or groundes to the Towne for ever. And the said Queste shall inquire if anye hurte be done againste the comone Ordynance and present theym that hathe note dressyd the heighwaies accordinge to the Maiore and Bailife comandemente. And also the Queste shall presente suche people as hathe pavements broken againste ther grounde and hathe not apparylled and mendyd suche grounde or cause them to be done accordinge to their dewties and set paines of suche grounde by there dyscrecyone to amende by suche da'es as they set by the next circuite. And that the Maiore faile note to se suche Ordyn'nce executed on paine to forfate ev'ry tyme xxs

FOR KEAPING OF
LANDIS TO THE HEIRE
COME TO XXI YEARES
OF AGE.

Also it is ordynned and accustomed that yf any grounde or groundis tenemt or tenemts come by bequeste or inherytance to anye childe man or woman beinge under xiiij yeres of aige and suche groundes or tenemt or grounde be w'thin anye p'te of the foure crosses of this Towne that the Maiore and Crowr shall as sone as they knowe anye suche land or tenemt seasse

and keape the same And set suche order that all suche groundes or grounde t'm'te or t'm'ts be sufficientlie upholden so far as the rents and p'fetes allow, and trewlie make suche an ordere therew'th that the said Childe maie have ac'mpt trewlie when he or she that hathe suche lands, grounde,
8 or tenem't cometh to the aige of xxi. yeres at the which aige by custome of this Broughe suche owners maie gyve and sell fee symple lande and if anye suche younge owner of lande, house, or grounde dye or they be xxi. yere of aige then the saide Maiore and Crouner or other to have keepinge of suche lande, house or grounde and shall gyve accompte to the said owner, excutor or mynystor ; Provyded alwaies that yf anye that ys of kynne to anye suche childe will fynde surtie sufficient by wryttinge to the said Maiore and Crouner that they shall paie and all suche as ys dewe to this Broughe for the saide groundes or grounde doo and upholde theym and trewlie gyve accompte after the fourme abovesaide that suche p'son or p'sons shall not be denyed to have the guydinge of suche grounde or groundes, howse or howses.

FOR THE REBUKINGE OF ANYE OFFICER. Also it is ordeynned and accustomed that yf anye Burgise or other p'sone or p'sons of this Boroughe rebuke the Maiore, Bailiye Crouner, or other heade officers, or anye of the xii. of this Boroughe w'th callinge theym anye viele name, as Extorcynner, Catyf, Bryber, Knave, or anye other evill
9 name that be-seames not suche an officer to be callide evrie p'son or p'sons so offenddinge to be ymprysonned by the spaice of one daye and one nyghte and to loose iijs. iiijd. for e'ry suche defaulte, and if one officer rebuke another w'th suche wordes as ys abovesaide then they that offendethe to losse for e'ry tyme vjs. viiijds. excepte yt be the Maiore or Bailife that speakethe to their officer for executtinge of their offices.

FOR WRONGFULL IMPRESSONMENTE Also it is ys agreed and accustomed that no Officer set no p'ssone nor p'ssones in presone except yt be ather by vertue of the comone Ordynance or by authoritye of the lawe or ellis by th'advise of vi. or iiij. at the leaste of thead Officers of the said Towne or of iiij. of the xii. that is of the Maiors Counsaill or ells for a cause reasonable. And yf anye Officer ympryssone anye p'son contrarye to this Ordynnance then he so
10 ymprysonned by vertue of this Ordynnance yf he bringe ane accyone againste theyme that press'nyd him in the Courte of this Towne shall recover for

ev'ry howre he was in pressone iiijd if he that was so ympressoned be an Alderman, and if he that was so ympressonyed be but a Burgise and no Alderman he shall have for everie howre he was ympressonyd contrarie to this Ordynnance ijd. And if anye forroner be ympressonyd contrarye to this Ordynnance he shall have for everie howre that he is in presson or soe ympressonyd jd,

<p>FOR THE INQUESTE THAT APPERTHE NOT</p>	<p>Also it ys Ordynned and accustomed that if anye p'sone that ys somonyde and distreynnede to passe of anye inqueste other between p'tie and p'tie or other inqueste for the Kinge and the Comonnaltie and</p>
---	---

11 apperythe not of the furste dystres he shall loise at the furste ijd. at the seconnde iiijd. and at the thirde vjd and soe ever dooble to the queste have passide. And if the queste passe that if anye suche be in the pannell be not presente in the Courte or the inqueste be swornne ev'ry one that make defaulte shall loosse at everie tyme ijd.

<p>FOR THE BURGISES TO COME TO THE COURTE OF LIETE OR SHERIFE-TORN</p>	<p>Also it is Ordynned and accustomed that everie Burgise and Inhabiter of this Boroughe above xii yeres of Aige appere affore the Maiore and Bailife at everie Sheryf-torne and ther be</p>
--	--

sworne the said Maiore and Bailife as is custome to ev'ry Lorde in Leite to paie when they be sworne ev'ry person jd. and if anye p'son absente theym-selves that hathe inhabyted one yere and a daie in this Boroughe then he so offendinge shall loose vjd so that the comone Se'ante have maide open

12 proclaymacyone through the Towne and ev'ry p'sone above xii yeres of aige and all suche as hathe purchassed lande or howse or that hathe anye lands comed to theym by inherytance or howse all suche t'appere afore the said Maiore and Baylife and to taiketh othe and to be sworne trewe ten'nte to the Towne and to upholde and yf anye suche inherytor or purchess'r absent themselves they so offendinge to loose for ev'ry tyme vjd and ev'ry ten'nte to paie for enttringe him ten'nte yf he be a burgise jd and if he be a foraner ijd and yf anye ten'nte make defaulte of sewtinge of the saide Courte at two tymes in the yere after that he or she be swornne shall be amercyde at everie Courte callide the Sheryf-torne or Courte of Liet iiijd.

TO INQUER BY INQUESTE
YF ANY P'SONE HAVE DONE
WRONGE TO THE
CHURCHE OR TOWNE.

Allso it is Ordynned and accustomed that
everie Maiore and Bailife in the furst p'te of
that yere they be in office shall putte on
queste charge to give knowleige to the saide
Maiore and Bailifs if anye that hathe bene

officer or officers or anye other p'sone at anye tyme before that yere hathe
counsellid or keapid any thinge frome the comone p'fet of the towne or done
anye thinge that ys againste ether the Churche or comonwelthe to there
owne p'fet in tyme of ther office or oth'r tyme w'thout lycens of the Maiore
or other lawfull authoritie or that hathe not maide ther accompte trewlie
13 and that the said queste shalbe charged to hyde no suche matter as is above
saide but so ffarr as they know therin to p'sente. And the Maiore and Bailifs
upon that p'sentment to set suche remedie and punyshement as vj. or iiij. of
of the xii of the Maiores Counsaill thynke reasonable and not to dryve yt
over vj. weeks after except yt be to tarrie of the Counsaill of the Recorder
of the Towne paine to forfate for everie suche defalte drewin ev'y tyme of the
said Maior and Bailifs yere by the Maiore xs. And if the defalte be in ether
of the Bailifs then they offending to forfate xs. wh' inquirie as nowe is
thought good to be put in the queste that inquireth the furste half yere of
waste and decaies excepte the Maiore and Bailifs for the tyme being will
ympannell a queste for the monste.

ALL SUCHE P'SONS AS
DOTH NOT P'FOURME THER
INDENTURS TO BE PUNYSHED
ACCORDING TO THER INDENTURE

Also it is ordenned and accustomed that the
Maire and Bailifs shall yerlie one tyme or twoe
tymes put and charge a queste to present
yf anye p'son or p'sons that hathe anye
howse or grounde or groundes taiken by

14 the Comone Seale and the taikers of suche grounde, house or groundes or
ther assignes have not p'formed their indenture or indentures, then all and
everye suche one so offendinge to be punyshed according to there indenture or
indentures excepte the Maiore and Bailifs be condicente of th'one half at the
leaste of theym that be of the xii of the Maiores counsaill set other order
in suche matt'r, and it be at the furste presentmente.

THAT THE BALLIFE AND
OTHER OFFICER BRINGE IN
THER RENTALL AND OTH'R
BOOKES ON PAIN OF XS

Also it is Ordenned and accustomed that
the Bailifs shall del'yer ther quyntance of
there payments into the Comone Chambre
ever w'thin xx daies that they have suche
quyntance and the last quyntance w'thin one

15 yere that they have bene in offyce. And also they shall se delyveride

or make to be delyveride into the saide Comone Chambre w'thin the said thre quarters of one yere all suche re'tall precedences or Townes Booke as they had in theire keepinge the tyme they wer in office and this lyke Ordynnance to be to the Maiore or Ch'mb'r'lains or anye other officer that hathe anye streictes rentall or booke to be delyvirid into the said Chambre w'thin the said tyme paine that ev'ry one that maks defaulte herin to forfeite for everie tyme xs.

IF THE MAIORE CAUSE
NOT OLD OFFICERS TO MAKE
THER ACCOMPT TO FORFATE
XS., & THE DEFALTER XS.

Also it is agreed and accustomed that the Maiore shall betwixt Candlemas and Maie Daie w'thin viij daies warnynge upon paine afforsaide call all olde officers that of custome the Maiore hathe some compte to pay to

- 16 gyve up there accompte w'thin a mo'the next after the purificasione of o'r Laidie and if anye accom'te be unmayde in defalte of the Maiore he to forfeite for everie accompte so unmayde in his default xs., and if ther be defalte in anye that shoulde make accompte so that ther accompte be not maide by that daie then everie suche p'son so offendinge to losse xs.

FOR ALLEGING AGAINST
ANYE OFFICER.

Also it is ordenned and accustomed that if anye p'son alege againste anye officer or saie that anye officer dothe wronge whereas no

- 17 wronge ys done in dead or alege or repound againste anye Comone ordynance or gov'mente of the Maiore or the moste p'te of the xii except yt be to the Maiore and Bailifes in the Comone hall wher yt maie be reformed and neid require that everie maner of p'son so offending to loase and forfeite for ev'ry tyme vis. viiijd.

FOR BURGISE TO GOO TO
HALL AT THE MAIORE'S
COMANDEME'T.

Also it is ordenned and accustomed that if the Maiore comande anye Burgise to go w'th his officer to the Hall and the said Burgise refuse the Maiore's comandemente then yt

- 18 shalbe lawfull for the Maiore to taik power to hyme and put suche offender or offenders in the preson that ys ordynned for offenders and there to keape suche offender or offenders duringe his pleasure and everie suche offender to loose vjs. viiijd. Also it is ordennyd that yf anye Burgis be in thall at the Maiore's comandemente and dep'te owt of the said Hall (except

it be to stanna marre* and retourne againe) yt everie suche p'son so offendinge shalbe punyshed as ye next above Ordynance and to loose his burgage for ever, except they maike therefor a newe fyne.

FOR THE MAIORE TO
COMANDE THE CHAMB'R-
LANES TO LAIE OUT
SILVER.

Also it is ordenned and accustomed that the Maiore shall comande the Ch'mb'r'lains or either of theym to ley owt anye sylver that he thinke ys neadfull for the comonaltie or for the Towne's use and if they or ether of theym

refuse that to do then the Maiore to sett theym in presone ther to remayne to they or ether of them so being in presone will fulfyll the said

- 19 Maiore's comandement in layeing downe sylver, provided alwaies that yf the Maiore se not the said Ch'mbe'r'lains or ether of theym paide or contented w'thin ther yere or a qu'rtr after suche sylver as the said Maiore hathe comanded ether of theym to laye owte. That then it is ordennyd that if the said Ch'mb'r'lains or ether of theym sew the said Maiore for such money as ether of theym ys unpaide or agreed for that they or ether of theym that so sewis shall recover their money of the said Maiore by virtue of this ordynance.

THE BAILIFS NOT TO GO
OVER THRE TYMS OR THEY
DISTREYNE

Also it is Ordennyd and accustomed that the Bailifs shall not goo over thre sev'all tymes for anye rente or other dewties that they be charged w'th except they distreyne ether the

- 20 bodies or goods of ther debtors and set theym in presone tyll they be paide and if the Bailife go after them thre tymes and distreine not for their dewties so that the daie of payment be paste and that y'r be two daies so betwixt so going and another and also that they mighte have had a lawfull dystres then the said Bailife to lose xs. Also of the Bailife forbear anye p'son more one than another it executiing this Ordynance then they to forfate for everie suche defaulte xs.

THAT EV'RY P'SON ATTEND
ON THE MAIORE WHEN
THEY HEIR YE COMON
21 BELL KNYLL

Also it is Ordennyd and accustomed that ev'ry inheritor of this Boroughe shall come to the Maiore w'th his beste weapon if he hear the Comon bell kynll if any p'son offende herin & be found gyltie by an inqueste & have none excuse reasonable everie p'sone so offending shall have a weke ympreson-

* Causa Necessitatis Naturæ.

ment and loose vjs. viiij. so ofte as any p'son or p'sons maketh ther defaulte.

FOR THE SHERYFS
ATTENDANCE.

Also it is ordennyd and accustomed that the Maiore and Bailifs shall send there mandate to the Sheryf of Yorkeshir or to his deputie

- 22 everie yere afore the feaste of the Natyvytie of Chryste or at the farthest w'thin xx. daies after so that the saide Sherif or his deputie be not absente at the Sessions of pease in defaulte of the saide Maiore and Bailifs paine to fforfate at ev'ry suche defaulte xs.

FOR WASHINGE AT
STOKEWELL.

Also it is ordennyd and accustomed that no p'son weshe no clothes at Stockewell nor neighe to the same nor none other uncleane thinge

- 23 wherbye any mans mynde maie have anye occasion to love the water of that well the worse paine to everie one so offendinge to loose at everie tyme xij. or ellis to sit xij. daies in presson w'tout gr'ce.

THAT EVERIE OFFICER
MAK ACCOMPT OF ALL
DEWTIES.

Also it is Ordennyd and accustomed that if anye Maiore Bailife Chamb'rlaine Churchwarden or anye other officer do not levie and gather suche dewties as belongethe to there offises

- 24 to levie and gather and trewlie make accompte therof when they be callid therunto at tyme appointed by the Maiore and his brethren that ev'ry suche officer shalbe charged themselves w'th suche dewties behinde unlevyed and ungathered excepte anye suche officer will swear on a booke that they know no suche dewties or ellis that they coulde fynde no lawfull distresse nor lawfull waie to get suche dewties in the tyme that they so wer charged w'th such dewties. And also it is ordennyd that everie suche Officer provyded or founde lawfull in defaulte of levyinge of suche dewties as ye abovesaid excepte lawfull excuse as ye abovesaid that everie suche officer or offender shall loose for everie suche defaulte ijs. iiij.

THAT NO OFFICER SHALL
SUFFER NO GOODS TO BE
DELYV'D TO NO MAN W'OUT
SUR'TY FOR PAYMENT
THEROF

Also it is Ordennyd that no Officer of the Towne or Church shall suffer no man to have anye thinge other belonginge to the Towne or Church but the debtor will fynde towe surties to paie suche debte at tyme assigned by the Maiore and Officer of that Office that the debt

25

belongeth unto paine of everie Officer that is founde defectyt herin to paie

suche debt hymself and to loose for everie suche debt iijs. iiijd. Also it is Ordennyd yt yf the Suretie for any suche debt shalbe inhabytor in this Towne. And also if anye suche debt be above xxs. and no surtie taken as is above said suche officer or officers to lose ev'y tyme xs.

26 THAT NO PERSON INTREAT
FOR ANYE OFFENDER
PAINE OF iijs. iiijd.
Also it is Ordenyd and accustomed that no Inhabytor of this Towne intret for anye p'son or p'sons at anye tyme to come that offendethe againste anye ordynnance that ys maide or that hereafter maye be maid to have an agreement abate otherwyse then yt ys sett or shalbe sett by comon ordynnance paine of everie one to forfate for everie suche offence iijs. iiijd.

27 FOR PARDONYNGE OF HALF
THE FORFATE THAT
DOTHE SUBMYTE THEM
UNTO YE MAIOR'S FAVOURE.
Also it is ordennyd and accustomed that if anye p'son offend or do anye thinge contrarie to any ordynnance that ys maid or that hereafter shall be maide by the consent of the Maiore and Burgises and be showid or compleyned of to the Maiore, Bailifs or Chambrelanes by credible infourmacyon that then anye suche Officer that so ys informed shall cause the comone Clarke of the Courte to wryt the same and cause to make the said offender to be sett in warde except that they or any such offender or offenders wyle set good surtie to answer afore the Maiore and Bailifs at the next Courte or whenever the said Maiore or Bailifs assigns to answer to suche offence or offences done contrarie to anye ordynance, and if the said Maiore and Bailifs thinke it necessarie they maye appointe or panel a queste to passe of anye suche offence as ys supposed to be done againste anye ordynance that ys maid or hereafter shalbe maide as ys abovesaid at ther owne pleasure provided alwaies that yf anye p'son or p'sones have maide or maike or hereafter shall happen to make anye offence contaarie to anye comone ordynnance that ys maide or shalbe maide and acknowledge ther defaulte and pute theym in the Maiore's graice and Bailifs or ever the queste passe of such default or be all sworne to passe and go together to inquer therof that ev'ry p'son so doyenge shall loose but but one half of the forfature as ys set by anye suche ordynnance nor have but half punyshement.

THAT EV'RY P'SON
OFFENDING AGAINST ANY
ORDYNNANCE PAIE THER
FORFATE WHEN THEY BE
CONDEMYNED.

Also it is ordaynned and accustomed that
everie p'son condemnyed by the inqueste or
by the Maiore and Bailifs judgement in anye
loose of sylver for anye thinge done contrarie
to anye ordynnance mayde or to be maide
That everie one so condemnyde shall paie or

- 28 they passe the prisone doore or ells their surety that answered for theym
excepte that upone consideracyone the Maiore and Bailifs taik two newe
surties that by theym be admytted to paie suche forfeiture at such daie or
daies as they will assygne but that not to be but upon a reasonable cause
thought by the Maiore and the twelf, and all suche sums of money as is
above saide to go to the mayntennance of the King's Chamber here.

HOW ALL FORFATORS
AGAINSTE THE
ORDYNNANCES SHALBE
ORDERED

Also it is agreed that all forfators done
againste the comon Ordynnances that the one
half of the p'fette shall go to the Bailifs to
paie the Kinge's rent. And the other half
to the chambrelanes to spend to the Comone-

- well for the Towne as they will answer at there accompte. And the
Chambrelanes shall give to other Serjeant jd. at ev'ry xxd. at they have
29 gotten by suche Ordynnance brekinge of the Sergeants or ether of them were
diligent or gave the furst informacyone of anye suche offence Provydede
all tymes that the Bailifs shall have no part of suche forfators afforesaid
excepte that they wooll levie the same or ells indever theym to ther best
to levie the same and also grante to the Maiore to levie the same. And
if they refuse suche forfaite to levie then the Maiore shall comande the
comone Serjeante and the Chambrelanes to levie the same to the towne's
profet saving that the comone Serjeante shall have evere xxd. levying jd.

FOR SWYNNE THAT GOOS
ABOUTE.

Also it is ordennyed and accustomed that
everie inhabitor of this towne keape ther
Swynne w'thin ther owne grounde except they

- be in presence of ther ownner or keaper, paine to loose for everie Swyne and
Pyge above a monthe olde ijd. so oft as they be sene or taken abroad and
30 prove faultie or defectyve therin. Also it ys agreed and ordennyed that
the comone Serjeante shall goo unto the house of anye inhabitor of this
towne wher he can prove that anye of ther Swynne hathe done contrarie to
this ordynnance and taik stresse and praise theym, and if the owners come

not and borrowe suche stresse w'thin viij daies after then the Officers to sell the said stresses so praysed and levie the forfatur or forfait thereof or js.

FOR A BURGISE TO BE
FREE FOR ijs. iiijd. IF HE
BE vij. YERES BOND
PRENTICE.

Also it is Ordennyd and accustomed that yf any Burgyse taik a pn'tis for vij. yeres and after that sell the said P'ntice his yeres so that the maister and suche p'ntice will sware upon a booke that suche p'tice was not

- 31 maide nor solde for hindring the towne's p'fet that then all suche p'ntices so beinge ffeste p'ntice with a Burgise shalbe maid fre Burgise of this towne for payement to the Bailifs for the towne's rent and profet ijs. iiijd. and the ffes of the Courte to the Clarke, Bailiffs, Maior and Serjeante.

THE BAILEFS SHALL NOT
BE ORDERED BY THE
MA'R BUT BY THE LAWE
OR THE ADVISE OF THE xii.

Also it is ordennyd and accustomed the that Maiore shall not meddell with the Bailifes office excepte to give them counsaile for the towne's profet, and if the said Bailifes do wronge to anye person the Maiore shall not

- meddell but onlie by intreatie or else by order of the lawe, that is to saie if the Bailifes dystrene any person or persons by ther bodies or goods and the Maiore think the Bailife hath done wronge and will not be advysed and ordered by the said Maiore's counsaile then the said Maiore shall gyve owte his replev'n and taikc surtie of the p'te grevid to answer to the lawe in the saide towne, and if it be provyde by a queste or by the Maiore and viij. of his xii. that is of his counseall that the Bailifes did wronge or that ether of them did wronge and wold not be counsellyed by the Maiore to the hindrance of the partie wronged and to the slandre that might growe or dishonestye the more to the towne by suche unlawfull demeanor of office then the said Maiore and Aldermen shall set a fyne on the said Bailife or Bailifes that so offendethe according to the quantytye of ther evill demeanor and that forfate the said Bailife shall accompt upon.
- 32

THAT THE CHAMBERLANES
SET vj. WILLOWES ABOUTE
THE COMMONE GROUNDE.

Also it is ordynned and accustomed that evarie Chamberlane shall in seasonable tyme of the yeare set sixe willoughes at the leaste on anye parte of the Comone grounde or

- 33 banks where they or anye of them thinke best and so enclose and keape

them a year after that they be owte of office that cattall hurte them not and if anye Chamberlane do not accordinge to ther ordynnance then he so offendinge to forfaite xs.

THAT NO INHABITOR KEAPE
OPEN NO SHOP BEING A
34 STRANGER BUT ON THE
MARKET DAY
Stranger upon paine of xxd.

Also it is Ordynned and accustomed that no Lettister or other Artifycer or distant person persons strangers keap no Shops open in this Towne paine for everie suche offence xiid. And that no Burgis lett anye Shop to anye

THAT NONE WITHIN THIS
TOWNE IN TYME OF
SICKNESS HARBOUR NOR LET
NO HOUSE TO NO MAN PANE
of xlbs. AT THE FURST
35 TYME

Also it is Ordynned and accustomed by th'advise and consent of the Maiore and xii. Burgises that in the tyme of sickness no inhabitator within this liberty harbor nor loge nor let no tenement to no person or persons for doubte of sykenes and the infecting of this Towne without the consent of the Maiore and

other of his Counsaile paine he or they so doeth the contrarie to forfate xls. at the furst tyme, at the seconde tyme iiij*l*. and punnyshement at Maiores dyscreessyone.

FOR PERSONS THAT DOTHE
OFFEND

Also it is Ordeynned that if ather Maiore or Bailifes or Aldermen for the Comon-welthe take anye displeasure or maike excussione to

36 be done of anye person offending that suche offender shall not maike ende nor agreement for suche offence but in compennye of them that taiketh suche displeasure or by ther consent excepte specyall cause.

FOR GOING ON HOLYRUD
DAY INTO THE FAYR AND
WAITTING ON MR. MAIORE.

Also it is ordynned and accustomed that the Maiore and his xii. shall on Holeyrud daie when masse is done go into the ma'ket plaice with ther beste apparrell and maike pro-

37 claymaycione to keape the King's peace and to occupie trew weights and not to sell no deceytfull stofe and further the Maiore shall maike proclaymaycione that no tolle shall be taiken for no waires boughte nor sold that is under iijs. iiij*d*. value, and the Maiore and Aldermen w'the the xii. shall have that daie everie one of them a man to waite on hym, and they

that maik defaulte in anye of these pointse excepte an excuse reasonable showid to the Maiore at the nexte Courte shall loose xxd.

38	<p>FOR TO PAIE FOR vij. FEET STANDING ON HOLLYRUD-DAIE.</p>	<p>Also it is ordeynned, accustomed and agreed that everie man that hath a standing of vij. foote on hollyrud daie except they be free shall paye ijd.</p>
----	---	--

39	<p>FOR KEAPING THE iiij KEYS OF THE TREASORES CHAMBRE</p>	<p>Also it is ordennyed and accustomed that foure keys belonging to the treasure chaimbre shall be one in the keaping of the Maiore, another in the keaping of the Crowner, the thyrd in the keaping of the Bailifes, the fourthe in the keaping of the Church warden or wardens and no comone seal to be delyverede owte but in the presence of the said officers or ther Deputies. And if the Maiore thinke neadfull he may lawfullie reffuse to suffare such seale to passe till he heare the moste mynde of the Burgices.</p>
----	---	---

40	<p>THE MAIOE AND BAILIFES TO SESSE FYNSE</p>	<p>Also it is ordennyed and accustomed that the Maiore and Bailifes jointly sesse all fynes and presentments in Sessiones and Sheryftones if they canne agree together, and if not they shall call of the xii. suche as be of the Maiores Counsell and if vij. agreys so to be fynned savinge that if the Maiore and Bailifes can showe anye reasonable cause contrarie. Then to taik th' advise of the Recorder.</p>
----	--	---

41	<p>MERCHANDRISE TO BE SOLD TO THE BURGICES AND INHABITANTS</p>	<p>Also it is Ordennyed and accustomed that no Shipeman being no Burgice of this Towne that bringes anye fuell vitall and other merchandrise to sell in this Boroughe and hathe lycens to sell within the Haven. That furste the Burgices and the Inhabitores of this Towne shall be served before anye stranger, and the Burgices and the Inhabitores of this towne be as readie to tayke and paie as the Strangers. And that no suche Shipeman Mastr owner, Mayn or other officer do use them nor none of them contrarie to this Ordynnance paine to loose the iiijth. part of so muche sylver as they sell ther waire for contrarie to this ordynnance. Provydied alwaies that if anye suche waire lye in this libertie over viij. daies unsolde that the owner of suche waire</p>
----	--	---

and he seike to the Maiore to knowe and he will cause his merchandrise to be taken upp, and offer to the Maiore as lytle a pryce as he will sell it to anye other person, and the Maiore refuse to taik it, then it shall be lawfull for suche owner of merchandrise to seike his beste Chapeman within a daie after and sell and delyver his merchandrise this ordynnance notwithstanding.

FOR THE CLEANSING THE
HIEWAIES

And also it is ordynned and accustomed that at such pryncipal daies as proclaymacyone hathe bene maide in the name of the Maiore and

42 Bailifes to everie persone to clense ther highewaies againste ther grounde at the Sergeante or Sergeantes shall goo into Saint Austyne waye and all the waye betwixt the Northe Bridge and the Highe Bridge and into Maudylen Gate and Wyne Gate, and where they fynd anye of the saide waies unclensyde except a lawful excuse to the Maiore notyfyed the Sergeante shall goo to anye grounde of those yt hathe not clensyde ther wayes and dystrene and taik for everie rōde in defaulte ijd. The one halfe to the Sergeant and the other halfe to the use of the Bailifes or Chamberlaines for for the Townes profit.

AN ORDYNNANCE MAIDE
FOR xxi. WITH THE MAIORE
TO HOLD IN HIS KEEPING
FOR THE TOWNES USE.

And also it is ordeynned, accustomed and agreed in the tyme of John Cleveland, Maiore the xii. daie of October, Anno Regno Phillipe et Mariae primo et secundo and by the advise of th' Aldermen his brethren; that everie

42 Maiore for hys tyme beyinge shall have in his handes during the tyme and yere of hys Mairaltie twentye m'kes in money to occupie and paie for the Townes use and profet and to be countable of the same to the Towne at the accompte daie before Michelmas, and also it is further agreed by the saide Maiore and his brethren that all the overplus of money which the Council shall have remayninge shall be bagged and seallyde with xii. sealis, and the same to be put in sauf custodie where as the xii. of the Maiores Counsell agree upon, and that Bagge in nowise to be opennyd without the xii. consent or the most parte of them, and they to be at th'opennyng of the said Bagge on paine of forfeiture of xli. to be levyed of the goods and cattall if suche person or persons unto whom the same Bage is comytted in charge if that they the keapors be found faultie in breaking open the same bag without th'

assent afforesaide, and the saide xli. being forfaite if any suche be to go unto the Townes use.

- And also it is ordeynned accustomed and agreed by the Maiore and his Councell and all the hole comon'ty of Burgesses that if anye freema' have
- 43 anye accyone againste anye forryner and the same putt to arbytremente and agreed so that the sayd freman shall by no man'r of meanes defraude the Towne but to pay yf the recon as a forryner's accyone.

AN ORDYNANNANCE FOR
SPEAKING OF SLANDEROUS
REPORTS AS TO GRANTS
AND COMON TALK.

Also it is ordenned, agreed and accustomed by the full assent and consent of the Maiore Bailifes, Burgesses and Comonaltie of this borrowe that whatsoever burgis or other inhabitator of this borrowe and Towne of Hedon

- do make anye slanderous talke, yll report or bruit it before anie concerning
- 44 anie grant hertofore maid and granted or hereafter to be maid and granted by the Maiore and the most p'te of the Maiores Counsell and cominaltie of this saide Borrowe and Towne after that saide grant be passed and sealed with the Comon Seale of this Towne that then anye person or persons so offendinge, and the same offence be lawfully provd by the witness of two or thre shall lose and forfaite for everie suche default to the Queen's ma'tie Chamber here and her successors Fortie shillings and to suffer six daies and nights imprisonment, and to be then clearly disfranchised of ther liberties and freedoms of the said Borrowe.

AN ORDYE' FOR THEM
WHICH BE OF THE
MAIORES COUNSELL.

Also it is agreed and accustomed that when the Maiore and Bailifes be chosen that saide Maiore shall call unto the book eightene of the said Burgesses w'ch were of the Maiores

- Counsell before whereof the Aldermen to be of that number and everie
- 45 person or persons whosoever chosen to be of the saide counsell to stande and then to taik his or their othes if he or they be p'sent or when they shall be called thereunto or els to be set in prison untill he or they will be sworne to his or their othe according to th'ancient and laudable custome of this Borowe and to forfait Five Pounds to the Quenes Chamber here enie one so offendinge because he or they do refuse to taik his or ther Othes in manner and forme as is aforesaide.

THE OTHE OF THE ALD'RM'N.

You shall trewe Ald'rm'n be mayntaining in right to the uttermost of yr power the causses of all orphanes and widows and all singular other thinges belonging and w'ch shall beseame a good and trewe Alderma' to do to the uttermost of yr power and knowledg and also to execute justice and oppresse fellons and other malefactors and hurters of ye come'welth of th's borough. So help, etc.

THE MAYORES OTHE OF HEADONE.

You shall trewlie for our Soverign Lord the Kinge, and for the Comone Welthe of thys Boroughe occupie th'office of the Marualtie w'tin this said Boroughe for this yere next ensewing and no wronge do nor suffar none to be done so far as God shall gyve you leive and reason to avoyde it. Also you shall trewlie execute Justice, and see kepte th'assyse of breade and aile and indever y'rself to observe the Kinge's lawye and the comone ordynnances of this Boroughe not leting for meid nor dreade of anye p'sone, and never at no tyme wylfullie hurte nor suffer no other to hurte the comone prof't soffar as you maie w'tstande or let for anye maner p't or pleasure, and all frannchyises and ffredomes granted by the Kinges graice or his noble p'genytors unto the Maire, Bailyfes and Burgyes of this Boroughe you shall mainteyn, and all other things that belongyth to the Maiore for to be done your shall on y'r p'te do and mainteyne to y'r beste knowleige and power. So helpe you God and holie dds and all the contents of that Booke.

THE CROWNNERS OTHE.

You shall dewlie and diligentlie occupie th'office of the Crownnershippe for this yere next ffollowinge, you shall trewlie inquere of all those that shall dye by annye misfortune w'tin the lybertie of this Towne app'teynninge to yo'r office, and trewlie impannell yr inqueste for inquirye of the troothe and noo excessive dewtie nor extorcyone taike for the executtynge of yo'r said office but as hathe beine accostomed to be tayken and accordinge to the Statute. So help y'u God, etc.

THE BAILYFES OTHE.

You shall for our Sover'n Lorde the Kinge and for the Comone Welthe of this Boroughe trewlie and dylygentlye occupie th'office of the Bailyfe and no p'chyall p'tey taike nor wronge doo nor mainteyn nor knowe of no

mysordered p'son w'tin this Boroughe do no hurte to none of the Kinges people but you shall at yo'r power and accordinge to justice doo punyshmente of suche offenders and endev'r y'u too keape the Kinges peaice and set to be keapte w'th all y'r power and you shall gather uppe all rentes and dutties that ys assigned to you to gather in convenyent tymes to discharge and keape harmles the inhabytants of this Boroughe frome all manner wrongfull vexacyone for not paye'ng of suche dewte as fee farme as ys by reasone of y'r office shoulde paie and trewlie make yr accomptes when you be assigned by the Maiore of that the thinges that you be assigned to have towarde paymente of suche dewties, and trewlie yelde to the Comonaltie all that rent or ffee farmes that y'u be assigned for to paie further and all franchyses and freedoms granted by the Kinge and his noble p'gyntors and by his graice confyred you shall maynten to y'r power, and all other thinges do trewlie as apperteyneth to the Bailife's office w'th'n this libertie, So helpe you God, etc.

THE OTHE OF THE XII.

You shalbe readie at all tymes upon suffycyent warnying for to waite the Maiore (excepte a reasonable cause) and at all tymes ayde the Maiore in executtinge of the Kings lawes comone ordynnances and suche other things as he wold do by the Counsaill of the most p'te of the xii which be of his Counsaill. And wher y'u or anye of you thinke neadfull to gyfe the Maiore y'r beste counsaill And you shall not let for med nor dreade to counsaill or showe the Maiore as y'u thinke should be necessarie for the worshipe and comon welthe of this Boroughe. But ever at y'r power maintein and do for the said comon welthe as y'u wolde for y'r owne wyrshippe p'f't and honestie in everie behalfe and not comfourthe no mysdoers in keeping away ye Townes righte or the Church righte nor oth'r dewties at ys or shalbe ordan'de by a comone assent amongst the moste of you for a good intent. And you shall dyligentlie helpe to maike an ende of all varyancies that y'u can knowe of betwixt neighbours in this Boroughe and all franchises and fredombes granted by o'r Soverigne Lorde the Kinge or his noble p'genytors you shall maynteyne to y'r power. So helpe you God, etc.

THE OTHE FOR THE CHURCHEWARDINS.

You shall trewlie occupie the office of the Churchewardens, you shalbe obedyent unto Mr. Maiore of this Boroughe and you shall see nothinge

perish w'ch belongeth unto the Churche that you maye amende, also you shall trewlie gather all suche dewties as y'u shalbe charged w'h, and trewlie accompte make of the same dutties when y'u shalbe by the said Maiore therunto required. And all other things w'ch app'tayneth to the Churchwardens to be done you shall do to yo'r power. So helpe y'u God and holie doime.

THE CHAMB'RLEINS OTHE.

You shall well and trewlie occupie th'office of the Chamb'rleine you shalbe obedyent and readie at Mr. Maiores commandment and the Bailifes and to see the Townes money trewlie bestowed and a trewe accompte make of the same when you shalbe therunto required by the Maiore and Bailifes, and all other things that app'teyneth to yo'r office y'u shall trewlie doo. So helpe you God, etc.

THE OTHE OF THE COMONE CLARK.

You shall dewlie and trewlie execute th'office of the Comone Clark for this Boroughe you shall doo justice betewein pt'ie and pt'ie and all accyons that come to your hands y'u shall enttarie and make owt your streytes of the same. Y'u shalbe obedyent unto the Maiore of this Boroughe and to the the Bailifes of the same, and you shall give due attenddace to everie Mondaie Courte or other Courtes as you shoulde be assigned unto by the said Maiore as Sessions Sheryftorns and Cyrciutes and all other things doo which shall ap'teyne to that office dewlie and trewlie as neighe as God shall give you graice to do. So helpe you God and holidom and all the contents of that Booke.*

The Municipal Corporation Reform Act, passed in 1834,† did not affect the Borough and Corporation of Hedon, but in the year 1860, an important alteration in the constitution and the local government of the Town was effected by the passing of an

* The 'Serjants' Othe,' the 'Attorney's Othe,' the 'Constable's Othe,' the 'Burgise' Othe, the 'Othe of the Kinge,' the 'Othe for the Sessions and Sheriftornes,' with the 'charge for the Cyrcuit' follow which (although highly interesting) are too lengthy to be introduced here.

† 5 and 6 Wm. IV. Cap. 76.

Act of Parliament,* which was obtained by the inhabitants of Hedon for the regulation of the Municipal Corporation and improvement of the Borough.

The statements set forth in the preamble of the Act, are principally, that it is expedient that provision should be made for altering the constitution of, and for regulating the body politic and corporate, known by the name of Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of Hedon. That it is expedient to abolish the exclusive magisterial jurisdiction of the Mayor and Bailiffs; the separate Court of Quarter Sessions; and the exemption of the Borough from County rates. That it is expedient also to abolish the tolls levied or claimed by the said Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses; and that provision should be made for the better paving, cleansing, lighting, watching, draining, regulating and improving the said Borough, and for repairing the streets and highways within the same.

By this Act is enacted that all male persons being from time to time inhabitant householders of the Borough of full age, and having in respect of occupancy and rating, the qualifications required for Burgesses by the Municipal Corporations Act, shall henceforth for ever be one body, politic and corporate, in deed, fact and name, and that that body politic shall be called the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Hedon. That the new Corporation shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, and be for ever hereafter able and capable in

* 23 and 24 Vict. Cap. 31.

law to have and exercise and do and suffer all the acts, powers, authorities, immunities, and privileges, which are now held and enjoyed, done and suffered by the several Boroughs and bodies corporate named or referred to in the Municipal Corporations Act; and that all the powers and provisions by the General Municipal Acts shall extend to the inhabitants of the Borough of Hedon. It is also enacted that the Corporation shall consist of a Mayor, three Aldermen, and nine Councillors, to be respectively elected in the manner provided by the Municipal Corporations' Act. That any person who shall be entitled to be on the Burgess list of the Borough, may be elected an Alderman or a Councillor, who shall be possessed of a real or personal estate to the amount of five hundred pounds, or to be rated to the relief of the poor upon an annual value of not less than Ten Pounds. It is also by this Act declared that the Town Tolls shall henceforth be extinguished and abolished, and the separate Court of Quarter Sessions discontinued. That the Justices for the East Riding of the County of York shall exercise the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace for the Borough. And that the Mayor for the time being and the ex-Mayor may act as Justices of the Peace for the Borough. And it is also enacted that the Borough shall henceforth become liable to County rates.

The first election of Town Councillors under the Act took place on 1st November, 1860, and on the 9th, three Aldermen were elected and the Mayor chosen.

LIST OF MAYORS AND BAILIFFS.

The following is as accurate a list of the Mayors and Bailiffs as can at this distance of time be furnished, compiled from the Warburton papers in the Lansdowne collection in the British Museum, and from the ancient and modern records of the Corporation.

EDWARD III.

MAYORS.	BAILIFFS.
1350	William de Burton Stephanus de Burton
1351 William Cleve	Joh'es son of Mathey Robertus Day
1352 Henry Taillar	Simon Maupas John German
1357 Henry Taillar	
1366 Stephen de Burton	Stephen Goldman John de Mersk

RICHARD II.

- 1378 William de Cotes
1391 Johannis Frankis

John Frankis probably a wealthy merchant of Hedon made his will dated 28th August, 1391. "Ego Johannes Frankys—sepeliendum in ecclesiâ B. Augustini de Hedon—j zonam capellæ S. Laurencii de Stanwyk, ad unum calicem inde faciendum—pro facturâ cameræ Sanctæ Crucis de Hedon vjs. viij^d. fabricæ ecclesiæ S. Aug., & ad unam campanam ecclesiæ de Hedon cs.—Johanni Thorp unum lectum, chaumpe de bloue, et pulverizatum cum rosis albis—Roberto filio meo j lectum, chaumpe de bloue, et pulverizatum cum rosis albis et cuniculis. CODICILLIUS. Lego Abbati et conventui de Thornton, Lincoln. Dioc. xl^l. argenti, ad

fabricam et constructuram unius capellæ B. Mariæ in eadem Abbathiâ; sub tali condicione, quod singulis diebus, imperpetuum, ad missam B.M. habeant animam meam in memoriâ—Lego Hospitali de Newton duo ligna quercuia, jacentia ad ostium domus meæ apud Hedon, & duo monilia argenti deaurata, ad emendacionem unius calicis ibidem—Lego Abbati de Thornton unum Agnus Dei ornatum et inclusum cum argento. [Prob. v Jan.] (*Test. Ebor.* Vol i., p. 161.)

1397 William de Cotes

1399 John Frankish

William Boye

John Dandson

HENRY IV.

1401

Robert Wintryngham

William de Merflete

1403 William de Cotes

1410 Robert de Wyntryngham

Thomas Palmer

William de Merflete

HENRY V.

1416

William Lacy

William Shaw

William Lacy was evidently a person of some importance at Hedon. By his will dated 20th April, 1438, he directed his body "to be buried in the Chapel of St. Augustine, in Hedon. He mentions his cousins, John Sturmy; William, son of William Yveson and Isabel Esthorp, (John Sturmy was Mayor in 1462, 1463 and 1464). To Richard Lasey, clerk, his brother, (probably Vicar of Keyingham, who died 1464-5) he leaves his 'best zone (girdle) harness (trimmed or embroidered) with silver, and a covered cup of silver.' To John, his brother, he leaves a gowne 'de ray,' striped 'penulatum' with a new hood 'de ray.' To John Elwyn* a goblet of silver covered. To Beatrix, his wife, he leaves all his tenements in Hedon." [Prob. 16 July, 1438]. (*Test. Ebor.* ii., 68, *note.*)

Beatrix, the widow of William Lacy, by her will dated 24th January, 1439, amongst other bequests gave "to Johanni Benyngton de Hedon,† Willelmo Moles-

* Was an Alderman of Hedon and Mayor in 1451 and 1461.

† John Benyngton was an Alderman of Hedon.

croft* et Willelmo, Henrison de eadem, Mesuagium in villa de Hedon in via Sancti Augustini pro uno annuali obitu in capella Sancti Augustini predicti, pro anima mea et animabus Willelmi Lascy, nuper viri mei, Roberti Wyntryngham nuper patris mei, et Katerinæ nuper matris mea.—Katerinæ, filiæ Adæ Wyntryngham de Hedon, unum par preclarium argenti cum omnibus jocalibus per eas pendentibus.—Margaretæ, nuper famulæ Roberti Preston, unum zonam harnizatum cum argento nuper Johannis Preston, et unum par preclarium de curall cum omnibus jocalibus per eas pendentibus. Beatrici filiæ Johannis Benyngton unum par preclarium de gete cum annulis per eas pendentibus.—Willelmo Benyngton unum ouche de auro. [Pr. 28 Feb. 1438-9.] (*ibid.* p. 68, 69).

1418	Robert Wyntryngham	Nicholas Kirkeby William Barber
1419	William de Merflete	William Lacy John Thorkleby

The above names are all that can be gathered from the granting of the Charter of 22nd Edward III., until 1446, when, in the succeeding years, the lists of Mayors and Bailiffs have been more regularly preserved.

HENRY VI.

1446	John Benington, 1† (Re-elected 1447)	William Bilton William Roos
1447	John Benington, 2	Richard Willerby James Kettrel
1448	Richard Bolton, 1 (Re-elected 1449)	John Elwine Robert Benington
1449	Richard Bolton, 2	William Chapman William Molescroft

* William Molescroft was one of the Bailiffs in 1449.

† These figures indicate the number of times the Mayor served the office.

1450	Richard Willerby	John March Lawrence Barbour
1451	John Elwyn, 1 (Re-elected 1461)	John Sturmy John Poller
1454	William Bilton, 1 (Re-elected 1455)	John — Robert Benington
1455	William Bilton, 2 (Re-elected 1456)	John Sturmy Richard Wile
1456	William Bilton, 3	William Roos John Snawe

EDWARD IV.

1461	John Elwyn	William Cromwell John Parker
------	------------	---------------------------------

John Elwyn by his will dated 24th November 1465 gave as follows: "*Lego fabricæ capellæ S. Augustini de Hedon, tam pro sepultura mea, quam pro ornacione picturæ del reredose supra summum altare infra dictam capellam x^s. —Lego ad honorem Dei, Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et Omnium Sanctorum, cantariæ B. Mar. Virg. de Preston, post decessum meum et Johannæ uxoris meæ, magnum meum Portiforium. Capellæ S. Aug. de Hedon unum librum vocatum Legenda Sanctorum. Lego capellæ de Hedon predictæ omnes libros meos Grammaticales, tam in gubernacione Willelmi Paynetour capellani, quam in cista mea existentes, pro doctrina et reformacione puerorum ibidem addiscentium in scola grammaticali ibidem.*" (*Test. Ebor.* ii. p. 270).

From this it would appear that there was at this time a Grammar School at Hedon.

1462	John Sturmy, 1	Ralph Smith
	(Re-elected 1463 and 1464)	John Porter

John Sturmy occupied a tenement joining the Sheriff Brig.

John Sturmy and William Billin were Keepers of the fabric of St. Augustine's Church, 32 Henry VI.

1463	John Sturmy, 2 (Re-elected 1464)	William Furnas Richard Merwyn
1464	John Sturmy, 3	John March William Longe
1465	Ralph Smith, 1 (Re-elected 1466 and 1467)	Robert Benington John Barchard
1466	Ralph Smith, 2	John Snawe Peter Watson
1467	Ralph Smith, 3	John Sharpe William Durham
1468	John March, 1 (Re-elected 1469)	William Cromwell John Johnson
1469	John March, 2	William Furnas Roger Merwyn
1470	William Cromwell, 1 (Re-elected 1471)	William Longe Thomas Barnard
1471	William Cromwell, 2	John Barchard Thomas Benson
1472	Thomas Barnard, 1 (Re-elected 1473)	Peter Watson Thomas Shawe

The Barnard family had been settled many years in this neighbourhood, and held lands in Hedon, Preston, and Burstwick in Holderness. In 24th Edward I. the King issued a writ directed to Thomas de Weston, his Bailiff of Holderness, that as Thomas de Normanville, late the King's Escheator beyond the Trent, had by the King's commands enclosed certain lands of divers persons in his Royal Park of Tottelay (in Burstwick) and to be made more certain of this he directs Thomas de Weston to summon an inquest to assess upon oath both the quantity and value of lands with the name of each person to whom such lands belonged. The Jurors summoned upon this inquest were Walter de Flinton, John de Fiteling, William de Fosham, Ralph de Gloster, Henry de Wyveton, (Wyton) Ralph de Wellewyk, Richard Gunny, Nicholas le Ward of Burton, John de Ryhill, William de Furns,

Alan de Oyselem, and William de Camera of Holme, who say upon their oaths that the said Thomas de Normanville enclosed within the park aforesaid 17 acres and 11 perch (perticas) of arable land, the land of Lucie, daughter and heir of John Bernard, worth in all its issues 9d. per acre, and the 11 perches in all its issues $\frac{1}{2}$ d." (Poulson's *History of Holderness*, vol. ii., p. 352.)

"At a Court held at Hedon on the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop, 6th Henry V. (1419) the name of Hugh Bernard appears as one of the Inquest." (*ib.* p. 123) Mr. Barnard was Mayor of Hedon ten times. A field near to the Railway Station in the occupation of Mr. Daniel Smith still retains the name of 'Barnard Garth.'

1473	Thomas Barnard, 2 (Re-elected 1478, 83, 4, 88-90, 2, 3)	John Snaue Thomas Neleson
1477	John Johnson	Thomas Benson John Bartlemew
1478	Thomas Barnard, 3	John Sharp William Fryston
1479	William Cromwell, 3	Peter Watson John Smyth
1480	John Sharp, 1 (Re-elected 1481-85, 7, and 91)	William Furnas Thomas Neleson
1481	John Sharp, 2	William Smith Robert Richardson
1483	Thomas Barnard, 4	John Barchard Robert Dunne

RICHARD III.

1484	Thomas Barnard, 5	Robert Ingram Thomas Wilson
------	-------------------	--------------------------------

1485	John Sharp, 3	Thomas Benson John Bartlemew
------	---------------	---------------------------------

HENRY VII.

1486	John Sharp, 4	Peter Watson Robert Boynton
1487	John Sharp, 5	John Smith Peter Elwyn

Peter Elwyn (probably the son of John Elwyn mayor in 1461,) died in 1498 by his will he “desires to be buried in the cemetery of the chapel of St. Augustine at Hedon. He leaves the residue of his estate to John Elwyn, and he makes Sir John Normanville, knight, and Sir Thomas Hobson, the chantry priest of the church of All Saints at Preston, the supervisors of his will.” (*Test. Ebor.* vol. ii, p. 270, *note.*)

The title of Reverend as a prefix to the names of the clergy was not used until comparatively speaking modern times, it is a title not recognised by any law or canon and it was not until the latter part of the 17th century that it was applied generally to clergymen (*N. and Q.* 1st Series, vi. p. 246) down to the latter part of the 16th century the title of the clergy was ‘Sir.’ In the reign of King James, the prefix was ‘Master.’ A few years ago it was decided by the judicial committee of the Privy Council that ‘Rev.’ was not a peculiar title of office or dignity but of courtesy applicable to those worthy of reverence.

1488	Thomas Barnard, 6	William Furnas Robert Hardie
1489	Thomas Barnard, 7	John Barchard William Smith
1490	Thomas Barnard, 8	Robert Ingram William Lound
1491	John Sharp, 6	Thomas Neleson John Coling

1492	Thomas Barnard, 9	Peter Watson John Croftes
1493	Thomas Barnard, 10	John Smith John Doune
1494	John Smith, 1 Re-elected (1495-6, 99)	Peter Elwyn William Watson
1495	John Smith, 2	Robert Hardie John Wilson
1496	John Smith, 3	William Smith John Sawyer
1497	William Smith, 1 (Re-elected 1498)	John Coleman Thomas Skerne
1498	William Smith, 2	John Croftes Hugh Brice
1499	John Smith, 4	Thomas Neleson William Benewell
1500	John Croftes, 1 (Re-elected 1501-3)	John Hyngerdby William Hayman

John Croftes was a munificent merchant and Ship Owner at Hedon he was the son of Thomas Croftes of Paull who by his will dated 6th of April 1493. desired to be buried in the Church of the B.M. at Paull. To the fabric of that Church he gave a Chalice or Cup. To the guild of the B.M. 2s. To the painting of the image of the Holy Cross there 12d. To his son John a messuage at Paul-flete. He had another son named Thomas (his wife's name was Agnes). John Croftes made his will 23rd of August 1504. which was proved 8th of January 1505; the will is in Latin; he gives to his brother Thomas a messuage in Westgait called Sheriff Brig house. To the Chapel of St. Augustine a close called Dane's Close. The brother Thomas was a mariner at Hull by his will dated 15th of February 1515 he directs to be buried in the 'Sentuarie' of Trinity Church. He gave to Paull Church a close at Up-Paull and a garth in Saltcott-Marsh 'my best harness to Saynt George of Hull Church. My whistyll to our lady of 'Paull.' (*Test. Ebor.* vol. iv. p. 230).

The Altar of St. George was a joint Altar of St. George and St. John the Baptist, in Holy Trinity Church, Hull. The Merchant Gild of Kingston-upon-Hull, established or re-established in 1499, was also known as the Gild of St. George, part of the Subscriptions of which were allocated for the payment of a daily mass at the above Altar between five and six every morning. (*ex penes Manuscripto*, Wildridge).

1501	John Croftes, 2	Robert Mason Henry Vipon
1502	John Croftes, 3	John Sawyer Robert Awgrum
1503	John Croftes, 4	John Pinninge Christopher Hewson
1504	William Haymor	Thomas Steuxley William Barnard
1505	William Barnard	Henry Smyth William Sparke

William Barnard was probably the son of John Barnard before mentioned. Towards the end of the 16th century the family appear to have migrated to Hull for in 1602 a William Barnard was Mayor of that town. (Sheahan's *Hist. of Hull*, p. 298.) This ancient family is now represented by Mr. Charles Edward Gee Barnard of Cave Castle in the East Riding of Yorkshire (Hall's *Hist. of South Cave* p. 30).

1506	John Child, 1 (Re-elected 1511, 12)	John Burton Thomas Hardie
1507	John Baildon, 1 (Re-elected 1513)	John Elwyn John Robinson
1508	John Pynninge, 1 (Re-elected 1509)	Robert Pynninge

HENRY VIII.

1509	John Pynninge, 2	Robert Awgrum Christopher Fisher
1510	William Sparkes, 1 (Re-elected 1514, 15)	Richard Painter Thomas Jackson
1511	John Child, 2 (Re-elected 1512)	Henry Smyth John Smyth
1512	John Child, 3	Thomas Hardie William Roger
1513	John Baildon, 2	Thomas Jackson
1514	William Sparkes, 2	Christopher Fisher Thomas Fewson
1515	William Sparkes 3	
1516	John Elwyn, 1 (Re-elected 1518)	Roger Bell Thomas Hudson
John Elwyn was the son of Peter Elwyn who was a Bailiff in 1494.		
1517	Thomas Pynninge	Henry Smith John Robinson
1518	John Elwyn, 2	Thomas Jackson Robert Clapham
1519	Henry Smyth	William Roger John Anchon
1520	John Robinson, 1 (Re-elected 1528, 34)	John Horncliffe Charles Fisher
1521	Philip Miffin, 1 (Re-elected 1525, 27, 31, 32, 36)	Anthony Kirby Roger Bell

1522	John Horncliffe, 1 (Re-elected 1523, 29, 30)	John Cleveland George Chamberlaine
1523	John Horncliffe, 2	John Anchon John Sparkes
1525	Philip Miffin, 2	William Thowe John Sparke
1526	Thomas Thowe	Thomas Jackson John Sparke
1527	Philip Miffin, 3	Roger Beale John Cleveland
1528	John Robinson, 2	Roger Beale John Cleveland
1529	John Horncliffe, 3	Roger Beale John Cleveland
1530	John Horncliffe, 4	John Roos George Scudamore
1531	Philip Miffin, 4	John Roos George Wilkinson
1532	Philip Miffin, 5	George Wilkinson John Walker
1533	John Cleveland, 1 (Re-elected 1535, 37, 38, 47, 54)	John Ross George Scudamore
1534	John Robinson, 3	John Roos Charles Cleveland
1535	John Cleveland, 2	John Roos Gerard Elwyn

1536	Philip Miffin, 6	John Roos Richard Ingram
1537	John Cleveland, 3	John Roos Christopher Cleveland
1538	John Cleveland, 4	Christopher Cleveland Patrick Thompson
1539	Patrick Thompson	Stephen Harrington John Buller
1540	Stephen Harrington, 1 (Re-elected 1541, 45, 46, 49, 51, 53, 55)	Robert Swacke Richard Buller
1541	Stephen Harrington, 2	John Jackson John Cleveland
1542	John Butler, 1 (Re-elected 1550, 58, 60, 62, 66, 71, 76)	John Jackson John Green
1543	Richard Buller	John Jackson John Cleveland
1544	Robert Swarke, 1 (Re-elected 1568)	John Cleveland John Green
1545	Stephen Harrington, 3	John Cleveland John Bolton
1546	Stephen Harrington, 4	Thomas Bolton Robert Con

EDWARD VI.

1547	John Cleveland, 5	Thomas Bolton Henry Jackson
------	-------------------	--------------------------------

The first election of Members of Parliament for the Borough of Hedon of which there is any authentic record took place this year, during the Mayoralty of Mr. Cleveland, 18 October, 1547.

1548	Robert Swarke, 2	John Jackson Robert Con
1549	Stephen Harrington, 5	Thomas Bolton Henry Jackson
1550	John Buller, 2	Thomas Bolton John Jackson
1551	Stephen Harrington, 6	Thomas Bolton John Jackson
1552	John Buller, 3	Henry Jackson John Sparke

General Election in March 1553.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1553	Stephen Warrington, 7	Thomas Bolton John Jackson
1554	John Cleveland, 6	Richard Thompson Thomas Cooke

General Election 2nd April, 1554.

Mr. John Cleveland died 13th June 1560, having served the office of Mayor six times.

Richard Thompson was a Tailor at Hedon, and by his will dated 18th of December 1565 he directs his body to be buried in St. Austen's Church yard. He devises his house and shop to Katherine his wife for her life, and on her decease to his daughter Beatrix Thompson absolutely. The witnesses to the will are William Enderson, Balif, and Thomas Sadler, Glover.

1555	Stephen Harrington, 8	Percival Lowe William Smith
------	-----------------------	--------------------------------

General Election.

Mr. Harrington died 14th September.

On 11th August, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, Percival Lowe had a distress made upon him by one Gabrielle Dybeck, of Hull, for tolls for selling his goods in Hull Market, and the matter having been referred to the Lord President and Council, they determined, after examination of witnesses, that the Inhabitants of Hedon should be Toll free at Hull.

1556	Henry Jackson	Percival Lowe
		Roger Menythorpe
1557	William Smith, 1	John Sparke
	(Re-elected 1559)	Roger Menythorpe

General Election, 1557.

William Smith of Hedon, Gentleman, by his will, dated 19th July 1560, directed his body to be buried in the Church of St. Austen in Hedon. He gave the "pore people of Hedon xiijs. iiijd. and to the church worke there xxs." He also gave to "Rauf Constable of Sepulcars and my brother laben in token of my good will other of them, xxs." whom he made supervisors of his will. (*Acts and ordinances of the Corporation of Hedon.*)

1558	John Buller, 4	John Sparke
		Thomas Richardson

ELIZABETH.

1559	William Smith, 2	John Ingram
		Thomas Ballasis
1560	John Buller, 5	Thomas Richardson
		Thomas Cookman
1561	Thomas Richardson, 1	Robert Sadler
	(Re-elected 1565, 67)	John Davyson

George Paynter, a Priest of Kingston-upon-Hull, by his will, dated 1st January 1562, gave to the Corporation of Hedon, three houses in Souther Gate for the use of three poor men or women and endowed them with a weekly payment, and coals and turves. (This bequest is more particularly mentioned under the head of 'Charities' *post.*)

1562	John Buller, 6	Robert Sadler Richard Wells
General Election, 1562.		
1563	Francis Fotherbie, 1 (Re-elected 1570, 79)	William Jackson William Enderson
1564	John Ingram	Thomas Cooke George Worlington
1565	Thomas Richardson, 2	William Enderson Ralph Achon
1566	John Buller, 7	William Jackson George Worlington
1567	Thomas Richardson, 3	William Enderson William Potter
1568	Brian Headon, 1 (Re-elected 1574)	William Jackson George Worlington

Brian Headon, was the son of John Headon of Marton in Holderness and his first wife was the daughter of Ralf Constable of St. Sepulchres, from whom he was divorced. He married, secondly, Jane daughter of Sir Ralph Ellerker, Knight, and thirdly, Helen, daughter of Robert Pickering of Flam-borough (Poulson's *Hist. of Holderness*, vol. ii, p. 259)

1569	John Weighill, 1 (Re-elected 1580, 81)	William Enderson William Horncliffe
1570	Francis Fotherbie, 2	Thomas Cooke George Worlington

At a Court holden the 8th day of November, 1570, before Francis Fotherbie, Maior of Hedon, Thomas Cook and George Worlington Balives, John Butler, John Ingram, Brian Headon and John Elwine, Aldermen and Justices of the peace within the liberties of the said towne, a complaint was heard that the Maior and his brethren granted certain rates unlawfully. The most part of the Committee however did think the same lawfully granted and did certify the same by affixing their names and marks.

1571 John Buller, 8

William Jackson

Cuthbert Denton

General Election, 1571.

1572 John Elwine

Thomas Cooke

William Horncliffe

Mr. John Elwine died December 16, 1580.

General Election, 1572.

1573 John Knolles, 1

Cuthbert Denton

(Re-elected 1575, 77, 82) Thomas Headon

1574 Brian Headon, 2

William Pottes

(Re-elected 1576) Robert Douthwaite

1755 John Knolles, 2

William Horncliffe

Richard Bracebridge

1576 John Buller, 9

Thomas Cooke

William Pottes

Mr. John Buller died during his Mayoralty, 7th February, 1577, and Brian Headon was chosen in his stead,

Mr. Brian Headon died 7th February 1608.

1577 John Knolles, 3

William Horncliffe

Ralph Wade

1578 George Worlington

William Pottes

Richard Bracebridge

1579 Francis Fotherbie, 3

Robert Douthwaite

Ralph Wade

1580 John Weighell, 2

William Horncliffe

(Re-elected 1581) Thomas Kirkebie

1581 John Weighell, 3

Robert Douthwaite

William Patricke

- | | | |
|------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1582 | John Knolles, 4 | Cuthbert Denton |
| | | Leonard Brocklebank |

Mr. John Knolles died 23rd April, 1591.

- | | | |
|------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1583 | William Horncliffe | Robert Douthwaite |
| | | Leonard Brocklebank |

In an Inquisition taken at York, 1613, William Horncliffe is described as occupying a parcel of land at Hedon called 'St. James's Chappel Garth.'

- | | | |
|------|----------------|---------------|
| 1584 | Francis Newton | Peter Chapman |
| | | John Pottes |

Mr. Francis Newton, Mayor, and Mr. William Horncliffe, Ex-Mayor, attended Glover's Visitation.

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1585 | George Chapman, 1 | Thomas Dixon |
| | (Re-elected 1594, 1604) | John Pinder |

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1586 | Thomas Kirkebie, 1 | Robert Douthwaite |
| | (Re-elected 1596, 1608) | John Kiplinge |

- | | | |
|------|----------------|----------------|
| 1587 | Henry Mapleton | Thomas Jackson |
| | | John Pinder |

- | | | |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1588 | John Pottes, 1 | George Brocklebank |
| | (Re-elected 1597, 1609) | Thomas Bracebridge |

- | | | |
|------|--------------|---------------|
| 1589 | Ralph Savage | John Pinder |
| | | Peter Chapman |

Mr. Ralph Savage died 16th February, 1593.

- | | | |
|------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1590 | Robert Douthwaite | Thomas Jackson |
| | | Henry Stephenson |

Mr. Robert Douthwaite died 26th December, 1595.

- | | | |
|------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1591 | Henry Stephenson | William Russell |
| | | Thomas Fryth |

1592 Peter Chapman

John Pinder

Thomas Jackson

1593 Thomas Frith

George Merryman

John Twilton

A field on the west side of Middle Lane, now the property of Alderman Beal, still retains the name of 'Merryman's Close.'

1594 George Chapman, 2

John Burstall

Ralph Barne

1595 William Russell

George Merryman

John Twilton

Mr. William Russell died 24th October, 1602.

1596 Thomas Kirkebie, 2

John Burstall

Thomas Elyotson

1597 John Pottes, 2

John Twilton

John Anderson

1598 Ralph Barne

John Burstall

Thomas Elyotson

Mr. Ralph Barne died 4th May, 1618.

1599 Thomas Jackson

John Pinder

John Anderson

Mr. Thomas Jackson died 26th February, 1617.

1600 John Twilton

John Burstall

Thomas Elyotson

Mr. John Twilton died 26th August, 1604.

1601 John Burstall, 1

Richard Collinson

(Re-elected 1611)

Jonathan Walker

1602 John Anderson, 1

John Pinder

(Re-elected 1612, 24)

Christopher Jobson

JAMES I.

1603	Richard Collinson	George Merryman Richard Bennington
------	-------------------	---------------------------------------

Mr. Richard Collinson died 26th September, 1611.

1604	George Chapman, 3	Henry Elvin Robert Waterhouse
------	-------------------	----------------------------------

Mr. George Chapman died 4th February, 1607.

1605	Christopher Jobson	Thomas Burton Richard Spink
------	--------------------	--------------------------------

Mr. Christopher Jobson died 2nd January, 1616.

1606	Henry Elvin	Thomas Bracebridge Robert Blanchard
------	-------------	--

Mr. Henry Elvin died 2nd April, 1613.

1607	John Pinder	Martin Wiggan Richard Spink
------	-------------	--------------------------------

1608	Thomas Kirkebie, 3	Robert Blanchard William Grindell
------	--------------------	--------------------------------------

1609	John Pottes, 3	Richard Spinke Robert Keld
------	----------------	-------------------------------

1610	Roland Bennington	Robert Blanchard William Grindell
------	-------------------	--------------------------------------

1611	John Burstall, 2	Robert Brockes Lancelot Jackson
------	------------------	------------------------------------

Mr. John Burstall died 12th April, 1622.

1612	John Anderson, 2	Richard Spinke Robert Keld
------	------------------	-------------------------------

1613	Richard Spinke	Lancelot Newton William Ombler
------	----------------	-----------------------------------

Mr. Richard Spinke died 1st November, 1618.

1614	Robert Brockes, 1 (Re-elected 1625)	Robert Keld Lancelot Jackson
1615	Robert Keld, 1 (Re-elected 1642)	William Ombler Thomas Stephenson
1616	Lancelot Newton	Martin Wiggan John Bracebridge

Mr. Lancelot Newton died 30th August, 1622.

1617	Lancelot Jackson, 1 (Re-elected 1626, 37)	William Ombler Thomas Robinson
1618	William Ombler, 1 (Re-elected 1627, 38)	Thomas Stephenson William Walker
1619	Thomas Barton	Thomas Robinson William Holme
1620	Thomas Robinson	William Walker Elizeous Bonfrey
1621	Thomas Stephenson	John Burstall William Pottes
1622	Elizeous Bonfrey, 1 (Re-elected 1632)	Leonard Collinson William Lister
1623	John Burstall, 1 (Re-elected 1634)	Martin Wiggan William Burstall
1624	John Anderson, 3	William Lister Thomas Savage

CHARLES I.

1625	Robert Brockes, 2	William Burstall George Horsley K. J. Dyer
------	-------------------	--

Mr. Dyer was elected Bailiff in the stead of George Horsley, 27th Mar., 1626.

1626	Lancelot Jackson, 2	William Lister Thomas Savage
1627	William Ombler, 2	William Burstall George Horsley
1628	Thomas Robinson, 1 (Re-elected 1641)	William Anderson Robert Liversedge
1629	William Lister, 1 (Re-elected 1639, 51)	George Horsley Thomas Burton
1630	William Burstall, 1 (Re-elected 1643, 52)	William Anderson Robert Liversedge
1631	Thomas Stephenson	Thomas Savage George Horsley
1632	Elizeous Bonfrey, 2	William Walker Robert Liversedge

Mr. Elizeous Bonfrey died 5th November, 1636.

1633	William Anderson	Thomas Burton Richard Southwike
------	------------------	------------------------------------

Mr. William Anderson died 2nd June, 1645.

1634	John Burstall, 2	Thomas Savage Robert Liversedge
1635	William Pottes, 1 (Re-elected 1644)	Thomas Burton Richard Southwike

An assessment was made, 3rd November, 1635, upon the County of York, by Sir John Hotham, Knight and Baronet, High Sheriff of the County, by virtue of a writ to him, directed for the assessing of £12,000, upon the said County as well Clergy as Laity, for the furnishing and providing two ships of 1,200 tons for his Majesty's service.

Corporations upon the Citie of York -	-	-	-	-	£520
„ Pontefract -	-	-	-	-	60
„ Headon -	-	-	-	-	20
„ Kingston-upon-Hull -	-	-	-	-	140
„ Rippon -	-	-	-	-	40
„ Richmond -	-	-	-	-	50
„ Beverley -	-	-	-	-	50
„ Doncaster -	-	-	-	-	100
„ Leeds -	-	-	-	-	200
„ Scarborough -	-	-	-	-	30
Sum Total					£1210

All the Mayors present, consenting, but Doncaster, who was absent. (Cartwright's *Chapters of Yorkshire History*.)

1636 Robert Liversedge Thomas Savage
 Nicholas Booker

Mr. Robert Liversedge died 30th July, 1645.

1637 Lancelot Jackson, 3 Robert Keld
 Robert Blanchard

Mr. Lancelot Jackson died 29th August, 1647.

1638 William Ombler, 3 Richard Southwike
 Nicholas Booker

Thomas Burton

Mr. Ombler having died during his Mayoralty, Mr. Burton was chosen in his stead.

1639 William Lister, 2 William Sagge
 Richard Barne

Mr. Sagge was a woollen draper at Hedon. He gave £100 to the Corporation and it is generally believed, that he gave three tenements in Baxter Gate for the habitations of poor persons under the order and appointment of the Mayor. These tenements afterwards became the property of the parish.

1640	Thomas Savage	Richard Southwicke Robert Ombler
1641	Thomas Robinson	William Sagge Richard Barne
1642	Robert Keld, 2	Richard Southwicke Robert Ombler
1643	William Burstall, 2	Robert Blanchard Richard Barne
1644	William Pottes, 2	Robert Ombler Richard Southwicke

Mr. William Pottes died 2nd September, 1655.

1645	Richard Southwicke, 1 (Re-elected 1653, 61)	Robert Blanchard Richard Barne
1646	Robert Ombler, 1 (Re-elected 1655)	Henry Stringer Henry Hodgson
1647	Robert Blanchard, 1 (Re-elected 1656)	Nathaniel Norris Brian Gawtrie

On 7th October, 1657, at the General Quarter Sessions of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, held before the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Bailiffs, Mr. Brian Gawtrie was presented for not coming to the Church, for the public worship of God. (*Corporation Records*).

1648	Richard Barne, 1 (Re-elected 1657)	Henry Stringer William Sagge
1649	Nathaniel Norris, 1 (Re-elected 1658)	Brian Gawtrie William Southwicke
1650	Henry Stringer	John Kempe Edward Collinson

An atrocious act of conspiracy, was committed at Hedon during this year; on 13th June, 1651, Articles were exhibited against Richard Pollard, of Sepulchres, near Hedon, and against Godfrey Sommerset, of Milford: That

about the 14th or 15th of February, the said Richard Pollard did repair to the house of Elizabeth Middleton, of Skidby, widow, late wife of William Middleton, Gent., deceased, hee having a wife and many children, and did make suite unto her by way of marriage, and affirmed that his wife was dead and that he had only two sons; And further affirmed that hee had £500 by the yeare at Woodhall, neare Pomfreit; and to persuade her thereunto being a stranger to his estate, it was agreed that Sommerset should procure a man to represent the person of Richard Etherington, one of the Justices of the peace for the East Riding, a neare kinsman to the said Pollard, to satisfy her concerning the reality of his estate, and that he was a widower and had noe wife. The said Pollard hath got divers sums of moneyes of the said Mrs. Middleton upon loane, she beleeving the premises to be true. And likewise hath counterfeited and forged a deed from the said Mrs. Middleton to passe away and sell the estate of the said Mrs. Middleton lying near Rippon, and sold the same. (*Depositions &c. from York Castle [Surtees Society, 1861.] p. 43.*) The result of this case is not known.

1651	William Lister, 3	William Southwicke
		Robert Burstall

Mr. Lister died 7th April, 1659.

1652	William Burstall, 3	Edward Collinson
		John Claiton
1653	Richard Southwicke	Robert Burstall
		Elizeous Bonfrey
1654	Thomas Burton	Edward Collinson
		Brian Gawtrie
		John Claiton

Mr. Edward Collinson having died during his year of office, Mr. John Claiton was elected a Bailiff in his stead.

1655	Robert Ombler, 2	Robert Burstall
		Elizeous Bonfrey

On 16th January, 1656, Ann Earle, the wife of George Earle, came before Robert Ombler, Maire of Hedon, and took her corporal oath that she is afraid of Thomas Burton, Alderman, that he will doe her some bodily harme and that she

dare not goe about her lawful occasions for feare of him and prayeth he may be bound over to the peace and appear at the next Sessions. (*Corporation Records*) As no further mention is made of the case, it was probably settled before the next Sessions.

There are amongst the records of the Corporation several instances of convictions for swearing. "On 21st January, 1656, John Ward swore an oath before Mr. Maiore, which was 'by God,' for which he is to pay iijs. iiij^d., or els sit in y^e stocks 3 houres."

Mr. Ombler does not appear to have been popular during his mayoralty, for on 12th April, 1656, Thomas Cooke, of Hedon, upon oath justifying, stated that Elizabeth Barber said that "Mr. Maiore (meaning Robert Ombler, Alderman, now Maiore of Hedon) is as arrant a knave as her husband (meaning Peter Barber) or any of his kinn." Richard Harland on the same day being upon oath, saith "that Elizabeth Barber, wife of Peter Barber, said this day that Mr. Maiore was a beggarly fellow." On the 14th April, in the same year, the above named Elizabeth Barber "came into open Sessions and did acknowledge upon her knees that she was sorry for the words above saide, and did desire Mr. Maiore to forgive her, and promised never to do the like again while she lives."

On the day of the Mayor choosing, 27th September, 1655, William Lister, Esq., Alderman, was chosen Recorder; John Thorpe and Henry Keld were chosen Churchwardens; and Robert Cannam and Thomas Russell, Overseers of the Poor. At this time the Corporation seem to have had the appointment of all officials in the town, civil and ecclesiastical.

1656	Robert Blanchard, 2	John Claiton
		Elizeous Bonfrey

Mr. Robert Blanchard died 12th June, 1664.

On 18th February, 1657, "Michael Hodgson being one of the Jury and did not attend upon y^e foreman and the rest of the Jury to the verdick was drawne upp, and being sent for did not come, he is with the consent of the rest of the Jury fyned the sum of vjs. viij^d." (*Bench Book*).

The following entry in the Bench Book has reference to a disputed right of way in Twires Lane: "28th February, 1657, whereas the way leading from Elwin Bridge downe the lane called Twires Lane, has been diked up by y^e said

towne of Hedon, only reserving a stile and footpath, and the said dike was thrown down this day, se-night and William Robinson, Thomas Gresam, younger, and William Wilson, Currier, being set on work this day by the Towne, yet notwithstanding J. Johnson and many others to the number of 30 or 40 did riotously and routously come thither and throw down the said dike."

At the Court of "the Keepers of y^e liberty of England by authority of Parliament," holden at Hedon on Friday, 4th July, 1657, the two Bailiffs, John Claiton and Elizeous Bonfrey, were with the consent of all the Burgesses of Hedon then present, chosen Aldermen of the said Towne.

On 5th July, 1657, a dreadful fire broke out in the towne which destroyed forty-two houses, the injury sustained by the inhabitants amounted to nearly four thousand pounds. A brief was granted by Oliver Cromwell for the benefit of the sufferers, their loss being certified by William Lord Strickland and other persons of distinction. Many towns in the county contributed, but the amounts (in consequence of the leaves being torn) are obliterated. Amongst the towns contributing were Kingston-upon-Hull, Beverley, and Doncaster, also the Justices for the East Riding at the Beverley Sessions. 'Given by the Publicke Treasury for managing the business' Sir William Strickland, Mr. Tennison, a stranger, 'ould Mr. Barnard, of Hull.' etc.

1657 Richard Barne, 2

William Wells

William Russell

Mr. Robert Barne died 12th June, 1664.

"At the General Sessions of the Peace of Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, etc., holden here the 17th of October, 1657, William Wise, Esq., Counsellor at Law, is elected Recorder of y^e said Towne of Hedon, etc., with the free and general consent of the Maiore and his brethren, and was the same day sworne in open court." The same day "Mr. Recorder was sworne Burgess and one of Mr. Maiore's Council."

1658 Nathaniel Norris, 2

John Claiton

Elizeous Bonfrey

In 1659, Mr. Robert Raikes of Hedon presented the following petition to Parliament with reference to the unjust dealings of the two Corporations of Hull and Hedon.

“To the Right Honorable the Supreme Authority of the Nation, the Common assembled in Parliament.

“The humble petition of *Robert Raikes*, of *Headon*, Gent. Humbly sheweth unto your Honors that your petitioner having been at all times, and in all changes a constant adherer to this present Parliament and Commonwealth, and by reason thereof hath suffered and sustained great loss and damage in his estate, partly by reason of his goods the soldiers under Lord *Fairfax* took, used and burned of your petitioner's, both at *Selby* and *Hull*; but more especially by the violent and unjust dealing of divers Malignants and Presbyterians in the town of *Hull*, and the base carriage and continual unjust and illegal vexations of the Cavaliers and the drunken Aldermen of the town of *Headon*, these of *Headon* having from time to time sought and laid wait for the life of your petitioner, and many times not only driven his goods, but lamed and spoiled his goods so driven, and in the night time broken his fences, stolen his goods, both cows and mare off his ground, and being so stollen have laid actions on them, and forced extraordinary and extrajudicial compositions, not granting any replevin for the goods so surreptitiously stollen and taken away, threatening those that came to meat the goods, seising and imprisoning of their persons, and milking the cows and spoiling them, and countenancing the persons that so did; Being a town guilty of supposed murder, and of much bloodshed, rapine, spoil, and perverting of justice; the magistrates drunken, idle and vicious persons, and all the Corporation for the most part little better, being a nest of cavaliers, tinkers, drunken and malignant men, as your petitioner doubteth not to make apparent to all the world, they having been a long customed to much mischief, and likely they are to commit more, threatening your petitioner they will make the town of *Headon* too hot for him; having, besides lying in wait to kill him, assaulted him in his own house, wounded and beat him down in his own court-yard with halberts, dragged out of his own house-porch and all along to prison, refusing bail proffered by better men than any of the drunken Aldermen his prosecutors, to the great hazard of his life, as may more plainly and fully appear in a discourse called *the Transcendant vilany of Headon*, as also by malicious Malignants and Presbyterians of *Hull*, who have by their clandestine dealing, and after by open force and combination, without and against all law and equity and good conscience, put your petitioner out of a certain house-lease granted unto him formerly under the Hospital Common Seal and the Master's hand, witnessed by the Mayor and Six Aldermen, to his damage in his trade and calling to the value of three thousand pounds even to his utter undoing.

“May it therefore please your Honors, to refer your Petitioner to some Committee, who may order the Justices, and others whom they think fit, in the Country, to take the grievances aforesaid, into examination, that upon enquiry, the honorable House may be certified in the truth of the premisses and thereupon order relief to your petitioner as they shall see cause; and your petitioner doubteth not but to make apparent his wrongs aforesaid, and that the Commonwealth will receive profit by examining the Charters of the town of Hull, upon which your Petitioner’s lease is grounded, and so much land concealed, given for the maintenance of the Block-houses, now a daily and great charge to the Commonwealth; but also a great deal of honour to yourselves, and security to the country, in binding to the peace and good behaviour such idle and evil disposed persons who shall appear guilty of such crimes, and also in restoring the oppressed inhabitants into the freedom of the rest of the country, to be governed by the Justices, and free from the vilanous extortions and oppressions of those vitious and idle, drunken lewd people, the Mayor and Aldermen of Hedon, who neither know how to do right, nor able to satisfie for the wrongs and injustice they daily commit. And your Petitioner, as formerly, shall be ever ready to serve you and the Commonwealth with his life and estate, and shal ever pray for the continuance of your health, and your increase of honor, etc.”

Mr. Robert Raikes was the brother of Mr. Thomas Raikes, who was Mayor of Hull at the time when King Charles I. was refused admission into that town by the Governor, Sir John Hotham. Mr. Robert Raikes published a Pamphlet in which the foregoing Petition is set forth, and in which he made a violent attack upon the Mayor and Aldermen of Hedon, the Town Clerk (Mr. Samuel Baines), and the various officials of the Corporation, charging them with injustice, drunkenness, lewdness, and almost every other vice.

1659	Elizeous Bonfrey, 1	Robert Burstall
	(Re-elected 1668, 82)	William Denison

During the mayoralty of Mr. Bonfrey, viz., on 9th July, 1660, a singular case came before him. “William Andrew, of Hedon, Glover, being brought before Elizeous Bonfrey, maior of Hedon, etc., and being questioned and demanded by the said Mr. Maior, concerning some words and scandalous speeches by him y^e said Andrew spoken against William Burstall, Alderman, Robert Burstall, William Burstall and Ann Ombler, wife of Robert Ombler, all of Hedon aforesaid, scandalizing and saying them to be witches and what he had sworne being spoken

against them being saide these or the like words against them at Pattrington, on Thursday last, and that they were to be brought to their trialls for it, hee the said William Andrew, this day utterly denies before y^e said Mr. Maior that he never uttered or spoke such words against them or any of them.

Jurors between y^e parties,

William Sagg,	Nicho. Booker,
Joseph Hobson,	Jo. Denison,
Thos. Bracebridge,	Willm. Ombler,
Thos. Wilson,	Richd. Tenison,
Jo. Ombler, cordr,	Christr. Tilley, Geldr.,
Matw. Hodgson,	Thos. Wallas.

Sworne.

“ At the next Court of our Sovraigne Lord Charles y^e seconde by y^e grace of God, King of England, and holden here on Monday the 16th day of July, in y^e first year of his said Majestie’s raigne, 1660, before Elizeous Bonfrey, Maior of the said Towne, Robert Burstall, one of y^e Bayliffs there, and William Sagg, deputy for William Denison, another of y^e Bayliffs there. Robert Burstall against William Andrew in an action of defam. dam. 50*l*. Pleydges for the Plt.

“ Y^e Def^t is in prison who being brought forth doth acknowledge that he hath done y^e Pl^t wrong and that hee is sorry for it and is desirous that hee may have such corporall punishment as y^e Court and the Pl^t shall think good by stocking whipping and acknowleging his fault publickly on the cross in the Market Place of Hedon y^e next Saturday, July y^e 30th, 1660. The def^t afore-saide did openly acknowledge his fault tee y^e Pl^t and Rich. Dunn in his owne person on his knees.

1660 William Davison, 1	Brian Gawtrie
(Re-elected 1675, 84, 85)	William Russell

1661 Richard Southwicke, 3	William Burstall
	William Ombler

In 1662, King Charles II. sent John Hotham, Robert Hildyard, Thomas Hebblethwaite, M. Warton and T. Jenkins, who were nominated Commissioners under an Act, for well ordering and regulating Corporations, then lately passed, who thought proper in an arbitrary manner to remove William Davison,

Alderman, and Samuel Baines, Town Clerk, from their respective offices, and in like manner to continue Richard Southwicke, as Mayor, William Wise, Recorder, Robert Blanchard, Richard Barne, Elizeous Bonfrey, and Robert Burstall, as Aldermen, and appointed William Burstall and William Ombler, the new Bailiffs, and Aquila Stephenson, Town clerk.

Mr. Samuel Baines, the Town Clerk, took an active part in the town and neighbourhood, during the exciting times of the inter-regnum, and comes in for no small share of abuse from Mr. Raikes in his pamphlet, wherein he is described as a "keeper of unlicensed tippling houses, selling ale contrary to the Statute." In 1667, Mr. Baines issued at Hedon, a trade token, having on the obverse the device of a Sun, with the inscription, 'Samvell Baines of' and on the reverse, 'Headdon neer Hull, 1667. his half-penny.'



BAINES'S HALFPENNY.

Mr. Baines was appointed Town Clerk of Hedon, 1654.

In the same year (1662) Robert Keld became bound in a recognizance with sureties, not to dress or suffer any flesh to be eaten in his house during Lent.

1662 Robert Burstall, 1
(Re-elected 1673)

John Towle
John Watson

During this year an order was made by the Corporation that no inhabitant of Hedon except a freeman or Burgess should make barley into malt.

1663 William Burstall, 1
(Re-elected 1671, 2)

Joseph Hobson
Robert Fairbarne

Mr. Fairbarne would possibly be the son or nephew of William Fairbarne, of Waxholme in Holderness, yeoman, whose will, dated 19th March, 1656, was proved 26th December, 1657, amongst other legacies the testator gave to his

daughter Frances, wife of Richard Coates, of Tunstall, Clerke, £10. He appointed David Liddell, rector of Halsham, and Henry Lathley, vicar of Hollim, supervisors of his will. (*Abstracts of Yorkshire Wills*, p. 116.)

1664	Nicholas Booker, 1	John Watson
	(Re-elected 1680, 1)	William Levett
1665	William Towle	Robert Almoner
		Robert Ombler

Mr. William Towle died 1st May, 1679.

1666	Richard Barne	John Kitchen
		John Watson

At this time there had been some litigation between Lord Dunbar, the Lord Paramount, and the Corporation of Hedon with reference to his manorial rights. The controversy ended in a compromise, the Corporation having to pay a portion of Lord Dunbar's costs as appears from an order in the Bench Book 27th October 1666, whereby it was agreed that the Maior and his council and certain Aldermen should enter into a bond to Lord John Constable, Lord Dunbar, in the sum of three score pounds beside charges of the Exchequer Court then commenced by the said Lord against the said towne, and likewise it was ordered that the said parties above mentioned should have for their security three grass closes leased unto them under the Common Seal of the said towne.

1667	William Ombler	John Towle
		Robert Ombler
	Robert Fairbarne	

Mr. William Ombler died during his mayoralty, 3rd May, 1668, and Mr. Robert Fairbarne was elected in his stead.

1668	Elizeous Bonfrey, 2	Richard Barne
		Robert Burstall

1669 John Ombler

Mr. John Ombler died 15th April, 1679. The names of the Mayor and Bailiffs for the year 1670 are missing, and also those of the Bailiffs for the next six years.

1671 William Burstall, 2

1672 William Burstall, 3

Mr. William Burstall died 2nd May, 1675.

1673 Robert Burstall, 2

Mr. Robert Burstall died 23rd May, 1680.

1674 John Brough

Alderman Brough married, in 1696, the daughter and heiress of Edward Truelove, of Rowlston, from whom the Rowlston Estate descended to the present owner, Lieut. Colonel Haworth Booth, of Rowlston and Hull Bank Hall. Mr. Brough died 23rd February, 1700.

1675 William Davison, 2

1676 William Baines, 1
(Re-elected 1686)

The names of the Mayors and Bailiffs for the next two years are missing.

1679 Laurence Cockerill, 1 John Barker
(Re-elected 1688, 1703) William Milner

1680 Nicholas Booker, 2

At this time the Town Hall was on the Market Hill. In a deed dated 6th August, 20 Charles II., a messuage and premises thereby conveyed are described as 'situate lying and being in a certain place called the old Market Hill on the north side of the Towne Hall.'

1681 Nicholas Booker, 3

Mr. Nicholas Booker died 22nd September, 1693.

1682 Elizeous Bonfrey, 3 John Barker
William Milner

Mr. Elizeous Bonfrey died 22nd September, 1695.

1683 Hugh Bethell Francis Dring
John Burstall

1684 William Davison, 3 Thomas Procter
 William Milner

JAMES II.

1685 William Davison, 4 Thomas Procter
 William Milner

1686 William Baines, 2

Mr. William Baines died 31st October, 1690. Sir Charles Duncumbe, M.P., gave a set of Bells to the church and £50 in money.

There is a gap in the list of Mayors and Bailiffs from 1686 to 1698. It appears from the Charter, 1 James II., (1685) that the following persons were then Aldermen, viz., Nicholas Booker, Matthew Burgh, William Davison, William Baines, Robert Ombler, John Brough, Laurence Cockerill, Elizeous Bonfrey, Richard Barne and William Towle. It is probable that these Aldermen would serve the office of Mayor in turn. It is clear from the Corporation records that Laurence Cockerill was Mayor in 1688, and Thomas Rimmington in 1695.

1688 Laurence Cockerill, 2 William Milner
 Francis Dring

WILLIAM III.

1695 Thomas Rimmington Richard Vipont
 Robert Keld

The present Town Hall was built by Mr. Henry Guy, M.P. in 1698.

1699 Robert Ombler, 1
 (Re-elected 1700)

1700 Robert Ombler, 2

Mr. Robert Ombler died 1st. September, 1707.

1701	Christopher Walker, 1	Richard Vipont
	(Re-elected 1710, 19, 27)	Francis Newton

1702	Matthew Burgh	Samuel Watson
		John Ombler

Mr. Matthew Burgh died 16th December, 1709.

1703	Laurence Cockerill, 3	Richard Vipont
		Richard Garton

Mr. Laurence Cockerill died 23rd May, 1712.

1704	William Burstall, 1	Robert Keld
	(Re-elected 1712)	Joseph Burstall

1705	Samuel Watson, 1	Francis Dring
	(Re-elected 1714, 23, 29, 37, 46)	George Newmarch

1706	Nathaniel Dring, 1	Thomas Harrison
	(Re-elected 1716)	Christopher Ruston

1707	Henry Waterland, 1	
	(Re-elected 1717, 22, 33, 38, 43, 51, 59)	

Mr. Waterland was an Attorney-at-law at Hedon. He was the son of the Rev. Henry Waterland, Rector of Walesby, Lincolnshire, and Brother to the Rev. Daniel Waterland, D.D., Chancellor of the Cathedral of York, who as an author was principally distinguished for his standard work on 'The Vindication of the Holy Trinity.' Mr. Henry Waterland married the daughter of Alderman Baines. He died 20th September, 1766, aged 93, and was buried in the South transept of the Church.

1708	John Barker	Joseph Green
		George Wright

1709	Leonard Burgh	George Newmarch
		William Cussons

Mr. Leonard Burgh died 15th May, 1720.

1710	Christopher Walker, 2	David Logan William Pearson
1711	Richard Garton	Thomas Harrison Francis Walker
1712	William Burstall, 2	George Wright David Logan
1713	Joseph Green	Leonard Collinson Edward Thewles
1714	Samuel Watson, 2	Francis Hill Phillip Beedall
1715	Leonard Collinson	Richard Power William Tock
1716	Nathaniel Dring, 2	William Cussons Phillip Beedall William Pearson

Mr. Cussons died soon after he was elected a Bailiff, and on the 26th November, 1716, William Pearson was chosen in his stead.

1717	Henry Waterland, 2	Thomas Robinson Francis Moor
1718	Leonard Burgh	Thomas Harrison Francis Hill
1719	Christopher Walker, 3	Benjamin Gorwood Phillip Beedall
1720	Richard Garton	Richard Tower Francis Moor

Mr. Richard Garton died 10th June, 1725.

1721	Francis Walker	Benjamin Gorwood Samuel Watson
------	----------------	-----------------------------------

Mr. Francis Walker died 12th November, 1727.

1722	Henry Waterland, 3	Thomas Robinson John Pudsey
1723	Samuel Watson, 2	Richard Tower Philip Beedall
1724	Joseph Green, 1 (Re-elected 1734)	Stephen Reed Robert Barker
1725	George Wright, 1 (Re-elected 1735)	John Dring John Barker
1726	John Barker	John Worlington John Moor
1727	Christopher Walker, 4	Benjamin Smithers William Watson
1728	Stephen Reed, 1 (Re-elected 1736, 44, 53, 61)	John Watson Thomas Towle
1729	Samuel Watson, 3	Robert Barker William Tock
1730	John Pudsey	Benjamin Smithers Robert Keld
1731	John Watson	Robert Ruston John Moor
1732	Thomas Towle	John Worlington John Dailes
1733	Henry Waterland, 4	Waite Walker Francis Moor

During Mr. Waterland's Mayoralty, James Frith the Sergeant-at-Mace had a cloth cloak with silver trimmings bought by the Corporation.

1734	Joseph Green, 2	Robert Barker Benjamin Smithers
------	-----------------	------------------------------------

This year Mr. Robert Burstall was chosen warden of the company of Shoemakers, Christopher Webber was chosen Warden of the company of Hammermen, and Thomas Wright was chosen Warden of the company of Taylors.

1735	George Wright, 2	John Worlington John Dales
1736	Stephen Reed, 2	William Tock Robert Ruston
1737	Samuel Watson, 4	William Dales Peter Tock

The Hon. Henry Pulteney, one of the Members of Parliament for the Borough, was elected Mayor, but he did not appear. Mr. Samuel Watson was therefore elected.

1738	Henry Waterland, 5	John Moor John Walker
1739	John Watson, 1 (Re-elected 1747, 57)	William Tock William Shackles

Mr. George Berkeley, one of the Members of Parliament for the Borough, gave this year £65 to the Corporation to build a keel or boat, to contain Fifty quarters of corn and to trade with for the benefit of the Borough.

1740	Thomas Towle, 1 (Re-elected 1748, 54, 60)	Robert Ruston Francis Moor
1741	John Pudsey, 1 (Re-elected 1749, 55)	Peter Tock William Beadell

Amongst the disbursements by Mr. Pudsey during his Mayoralty is the item, 'Cooks and Spit-turners, £2.'

1742	George Wright, 3 (Re-elected 1750, 57)	William Shackles William Burgh
1743	Henry Waterland, 6	Peter Tock William Beadell

The Corporation received of Mr. Vane, Mr. Anson, Sir Reginald Graham, Mr. Emerson, and Mr. Chambers £115 10. 0., for their freedom, being 21 guineas each.

1744	Stephen Reed, 3	William Blount
	(Re-elected 1753)	William Shackles

On 22nd November, 1744, 'Mr. Jacob Dawson, Town Clerk, was paid half a year's salary due at Michaelmas 1744, £1 10 0.' He was buried at St. Mary's, Lowgate, Feb. 12, 1749—Sykes's "Extracts from the Register of St. Mary's, Hull," *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, xii., p. 478.

1745	William Burgh 1	Waite Walker
	(Re-elected 1756, 63)	Robert Ruston
1746	Samuel Watson, 5	Pennock Ward
		John Chambers

Mr. Samuel Watson, who was Mayor five times, died 15th June, 1756.

Mr. Pennock Ward was, afterwards, appointed Town Clerk of the Borough. He was the son of the Rev. William Ward, Head Master of the Free School at Beverley, and Lecturer at St. Mary's Church in that town.—Nichols's *Illustrations of Literature*, xii., p. 510. He died in 1754.

1747	John Watson, 2	Waite Walker
		William Beadell
1748	Thomas Towle 2	Peter Tock
		Robert Ruston

This was the year of the Cattle Plague. No Fairs were held, and Thomas Robinson, who was lessee of the Tolls, had half a years' rent allowed.

1749	John Pudsey, 2	Pennock Ward
		Thomas Dring
1750	George Wright, 3	John Farbridge
		Peter Tock
1751	Henry Waterland, 7	Benjamin Gorwood
		John Chambers
		Thomas Barker

Mr. John Chambers died soon after his election and Mr. Thomas Barker was, on 2nd January, 1752, chosen in his stead. The payment of 3/- a month to the widows in the three Alms Houses began.

Charles Saunders, Esq., paid, on being admitted a freeman, 21 guineas to the Corporation.

1752	William Beadell, 1	John Farbridge
	(Re-elected 1770)	Richard Jackson
1753	Stephen Reed, 4	Francis Moor
		Waite Walker
1754	Thomas Towle, 3	Thomas Barker
		William Thorpe
1755	John Pudsey, 3	Francis Moor
		Thomas Dring

Mr. John Pudsey died 14th April, 1760. Mr. Caleb Marshall was at this time Town Clerk. His salary was £3 a year.

1756	William Burgh, 2	Robert Ruston
		Richard Jackson
1757	John Watson, 3	John Farbridge
	George Wright, 4	Waite Walker

Mr. John Watson died during his Mayoralty, 2nd February, 1758, and Mr. George Wright was chosen in his stead.

1758	John Farbridge, 1	Thomas Dring
	(Re-elected 1761, 65)	Richard Fearne
1759	Henry Waterland, 8	William Thorpe
		Edward Collinson

Mr. Henry Waterland, who held the office of Mayor eight times, died on the 20th September, 1766. In this year Mr. Bonfrey was presented for killing a Bull unbaited.

1760	Thomas Towle, 4	Waite Walker
		Thomas Dring
1761	Stephen Reed, 5	Richard Fearne
	John Farbridge, 2	Edward Collinson

Mr. Stephen Reed died 1st June, 1762, during his Mayoralty and Mr. John Farbridge was chosen in his stead.

1762	Waite Walker	George Hornby Thomas Robinson
------	--------------	----------------------------------

Mr Waite Walker died 28th July, 1767, and was buried at Hedon.

1763	William Burgh 3	Richard Jackson Nicholas Dring
1764	William Thorpe 1 (Re-elected 1772)	John Beadell Thomas Robinson, Junr.
1765	John Farbridge 3	John Thorpe Edward Collinson

Mr. William Iveson of Hedon, Attorney-at-law, was admitted to his freedom on payment of £20.

1766	Thomas Towle 5	William Iveson William Dring
1767	William Iveson 1 (Re-elected 1773, 80)	Robert Clifford John Owbridge

Mr. William Iveson was originally a Clerk in the office of Mr. Henry Waterland, Attorney-at-law, and on the death of Mr. Waterland, succeeded to his practice he died of dropsy 6th February, 1786, aged 56, and was buried at Hedon.

1768	Edward Collinson 1 (Re-elected 1775)	John Bedell Nicholas Dring
------	---	-------------------------------

Sir Charles Saunders, M.P., presented the Corporation with £50.

1769	John Bedell 1 (Re-elected 1785, 94, 1805)	Richard Webster Thomas Clappinson
1770	William Beadell 2	Richard Jackson Robert Clifford

On 19th August, 1771, Thomas Young, of Preston, was presented for not giving notice to the Mayor of the delivery of a Keel load of Coals at Preston Stakes. The Mayor of Hedon was entitled to a met of Coals from every vessel which discharged a Cargo of Coals in the Haven. This custom was observed, and the

Mayor regularly received his met of Coals until about the year 1860, when the custom was discontinued.

1771	George Hornby	Thomas Robinson
		Thomas Clappinson

1772	William Thorpe, 2	Nicholas Dring
		Richard Webster

Mr. William Thorpe died of the palsy, 31st January, 1780.

1773	William Iveson, 2	John Walker
		Robert Clifford

1774	Thomas Towle, 6	Nicholas Dring
		John Thorpe

Mr. Thomas Towle died of a dropsy, 30th January, 1778, aged 78.

1775	Edward Collinson, 2	Richard Webster
		Thomas Clappinson

Mr. Edward Collinson died 10th October, 1779, of a fever, aged 71.

1776	John Thorpe, 1	Francis Jackson
	(Re-elected 1786, 1800.)	Barrington Webster

1777	Bielby Thompson, 1	Richard Jackson
	(Re-elected 1787)	Richard Webster

Mr. Bielby Thompson was at this time one of the representatives in Parliament for Hedon.

1778	Richard Jackson, 1	Barrington Webster
	(Re-elected 1793)	Daniel John Roydhouse

1779	Robert Clifford	John Wadman
		William Day

1780	William Iveson, 3	Richard Webster
		Francis Vickerman

Mr. William Iveson died 4th February, 1786.

On 10th October, 1780, Timothy Sagg, of Hedon, Butcher, died aged 100 years.

1781	Richard Webster, 1	Thomas Dring
	(Re-elected 1790)	Benjamin Bedell

On 5th August, 1782, Hannah Batty, widow, 'had the misfortune to be drowned in a place called Stockwell, aged 61.'—*Parish Register*.

1782	Nicholas Dring, 1	John Webster
	(Re-elected 1795, 1809.)	John Burstall
1783	John Wadman, 1	Francis Vickerman
	(Re-elected 1796.)	Robert Webster
1784	John Burstall, 1	William Day
	(Re-elected 1791, 1802.)	Benjamin Bedell
1785	John Bedell, 2	Thomas Brown
		Thomas Hornby
1786	John Thorpe, 2	Francis Vickerman
		William Day
1787	Bielby Thompson, 2	Benjamin Bedell
		Matthew Ellis
1788	Thomas Hornby, 1	William Iveson
	(Re-elected 1797, 1808)	John Taylor
1789	William Iveson, 1	Francis Vickerman
	(Re-elected 1798, 1806,	William Day
	1815, 18, 26, 32, 37.)	

Mr. William Iveson was the son of Allerman William Iveson ; he was an eminent member of the legal profession. He was a member of the Corporation upwards of 55 years and eight times served the office of Mayor, and his influence during the period that Hedon returned Members to Parliament is said to have been very considerable. Mr. Iveson contributed largely to the improvement of the Town and to the welfare of his fellow-townsmen. He died universally respected, on 17th May, 1843, in the 80th year of his age, and was buried in the South Transept of the Church, on the East side.

1790	Richard Webster, 2	Thomas Brown
		Thomas Dring

At the Mayor choosing, 29th September, 1790, Mr. Thomas Harland was Town Clerk.

1791	John Burstall, 2	William Day
		John Taylor

On 27th October, 1791, Mr. Joseph Garforth was appointed Town Clerk, on the resignation of Mr. Thomas Harland, at a salary of £6 a year.

1792	William Day, 1	Francis Vickerman
	(Re-elected 1801, 10, 19, 27.) Thomas Leak	

1793	Richard Jackson, 2	Henry Wilson
		John Webster

1794	John Bedell, 3	Matthew Ellis
		John Hansley

1795	Nicholas Dring, 2	Francis Vickerman
		James Iveson

1796	John Wadman, 2	John Taylor
		Thomas Jackson

Mr. John Wadman died 14th December, 1813.

1797	Thomas Hornby, 2	Thomas Leak
		James Iveson

1798	William Iveson, 2	Thomas Dring
		John Taylor

1799	James Iveson	Thomas Brown
		Matthew Ellis

Alderman James Iveson was the younger son of William Iveson, who was an Alderman of Hedon, and served the office of Mayor in the years 1767, 1773, and 1780. He died 6th October, 1850.

1800	John Thorpe, 3	John Taylor
		John Robinson

25th November, 1800, Mr. Thomas Everitt Mestaer was made a freeman of the Borough on payment of 100 guineas to the Corporation.

1801 William Day, 2

Thomas Dring
Matthew Ellis

8th February, 1802, Mr. Randle Jackson was admitted to the freedom of the Borough on payment of 100 guineas. Previous to the Parliamentary Election, which took place 5th July, 1802, Lord Carrington and his three brothers, George Smith, Samuel Smith, and John Smith, together with Mr Thomas Thompson, as an introduction to the Borough, purchased their freedom for 500 guineas.

1802 John Burstall, 3

John Taylor
John Robinson

Mr. John Burstall died 8th February, 1807.

1803 John Taylor, 1

(Re-elected 1813, 22.)

Thomas Dring
Matthew Ellis

On 6th October, 1803, the Roman Catholic Chapel lately erected was certified as a place of religious worship, Rev. Joseph Swinburne, Priest.

1804 John Robinson, 1

(Re-elected 1815.)

Thomas Brown
Henry Wilson

On 18th September, 1805, at a meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs, the following agreement was made "At this meeting it is agreed to make the following exchange with Mr. Alderman Iveson, viz: 'The Corporation give to Mr. Iveson a piece of ground now covered with water being part of the old Haven, beginning at the road near the Mill and extending westward along the north side of a piece of ground of Mr. Iveson's which adjoins the Navigation together with the right of road at all times over the Corporation waste to the North side of the same piece of ground as as far Mrs. Porter's gate, in exchange for a piece of ground belonging to Mr. Iveson, lying intermixed in the Corporation waste on the East side of the same road, near the Mill and lying between the Mill, and the Navigation which last mentioned piece of ground Mr. Iveson gives the Corporation in exchange for the said first mentioned piece of ground.'" The piece of ground given to Mr. Iveson in exchange is the ground now called Water Garth, which was purchased by the Commissioners of the Haven from the Assignees of Mr. Iveson about the year 1836.

At the same meeting it was also agreed 'That the Corporation build a Granary upon the Navigation bank, at the end of Mrs. Porter's house, and let the same to Thomas Taylor upon a lease for 21 years, he paying the Corporation for rent £7 10.

per cent per annum, upon the money which the building shall cost, and a ground rent to be hereafter fixed.'

1805 John Bedell, 4

Thomas Dring
Thomas Jackson

Mr. John Bedell died on the 30th November, 1810.

9th July, 1806, Mr. Edward Ombler and Mr. Albany Savile were admitted to the freedom of the Borough on payment of 100 guineas each to the Corporation.

25th October, 1806, Mr. Anthony Browne was made a free Burgess on payment of 100 guineas to the Corporation.

1806 William Iveson, 3

Thomas Brown
George Hewson

1807 Thomas Dring

Matthew Ellis
Thomas Jackson

Mr. Thomas Dring died 12th May, 1838.

1808 Thomas Hornby, 3

Edward Ombler
George Webster

Mr. Thomas Hornby died 17th October, 1809.

On 18th January, 1809, Alderman James Iveson was appointed Town Clerk on the resignation of Mr. Joseph Garforth.

1809 Nicholas Dring, 3

Thomas Jackson
Henry Hansley

Mr. Nicholas Dring died 5th October, 1810.

1810 William Day, 3

John Burstall
David Grice

1811 Henry Hansley, 1
(Re-elected 1820.)

Thomas Taylor
John Soutter

At a meeting of the Corporation, held 14th August, 1812, it was resolved 'That the pensions to the widows' houses be augmented from 3/- to 12/- a month, to commence from the first day of September.'

It was also resolved 'That houses be provided for the accommodation of eight old Burgesses, that £200 out of the Corporation stock, in addition to £200 offered

by the representatives in Parliament, be employed for that purpose; that an annual allowance of Coals or Money be also given to each house out of the Corporation stock,' and 'That the Mayor and Bailiffs for the time being together with Aldermen Hansley, Taylor, and Robinson, carry this resolution into effect and with the rest of the Aldermen form a regulation as to the future management of the Houses.' The representatives in Parliament for the Borough, at this time, were Mr. George Johnstone and Mr. Anthony Browne who paid £100 each towards the cost of the building. The total cost of the eight houses was £571 4. 11.

1813 John Taylor, 2

Robert Clifford

John Canham Day

26th November, 1813, John Broadhurst, Esq., was admitted a free Burgess on payment of 200 guineas to the Corporation, and was elected M. P. for the Borough.

1814 Robert Clifford

George Webster

John Robinson

Mr. Robert Clifford was a Surgeon at Patrington. He died 29th November, 1829, and was buried at Hedon, in the South Transept of the Church.

1815 John Robinson, 2

John Taylor

William Iveson, 5

John Hornby

Mr. John Robinson died 7th December, 1815. Mr. Alderman William Iveson was, on 14th December, 1815, elected Mayor in his stead.

1816 John Hornby, 1

Joseph Robinson

(Re-elected 1824, 31, 56.) Charles Gibson

16th July, 1817, Edmund Turton, Esq., of Larpool Hall, was admitted a freeman on payment of 200 guineas to the Corporation.

1817 John Soutter, 1

Joseph Robinson

(Re-elected 1827.)

Thomas Taylor

15th January, 1818, Col. John Baillie was admitted a free Burgess on payment of 200 guineas to the Corporation.

1818 William Iveson, 4

Thomas Taylor

Joseph Robinson

On 22nd January, 1818, a resolution was passed by the Corporation allowing £40 a year for feasts.

16th June, 1818, Robert Farrand, Esq., was admitted a freeman on payment of 200 guineas to the Corporation.

1819	William Day, 4	Thomas Jackson
		Joseph Robinson

William Kates was on 13th April, 1820, appointed Serjeant-at-Mace when a new suit of clothes and a hat were provided for him.

1820	Henry Hansley, 2	Thomas Hoe, Junr.
		Joseph Robinson

Mr. Henry Hansley died on 31st August, 1833.

1821	Edward Ombler, 2	Thomas Taylor
		Joseph Robinson

1822	John Taylor, 3	Thomas Jackson
		Charles Gibson

Mr John Taylor died on the 16th June, 1835.

1823	Joseph Robinson, 1	John Canham Day
		John Taylor, Junr.

1824	John Hornby, 2	Charles Gibson
		George Sawyer

1825	George Sawyer	Richard Iveson
		James Matthews

Mr. Sawyer was a Surgeon at Hedon. He purchased his freedom of the Borough, for the purpose of becoming a member of the Corporation, on 15th July, 1824, for which he paid 200 guineas. He built the houses and shops on the East side of the Market Place and the North side of Swinegate; he caused the name of the latter street to be changed to George Street. He resigned as Alderman 16th September, 1848.

29th March, 1826, Thomas Hyde Villiers, Esq., was admitted a freeman on payment of 200 guineas to the Corporation. The last contested Parliamentary Election took place on 12th June, 1826, when Messrs. Baillie and Villiers were returned.

1826	William Iveson, 6	Charles Gibson
		John Taylor, Junr.

1827	William Day, 5	Thomas Taylor
	John Soutter	Richard Iveson

Mr. William Day died during his Mayoralty, on 2nd October, 1827, and Mr. Alderman Soutter was elected in his stead.

1828	Thomas Taylor, 1	Charles Gibson
	(Re-elected 1833.)	James Soutter

1829	Joseph Robinson, 2	Richard Iveson
	(Re-elected 1834, 40, 45, 52)	John Taylor

25th July, 1830, Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, Bart., of Burton Constable, was admitted a free Burgess of the Borough on payment of 200 guineas to the Corporation.

On 29th October, 1830, a portion of the Corporation property in the Westlands and Far Bank was sold to the Trustees of the Hedon and Hull New Road. The portion in Westlands for £200 an acre, and the Far Bank £100 an acre.

1830	Richard Iveson, 1	Charles Gibson
	(Re-elected 1835, 41.)	Thomas Hoe

It was during the Mayoralty of Mr. Richard Iveson on 30th April, 1831, that the last Election of Members of Parliament took place at Hedon. The Members returned (without a contest) were Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, Bart., and Robert Farrand, Esq.

1831	John Hornby, 3	John Taylor
		James Watson Fenwick

1832	William Iveson, 7	James Matthews
		Arthur Iveson
		Thomas Hoe

Mr. James Matthews died 11th April, 1833. Mr. Thomas Hoe was on 6th May chosen Bailiff in his stead.

On 29th April, 1833, the old School on the Market Hill was pulled down and the materials, together with £40, were voted by the Corporation for building the National School, and £10 a year was voted towards the salary of the School Mistress, reserving the right of the Corporation to send Twenty-four poor children to the School free.

1833 Thomas Taylor, 2 Thomas Eggleston
George Iveson

Mr. Thomas Taylor died 10th August, 1839.

1834 Joseph Robinson, 2 John Taylor
Arthur Iveson

The Turnpike road from Hull to Hedon was completed and opened for traffic.

1835 Richard Iveson, 2 Arthur Iveson
Robert Leak

On 5th November, 1835, the Corporation resolved to erect the Weighing Engine at the Haven side.

1836 Arthur Iveson, 1 Robert Leak
(Re-elected 1842, 47, 48.) George Taylor

On 13th November, 1836, the Corporation resolved to abolish the Tolls on all Cattle coming to the fortnightly Markets.

1837 William Iveson, 8 John Taylor
William Day

Mr. William Iveson died 21st May, 1843.

At the General Quarter Sessions held on 19th October, 1837, a bill of Indictment was prepared and found by the Grand Jury against Mr. Henry Cautley on the prosecution of Robert Kyme for Pound breach. Robert Kyme was bound in recognizance to appear at the next Sessions to prosecute and give evidence upon the trial of the Indictment, and Thomas Nelthorpe and Henry Wallis were bound in recognizances to give evidence.

At the General Quarter Sessions held 4th January, 1838, Mr. Henry Cautley, against whom a bill of Indictment was found, at the last Court, for Pound breach having satisfied the prosecutor, was not bound in recognizance to appear and answer; the recognizances of Robert Kyme, Thomas Nelthorpe, and Henry Wallis were then discharged.

1838 John Taylor Robert Leak
William Day

Mr. John Taylor died 5th April, 1861.

1839 Robert Leak, 1 Benjamin Iveson
(Re-elected 1845, 55.) Francis Thorpe Webster

At a meeting of the Corporation held 24th February, 1840, it was resolved 'That an exchange be made with Alderman James Iveson that he give to the Corporation his Garth on the North Side of Ivy Lane, containing 1 a, 1 r, 33 p, and that the Corporation give to him the same quantity of land on the East Side of the close on the North Side of the same Lane, now occupied by Nicholas Robinson, the fence on the West Side of the land so given to Mr. James Iveson to be effectually made by the Corporation and to be afterwards repaired by Mr. James Iveson, and the footpath now crossing the land so given to Mr. Iveson to be moved further Westward, upon the land of the Corporation. That the cost of the exchange be borne between the parties, and the town's rent now paid for James Iveson's Garth be shifted to the land he takes in exchange.'

On 22nd June, 1840, the Corporation resolved 'That it is expedient and beneficial to the working of the brick-yard, let to George Taylor, and for the accommodation of the trade of the Port, to build two houses on the bank adjunct to the east end of the close now let to George Taylor. Two cottages were accordingly built at a cost of £150, and let to Mr. George Taylor on a lease for seven years, at a yearly rent of £10.

1840	Joseph Robinson, 3	George Taylor John Day
1841	Richard Iveson, 3	James Soutter William Day

Mr. Richard Iveson^d died 20th October, 1853.

1842	Arthur Iveson, 2	John Day James Soutter
1843	John Day, 1 (Re-elected 1850, 1858.)	Thomas Hoe Benjamin Iveson

On 28th September, 1843, the Corporation voted £30 towards refurnishing the chancel of the Church.

1844	Robert Leak, 2	Thomas Eggleston William Day
------	----------------	---------------------------------

The Corporation on the 4th April, 1845, voted one hundred guineas towards building a ball-room in Town Hall garden.

1845 Joseph Robinson, 4 Benjamin Iveson
George Taylor

1846 James Soutter, 1 George Taylor
(Re-elected 1852, 57, 62, 69.) William Day

Mr. James Soutter was the son of Alderman John Soutter.

On 8th April, 1847, the first sitting of the County Court of Yorkshire, was held in the Town Hall, before William Raines, Esq., Judge.

1847 Arthur Iveson, 3 Benjamin Iveson
Thomas Eggleston

1848 Arthur Iveson, 4 Thomas Askham
Francis Thorp Webster

Mr. Arthur Iveson died on the 30th October, 1881.

Mr. Thomas Askham, of Hedon, corn merchant, was admitted to the freedom of the Borough on 26th September, 1848, on payment of £50 to the Corporation; and on the 16th November, 1848, Mr. Megginson Wright, of Hedon, Inn-keeper, was admitted to the freedom of the Borough on payment of £50 to the Corporation.

During this year the town was visited with the terrible scourge of the cholera: the first case was on the 27th August, 1849, the next was on the 15th of September following, the last was on the 12th October. Between the 15th September and the 12th of October, (27 days,) 47 persons died of that dreadful plague.

On 15th December following, a day for public prayer and thanksgiving was held at Hedon, on the cessation of the cholera.

1849 George Taylor, 1 Robert Wright
(Re-elected 1860, 65.) William Soutter

On 5th November, 1849, at a meeting of the Corporation, the Vicar of Hedon (Rev. J. H. Wake) was presented by the Corporation with a Pocket Communion Service, for his praiseworthy conduct during the visitation of the cholera.

1850 John Day, 2

Robert Wright
Thomas Askham

Alderman James Iveson, who was for upwards of forty years Town Clerk of the Borough, died on 6th October, 1850; he served the office of Mayor in the year 1799, and on the resignation of Mr. Joseph Garforth, in 1809, was elected Town Clerk. Mr. Iveson was eminent in the profession of the law, of which he was a worthy member; he was a man of considerable literary attainments, and well versed in antiquarian lore. Mr. Iveson's influence was great, not only in the Corporation, where his opinions on Corporate matters were treated with the greatest respect, but also in the Parliamentary elections for the Borough. Like his brother, William Iveson, he contributed largely to the prosperity of the Borough; he spared neither pains nor money in carrying out improvements both in the town and in the Church, evidences of which may yet be traced; his urbanity, his social qualities, and his benevolent disposition gained for him the esteem and affection of all classes. He died at his residence on the Old Market Hill, in the 81st year of his age, and was buried on the north side of the chancel of the Church, but strange to say there is not a line to indicate the place of his burial, nevertheless,

‘Praises on tombs are trifles vainly spent;
A man's own life is his best monument.’

A portrait of Mr. Iveson was, on 30th May, 1853, presented to the Corporation by Mr. John Collins, of Danthorpe, his friend and executor, which was placed in the Council Chamber, where it now hangs.

Mr. Arthur Iveson was, on 30th October, 1850, elected Town Clerk in the stead of Alderman James Iveson, deceased. Kiln Garth was bought by the Corporation from the executors of the late Mr. James Iveson as an addition to the Sheep Market.

On 16th December, 1850, Benjamin Kilvington of Hedon, Innkeeper, was admitted a freeman of the Borough on payment of £50 to the Corporation.

On 11th June, 1851, the Site of the National School was purchased by the Corporation for £50.

1851 Robert Wright, 1 Thomas Askham
(Re-elected 1859, 60, 67, 84.) Thomas Jackson

1852 Joseph Robinson, 5

William Day

James Soutter, 2

William Johnstone Chaffer

Mr. Alderman Robinson having died during his Mayoralty Mr. James Soutter was chosen Mayor in his stead. Mr. Robinson was an extensive coal merchant at Hedon. A most worthy and upright man, he was much esteemed by his brother aldermen and greatly respected by all classes of the community; he was five times elected Mayor of the Borough; he died on 7th August, 1853, and was buried in the North Transept of the Church.

On the evening of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, 18th November 1852, Divine Service was held in the Church, and a sermon preached by the Vicar, (the Rev. J. H. Wake). The Mayor and Corporation attended the service in state, a torch-light procession was formed from the Town Hall to the Church.

1853 William Day

Thomas Eggleston

William Soutter

Mr. William Day died on 13th August, 1882. He was the son of Alderman Day, he died at Esk, and was buried in the cemetery at Beverley.

On the 14th June, 1854, the Hull and Holderness Railway was opened.

1854 William Soutter

Thos. Athelstan Matthews

Benjamin Iveson

Mr. William Soutter who was the son of Alderman John Soutter, died 24th December, 1867.

On the 12th October, 1854, on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Hull the Mayor and Corporation attended and presented an Address to the Her Majesty.

On the 16th November, 1854, the Corporation subscribed £30 to the Patriotic Fund.

On the 5th of February, 1855, the bell on the Town Hall was ordered to be removed from the roof and placed on the North side of the Hall.

1855 Robert Leak, 3

William Hornby

William Brown

Mr. Robert Leak died 12th September, 1889.

On the 14th April, 1866, the Corporation agreed to take 30 shares in the

Hedon Gas Company. The first stone of the Hedon Gas Works was laid on the 4th August, 1856, by Anthony Bannister, Esq., Chairman of the Company, in the presence of the Mayor and Corporation and a numerous assemblage of shareholders and gentry. A silver trowel with an appropriate inscription was presented to Mr. Bannister by the shareholders on the occasion.

1856 John Hornby, 4

Thomas Jackson

Edward William Garforth

Mr. John Hornby died 16th September, 1869.

On 10th December, 1856, the Hedon Gas Works were opened. On 15th February, 1857, the Church was lighted with gas.

1857 James Soutter, 2

Thomas Eggleston

Benjamin Iveson

23rd January, 1858, the Corporation voted half-a-crown to each poor family on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Royal. The Town Hall was illuminated.

1858 John Day, 3

Benjamin Iveson

James Stewart Soutter

Mr. John Day died 10th October, 1890. He was the son of Alderman Wm. Day, he died at Burstwick, and was buried in the churchyard there.

17th February, 1859, six Public Gas Lamps, in the streets, were lighted at £2 15s. Od. each.

1859 Robert Wright, 2

John Heron

Arthur Iveson, Junr.

At a meeting of the Corporation, 10th November, 1859, it was resolved, that notice be given of an application to Parliament for an Act for the management of the Burgesses' land and property.

On 21st November, it was resolved that the Mayor should give up his allowance for Feasts and after Christmas the Ringers' salary should cease.

On 28th March, 1860, the Corporation resolved to build a room in the Town Hall garden at an estimated cost of £770.

On the 10th April following, a resolution was passed to erect on the site of the Beast Yard five cottages for decayed widows of freemen, and it was also resolved that the Coal Metage in the Haven called 'The Mayors Mets' should be thence-

forth appropriated to the use of the occupiers of the houses proposed to be built.

Three days later some members of the Corporation having intimated their intention to apply for an injunction, it was resolved that no further proceedings be taken with the above buildings.

During this year the Act for the Improvement of the Borough was passed.

The time for the election of a Mayor being fixed by the Municipal Corporations Act for the 9th of November, Mr. Alderman Wright was, on the usual Mayor choosing day in September, re-elected Mayor until the 9th November.

In pursuance of the Act, recently obtained, for the Improvement of the Borough, from and after the 1st of November, 1860, the office of Bailiff ceased. The first election of Town Councillors, under the New Act, took place on 1st November, and was keenly contested, the result being the election of the nine following persons :

Mr. George Taylor, Corn Merchant,	67 Votes.
„ William Dunn Tomlinson, Butcher,	63 „
„ Francis Thorpe Webster, Builder,	60 „
„ William Hornby, Cattle Dealer,	59 „
„ John Heron, Bricklayer,	58 „
„ John Foster, Innkeeper,	57 „
„ Thomas Eggleston, Saddler,	57 „
„ Thomas Jackson, Yeoman,	54 „
„ Thomas Lascelles Milner, Agent,	54 „

The unsuccessful Candidates were :

Mr. William Kirk, Surgeon,	32 Votes.
„ Godfrey Richard Park, Solicitor,	32 „
„ William Watson, Solicitor,	30 „
„ Robert Leak, Gentleman,	27 „
„ John Day, Tallow Chandler,	26 „
„ William Ingleby, Tanner,	25 „
„ Henry Cautley, Surgeon,	23 „
„ Charles Anderson, Painter,	19 „

Mr. Geo. Taylor and Mr. Robert Leak were Aldermen in the old Corporation,

LIST OF MAYORS.

1860 George Taylor, 2

The first meeting of the Reformed Corporation was held on 9th November, 1860, when Mr. George Taylor was chosen Mayor, and Mr. John Hornby, Mr. William Soutter, and Mr. Robert Wright, (who were Aldermen in the old Corporation) were chosen Aldermen. Mr. Arthur Iveson was appointed Town Clerk, at a salary of £80 a year, and Mr. James Soutter was appointed Treasurer at a salary of £10 a year.

1861 Francis Thorpe Webster

Mr. Francis Thorpe Webster died 3rd December, 1862.

On 13th October, 1862, Mr. James Stewart Soutter was appointed Treasurer in place of Mr. James Soutter resigned.

1862 James Soutter, 3

1863 Robert Wright, 3

1864 Arthur Iveson, Junr., 1

(Re-elected 1866, 1868.)

1865 George Taylor, 3

Mr. George Taylor died 1st January, 1872.

The Cattle Plague broke out during this year. All Fairs and Markets by an order of the Privy Council were closed, the result of which was, so far as Hedon is concerned, that the Annual Fairs and Fortnightly Cattle Markets were practically ended, as they were not re-opened when the Plague ceased.

1866 Arthur Iveson, Junr., 2

1867 Robert Wright, 4

Mr. Robert Wright died 8th November, 1884.

1868 Arthur Iveson, Junr., 3

Mr. Arthur Iveson, Junr. died 31st March, 1892.

On 11th March, 1869, the Town Council resolved to exchange a field in Ivy Lane belonging to the Corporation for the Vicarage house and garden, on the Market Hill, the former as a site for a new Vicarage.

On 26th August, 1869, it was resolved to light the Town, the price per Gas Lamp £1 12s 0d.

1869 James Soutter, 4

Mr. James Soutter died 14th June, 1872.

On 9th November, 1869, the Church Clock and Chimes were taken over by the Corporation from the Vicar and Churchwardens.

1870 William Kirk, 1
(Re-elected 1873, 79, 83, 89.)

Mr. William Kirk was the first Mayor of Hedon who had not previously been admitted as a Freeman of the Borough.

On 29th December, 1870, it was ordered that £50 be expended in flagging the footpaths in the Market Place and Soutter Gate.

On 23rd March, 1871, a lease of the Beast Garth was granted to Penrose Everingham, for seventy-five years, at the yearly rent of £1 10s.

On 15th June, 1871, the house and shop of Mr. Thomas Athelstan Matthews, at the south-west corner of Soutter Gate, was purchased by the Corporation and pulled down, in order to widen the street leading to the Church and Market Hill.

1871 Godfrey Richard Park, 1
(Re-elected 1875, 76, 77, 87, 88.)

On 9th November, 1871, a resolution was passed by the Town Council 'That no book, document, &c., be furnished by the Town Clerk to any person, without the permission of the Council.'

On 9th May, 1872, Penrose Everingham's rent was reduced from £1 10s to £1. On the same day it was resolved, 'That the price of cow-gaits in West-lands be fixed at £2 10s each.'

On 16th July, 1872, at a meeting of the Town Council, it was resolved 'That application be made to the Education Department for the establishment of a School Board at Hedon.'

1872 William Watson, 1
(Re-elected 1874.)

1873 William Kirk, 2

On 10th November, 1873, Mr. William Kirk, junr., was appointed Medical Officer, at an annual salary of £5.

1874 William Watson, 2

In this year several fields adjoining the Hedon and Hull turnpike road, and land adjoining the Market Hill, belonging to the Corporation were, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, sold.

1875 Godfrey Richard Park, 2

1876 Godfrey Richard Park, 3

1877 Godfrey Richard Park, 4

1878 Frederick Ingleby

Mr. Frederick Ingleby died 12th January, 1883.

On 25th January, 1879, Mr. William Watson, solicitor, a member of the Town Council, died after a few days' illness, much and deservedly respected by his fellow townsmen.

1879 William Kirk, 3

1880 James Watson, 1

(Re-elected 1881, 82.)

Mr. Arthur Iveson, the Town Clerk, died on the 30th October, 1881, and at a meeting of the Town Council, on the 7th February, 1882, his son Arthur Iveson was elected Town Clerk in his stead.

1881 James Watson, 2

1882 James Watson, 3

1883 William Kirk, 4

1884 Robert Carrick, 1

(Re-elected 1885, 86.)

1885 Robert Carrick, 2

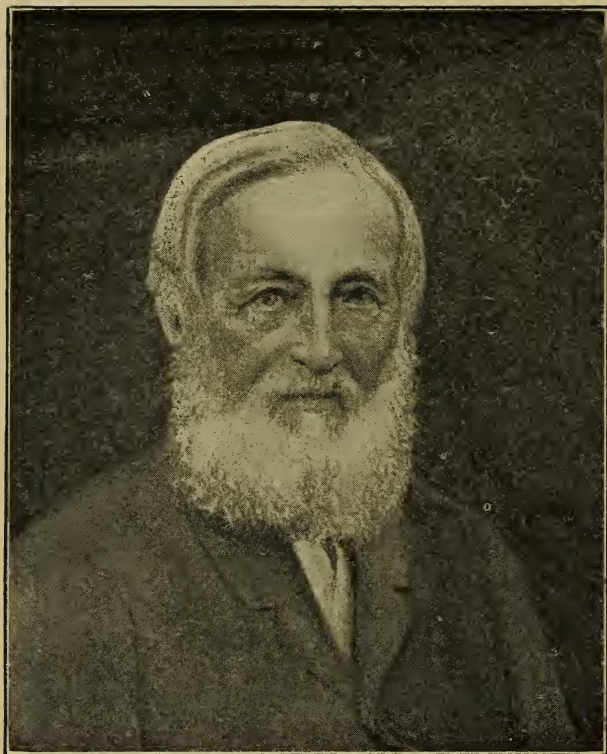
1886 Robert Carrick, 3

1887 Godfrey Richard Park, 5

The first Race Meeting, on the new Race Course at Twyers, was held on the 21st August, 1888.

1888 Godfrey Richard Park, 6

1889 William Kirk, 5



ALDERMAN WM. KIRK, M.R.C.S.,
MAYOR 1870, 1873, 1879, 1883, AND 1889.

On the election of the Mayor this year, a silver chain and badge were presented to the Corporation by Alderman Park, in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, in 1887.

1890 William Lambert White, 1
(Re-elected 1891.)

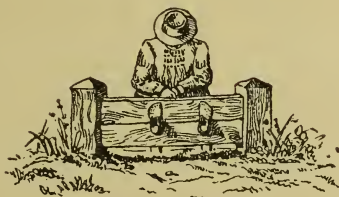
It was intended on the retirement of Alderman Kirk from public life, on the 9th November, 1890, to present him with his portrait, which had been painted by Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, by subscription of the members and officials of the Corporation, on the understanding that the picture should be handed over to the Corporation and placed in the Council Chamber. The state of Alderman Kirk's health prevented the portrait being presented, as intended, on the 9th of November. On Alderman Kirk's death, which occurred soon after (22nd January, 1891), his family elected to keep the subscription portrait and to present to the Corporation in lieu of it a portrait of the Alderman in earlier life, which portrait was accepted by the Council and placed in the Council Chamber.

1891 William Lambert White, 2

Mr. Arthur Iveson, the Town Clerk, died on the 31st of March, 1892, and on the 19th of April following, his son, Arthur Percival Iveson, was at a meeting of the Town Council elected Town Clerk in his stead, at the annual salary of £40.

1892 Robert Alan Park, 1
(Re-elected 1893.)

1893 Robert Alan Park, 2



CORPORATE PROPERTY.

THE Corporation, from time to time, have acquired a considerable amount of property in the Borough, consisting principally of a common pasture, called the Westlands, containing 38a., 1r., 28p., and about twenty small fields, containing, in the aggregate, 27a., 12r., 3p., together with several houses and buildings, which fields and buildings produce an annual rental of about £180. The Westlands, which is let off in gaits for Horses and Cattle, produce an annual income of about £120.

The income of the Corporation is augmented by an annual fee farm, or quit rent, called 'Town's rent,' which is charged upon the greater portion of the houses and lands in the parish, amounting to £52. 5s. 6d: the annual interest payable in respect of three Haven Bonds of £50 each; and the annual dividends on twenty shares, of £10 each, in the Hedon Gas Light and Coke Company, Limited.

In addition to the real property, above mentioned, the Corporation are the owners of the following, which yield no revenue: the Town Hall, with the garden adjoining, situate in St. Augustine Gate; eight houses situate in Baxter Gate, occupied by decayed burgesses; and three houses in Soutter Gate, called the 'Bede' houses, occupied by poor widows. *

* These properties are more fully described under 'Charities,' *post*.



THE CORPORATION PLATE, HEDON,

THE CORPORATION PLATE.

THE Plate belonging to the Corporation, in addition to one large Mace and two smaller ones, consists of a handsome Silver Tankard, three Silver Goblets, four Silver Apostle Spoons, together with several silver table requisites of a more modern date. The large Mace, silver gilt, which is used on state occasions, is 3 feet 8 inches long, the head is divided by two caraytides into four panels, containing the royal badges of the Fleur-de-lis, the Rose, the Thistle, and the Harp, between the initials 'C. R.,' and on the top of the Mace are the royal arms of Charles II. The pommel is large and has two shields, the arms of the Borough, and the arms of Guy, the donor. It bears the following inscription :

‘The gift of Henry Guy, of Tring, in the County of Hertford, Esq., to the Corporation of Hedon, in Holderness, in the County of York.’

Mr. Guy, the donor of the Mace, was one of the representatives of the Borough in Parliament. The two smaller Maces are by far the most ancient, the one is of silver gilt, 25 inches long, bearing quarterly, the Royal Arms of France and England, and the Lombardic initials ‘H. and H.’ There is no date on the Mace, and the initials refer evidently to Henry V. or Henry VI. The other small Mace, 18 inches long, bears quarterly, the Arms of France and England, and the initials ‘E. R.’ There is no date on the Mace, but the make and style indicate the sixteenth century, and the initials point to the reign of Edward VI.

The following notice of the first above mentioned small Mace appeared in the *Archæologia*. (*Vol. li.*)

‘June 21st, 1888. Through the courtesy of the several Mayors and Corporations a fine and typical series of no less than one hundred and thirty Maces and twenty four Swords of State, which had been lent for exhibition at the President’s (Society of Antiquaries) réception, on the preceding evening, was exhibited in the Library, together with a number of Silver Oars, Loving Cups, &c. The oldest of the Maces was an example from Hedon, Yorkshire, probably the most ancient Civic Mace now remaining in England; from its remarkable form and interesting character it has been selected for illustration (plate xx., figs. 1, 2, 3.) The Mace is certainly a work of the fifteenth century, and perhaps dates from 1413, when Henry V. granted an important Charter to the town, confirming and enlarging those of his predecessors. Neither the Mace nor the Crown bear any Hall Marks.’

A handsome Silver Tankard and Cover, commonly called the ‘Peg Tankard,’ on the front of which is engraved the Arms of Appleyard, and on the cover is inscribed:

“The gift of Matthew Appleyard, Esqre., to the Corporation of Headon, the 10th of October, 1639.”

Inside the Tankard are five pegs at equal distances, and the space between each peg is supposed to hold a pint of liquor. The origin of these pegs is remote and curious, inasmuch as from them are derived expressions still in use; the custom of pegging cups is said to have been introduced by St. Dunstan, to check the intemperance of our Saxon ancestors. A Silver Goblet, egg-shaped, on a baluster stem is inscribed ‘I. A., 1640,’ the plate mark answers to 1603, the initials are those of John Alured, one of the Members of Parliament for the Borough, and from the shape and appearance of this Cup there can be little

doubt but that it has been originally a Chalice, and probably belonged to St. Augustine's Church. In the troublous times when Mr. Alured was Member for Hedon, the Puritan party, which was then in the ascendant, would not scruple to take from the Church a consecrated vessel, regardless of the law of *Meum et Tuum*, and give it to the Corporation. A Silver Goblet, on the stem of which is inscribed round the lip :

‘The gift of Coll: Math: Alured, to the Corporation of Hedon, 1658.’

Col. Alured who gave this Cup to the Corporation was one of the Members for the Borough. A Silver Cup with two handles, on which is inscribed :

“The gift of Mr. John Farrer Butter, of Thorngumbald, to the Corporation of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of Hedon, 5th July, 1849, as a token of his esteem for that venerable Institution and in grateful remembrance of many acts of kindness, conferred on him, by individual members of that body.”

Four Apostle Spoons, the handles ending in four Saints, nimbed with their emblems, the plate mark indicates the date 1651.

In an Inventory of ‘Plate, Jewels, and Documents,’ belonging to the Corporation circa 1656, mention is made amongst other things, of “Two Silver Wine Bowles, Six Silver Apostle Spoons, and one Silver Chene, with a scutcheon with the townes Arms on it.”

On 9th November, 1889, Alderman G. R. Park, on retiring from the office of Mayor, which he had held for the two preceding years, presented to the Corporation a Silver Chain and Pendant,

in replacement of the lost 'Chene,' and 'Scutcheon,' and in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Chain is of massive silver, the Pendant is of silver, with the Arms of the Borough in enamel on it. On the reverse of the Pendant is the following inscription :

'Presented to the Corporation of Hedon by Alderman G. R. Park, in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria MDCCCLXXXVII.'

The Corporation also possess three large Punch Bowls, made of lignum vitæ, which hold a peck each. These Bowls were commonly, and are still used at Municipal Banquets, Punch having been from time immemorial the only liquor drunk on these festive occasions. The Corporation Banquets, commonly called 'Mayor Feasts,' were in days of yore held four times a year, at one of the principal Hotels in the town, *viz.*, the Thursday before the 29th September (Mayor-Choosing Day); 29th September, the day on which the Mayor was sworn into office; on the first Thursday in January, and the first Thursday in July, the days on which the Mayor, Aldermen, and Bailiffs held their rent audit. Punch, the only liquor partaken of at these banquets, was brewed, in the three Lignum Vitæ Bowls, with much ceremony, one by the Mayor, one by the Town Clerk, and one by the two Bailiffs. The following popular song in praise of this delicious beverage was usually, amongst many others, sung with much applause at these social gatherings :

THE LIGNUM VITÆ BOWL.

Let festive joys our spirits raise,
No care the mind control,
While Hedon Aldermen quaff round
The Lignum Vitæ Bowl.

No fabled font by poets prais'd
Could match this hollow tree.
In this our mystic wooden Font
To drink is to be free.

King Athelstan to quell his foes,
A northern journey made,
And with Saint John of Beverley,
To Hedon came for aid.*

Right glad was he such help to find
His Crown and Life to save,
And with his first fam'd Charter'd rights,
This pledge of freedom gave.

The Bishop fill'd the flowing bowl,
The royal monarch sate
Surrounded by his nobles all
With Wassail mirth elate.

And thus unto the Hedon men
The King pronounced with glee :
'As free be ye as heart can think,
'As eke as eye can see.'

The Reverend Prelate's holy hands
The wood of life uplift,
While thus his goodly benisance
Enhanced the precious gift.

*The presence of King Athelstan and Saint John of Beverley meeting at the same social board may be considered as a "poetical license."

The History of Hedon.

Then let this bounteous flowing bowl
Uncheck'd to us impart,
The streams that made a monarch free,
And warmed a Bishop's heart.

Let Devotees in every age
Fulfil the Prelate's prayer,
And all who zealous quaff this bowl,
The gift of freedom share.

Then from the days of Athelstan,
To days which now we see,
The Franchise liberties he gave
Obey the King's decree.

May oft repeated copious draughts
Enliven every Soul,
And whilst our Royal Franchise lasts,
May the Lignum Vitæ Bowl.



TRADE GUILDS.

CLOSELY connected with the Municipal history of the Borough are the Trade Guilds which formerly existed in it. Amongst the scanty memorials still left, relating to the history of the town and Corporation, is to be found mention of the 'Gild of the Butchers,' the 'Gild of the Shoemakers,' and the 'Gild of the Taylors.' These gilds were, originally, a fraternity associated for the purpose of carrying on commerce or some particular trade. The division of the people by occupations is one of the oldest and rudest political institutions of which history makes mention. The societies of tradesmen exclusively authorised to practice their art, and governed by the laws of their constitution, were, in the middle ages, a very important element in representative and local government. And as the citizens acquired an influence on the administration, Gilds became eventually the basis of municipal constitutions, and every one who wished to exercise his trade or calling, and to participate in the municipal government, was obliged to become a member of a gild and thereby became 'free' to exercise the particular trade of the Gild of which he was a member, and hence the common term of 'freeman.' The rights of a freeman with which, until recent times, was associated the exclusive privilege of voting in the election of parliamentary representatives, and taking part in the municipal administration in Cities and Boroughs were, in most

cases, as in the Borough of Hedon, confined to members of these societies, the membership of which was obtained by birth, by apprenticeship, or by purchase ; and as the principal privilege of these societies or gilds, in later days, consisted in this right of voting and municipal government, persons not engaged in trade or commerce were frequently admitted members by birth or purchase to entitle them to such privilege. From the following document, endorsed ‘The Composition of Taylors’ may be gathered the constitution of that particular gild, and from which may also be gathered the objects and ordering of that, and other trade gilds, which formerly existed in this town :

THE Composition indented, renewed, and made the first day of June in the third year of the raigne of our Soueraigne Lord James the second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, Annoque Domini 1637. Between William Baines, Maior of the Towne and Corporation of Hedon in Holderness, in the County of Yorke, and comunalty of Burgesses of the said Towne of the one part. And John Sissons, warden of the occupacion of Taylors, wthin the said Towne. George Wright, John Craven, Ralph Clayton, and William Stappleton, of the said occupacion of Taylors on the other part, witnesseth that the said Maior and Burgesses for them and their successors to the intent the said occupacion may be in all things well ordered and governed and the inhabitants of the said Towne and other his Majesty’s leige people well served wthout any deceit or collusion. And also that noe person or persons after the date hereof may sett upp use or occupy for himself the said occupacion of a Taylor wthin the said Towne, except such only that have been brought upp in the said occupacion as an apprentice for seaven years at the least, according to the Laws and Statutes in those cases made and provided Have granted by these presents to them the said John Sissons, George Wright, John Craven, Ralph Clayton, and William Stappleton, that the said occupacion shalbe incorporated into one fellowship and brotherhood And have and enioy to them and their Successors for ever All and every Article and Grant, Liberty, and Privilege hereafter in these presents mentioned and expressed.

Inpris. it is ordered, ordained, & agreed that the said John Sissons, Warden, George Wright, John Craven, Ralph Clayton, & Willm. Stappleton. shalbe from henceforth in one ffellowship and Brotherhood as other occupacions wthin the said Towne and other Corporacions of Ancient tyme wthout the memory of man have been. And that yearly hereafter wthin six dayes before or after the ffeast of St. Michael th' Arch Angell the said Warden and ffellowship and their successors shall elect and chuse one amongst themselves a discreet person beinge a free Burgesse of the said Towne to be their Warden, to rule and govern all the said Company of Taylors wthin the said Towne accordinge to the ordinances, constitutions, and customes herein mentioned for one whole year the next followinge vpon paine to forfeit and pay six shillings and eight pence of Lawful English money one Moiety thereof to the said Towne and th'other Moiety to the said Company.

Itm. To elect and chuse yearly and every year at the tyme aforesaid two Searchers and one Steward or other officer to serve the Warden and to be ready at his comand to goe and search where they shall have notice of any Taylor to be sett on worke wthin the said Towne not beinge a Brother of the said Company. And if the searchers or steward soe elected shall refuse to performe their said offices then hee or they soe refusing to forfeit and pay the sume of six shillings and eight pence to be divided as aforesaid.

Itm. That whoever shall sett a Taylor to worke wthin the said Towne, on beinge a Brother of the said Company shall forfeit and pay for every day such Taylor shalbe soe sett to worke the sume of fforty shillings to be divided in manner and forme as aforesaid.

Itm. That if any Master workman beinge a fforraigner shall come in ffree of the saide Towne hee shall not be allowed to worke of the occupacion vntil hee have paid for his vp sett the sume of fforty shillings one halfe thereof to the said Towne and th'other halfe to the said Company. And for not soe beinge to pay for every day hee shall worke in said Towne six shillings and eight pence to the said Company.

Itm. That every Warden shall make his account on the day of Elecion of the new Warden before hee depart the place of Elecion vpon paine to forfeit and pay six shillings and eight pence over and besides the charge of his account one Moiety to the Towne and th'other to the said Company.

Itm. That noe Brother of the said Company shall instruct or teach any person in the said occupacion not beinge his sonne or apprentice vpon paine to forfeit and pay Thirteen shillings and fouer pence, one Moiety thereof to the said Towne and th'other Moiety to the said Company.

Itm. That every apprentice wthin the said Towne, his yeares beinge ended shall pay for his vpp sett two shillings to the said Company onely.

Item. That noe Brother of the said Company take any man to hire by the year wthout makeinge the Warden acquainted therewth vpon paine to forfeit and pay six shillings and eight pence to the vse of the said Company onely.

Itm. That if any Brother of the said Company shall spoile any garment put to him to make that then vpon search and view thereof hee shall pay for satisfaction to the party owninge the garment soe spoiled such sume of money as by the Warden and Major part of the said Company shalbe allotted for him to pay vpon paine to forfeit and pay fforty shillings one Moiety thereof to the said Towne and th'other Moiety to the said Company.

Item. That noe Brother of the said Company shall take any appr'ntice to serve for lesse than seaven years vpon paine to forfeit and pay the sume of fforty shillings one moiety thereof to the said Towne and th' other moiety to the said Company.

Itm. That all ffynes, forfeitures, and paym'ts, hereby becominge due and payable as aforesaid shalbe levied of the goods and chattells of the parties offendinge by Authority ayde and Assistance of the Maior and other Justices of the peace wthin the said Towne for the tyme beinge in such manner and forme as all other ffynes and am'ciaments wthin the said Towne are to be levied.

In Testimony whereof and for better Confirmation of the pr'misses to the part of these pr'sents remaininge in the hands of the said John Sissons, George Wright, John Craven, Ralph Clayton, and Willm. Stappleton the said Maior and Burgesses have sett the com'on seal belonginge to the said Towne. And to the other part of these pr'sents remaininge wth the said Maior and Burgesses, the said Maior and Burgesses, the said John Sissons, George Wright, Ralph Clayton, and Willm. Stappleton have sev'ally sett their hands and seales the day and year first above written.

John Sissons

George Wright

John Craven

Willm. Stapellton

From these Trade Gilds of the middle ages may be traced the origin of the Trade Societies existing at the present day.

The fetters with which the English merchant of the middle ages, under the guise of a so-called 'freedom,' shackled free commercial intercourse, and the imperfect means of communication isolated the towns, which rendered free competition difficult to attain: still it must be conceded that these institutions aimed to reduce free competition to a minimum, regarded what is now considered legitimate speculation as a crime, and obliterated the spirit of mercantile enterprise.*

The laws of the Borough, which required all persons exercising a trade or occupation within its limits to be members of a gild, and thereby made free of the Borough, have long since ceased to exist. The expense of the admission to the freedom of the Borough was at this time to persons entitled by birthright or apprenticeship 3s. 4d.; to others, that is foreigners, about Three pounds, the latter frequently payable by instalments.

The Municipal Government of the town up to the year 1860, (the passing of the Borough Improvement Act), was entirely and had been uninterruptedly for upwards of three centuries limited to the freemen of the Borough.

*Gross's *Gild Merchant*, vol. 1., p. 51.

Representative History.



“Stern Patriots
Who for sacred freedom stood.”—*Tickell*.

TIME having injured and impaired the few ancient and historical manuscripts, records of former times, little can be accurately known of the early representation in Parliament of the borough of Hedon previous to the time of King Edward I. That a system of representation existed in this country in the very earliest periods of its history there can be no doubt.

Amongst the boroughs partially re-established in the early part of the reign of Edward I. was that of Hedon, and from that date to the commencement of the reign of King Edward VI. the borough of Hedon, from time to time, though not in regular succession, sent its representatives to Parliament.

Towards the end of the reign of Henry III. and the early part of the reign of Edward I. the parliaments of the Kingdom first began to assume their constitutional character ; writs were issued to the Sheriffs of the several Counties of England to

return two knights for each County, two citizens for each City, and two burgesses for each Borough.*

At Easter, A.D. 1276, King Edward I. held a Parliament at Westminster of Archbishops, Priors, Barons, and Commons, wherein many excellent laws were made; the Commons being summoned by the Sheriffs.† The number of Boroughs to which writs were issued was about one hundred and seventy, but many of these on account of their poverty did not comply with the writs and send representatives.‡

Representation was, however, at this time partial and imperfect. King Edward I. in the twenty-third year of his reign pretended to restore the Saxon constitution, but instead of summoning the hundreds and tythings in full county court to elect representatives, as had formerly been the custom, such partiality was manifested by the Sheriffs that only a few Boroughs appear to have received precepts.¶ In Prynne's "*Parliamentaria Rediviva*" it is stated that the greatest partiality was exercised by the Sheriffs in issuing precepts to the several Boroughs within their jurisdiction, particularly Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, Christchurch, and Overton, in Hants, St. Edmondsbury, in Suffolk, and Hayden [Hedon], and Richmond, in Yorkshire, which had only one precept each issued to them.§ To this Parliament the Boroughs of Ravenser [Ravenspur] and Hedon sent representatives.

* Oldfield's "*Representative History of Great Britain and Ireland*," vol. I., p. 153.

† *Ibid*, p. 155.

‡ *Ibid*, p. 159.

¶ *Ibid*, p. 164.

§ *Ibid*, p. 164.

In the reign of King Edward II. the following Cities and Boroughs, amongst others, sent representatives to Parliament: viz., Beverley, Hull, Ravenser, Ripon, Scarborough, and York; the Borough of Hedon does not appear to have sent representatives during this King's reign. But in the reign of Edward III., "Hayden" is included among the Boroughs summoned to send representatives.

In the reign of King Richard II. it does not appear, by writs or returns, that any new City or Borough was summoned to send members to Parliament, but that amongst others the Boroughs of Beverley, Hayden, and Ravenser, which had sent representatives during the preceding reign, were omitted.

The first record of any members being returned for the Borough of Hedon is in the year 1295 (23rd Edward I.), the representatives returned to that Parliament being Stephanus de Burton and Ricardus Civis.* From that date there are no returns found until the first year of the reign of Edward VI. (1547), after which time, with the exception of two Parliaments during the interregnum, there was a regular succession of representatives up to the year 1831, when the statute passed in that year,† for amending the representation of the people, commonly known as the "Parliamentary Reform Act," deprived this ancient Borough of the privilege of sending representatives to Parliament, a privilege which it had enjoyed for nearly three hundred years.

* Park's "*Parliamentary Representation of Yorkshire*," p. 251.

† 3 and 4 William IV., cap 45.

From records still extant, it appears that the right of election of representatives in Parliament was in the burgesses of the Borough, although there are instances where the right of election was exercised by the Corporation alone. The question was, however, finally settled on the hearing of the petition against the return of Admiral Anson in 1747, when the House of Commons resolved that the right of election was in the burgesses of the Borough.

The burgess right or freedom of the Borough is obtained by birth, by servitude, by purchase, or by gift. All sons of freemen, whether born within the Borough or not, are entitled to be admitted to their freedom on attaining the age of twenty-one years. Every person having served an apprenticeship of seven years with a freeman, whether within the Borough or not ; and all persons, whether by payment of a sum of money fixed by the Corporation, or by voluntary gift, are also entitled to be admitted to the freedom of the Borough. The fee for admission to the freedom of the Borough was for a long time six shillings and eightpence ; in later times it became more costly. The right of admission to the freedom of the Borough by purchase or gift became ultimately, as it still is, arbitrary on the part of the Corporation.

EDWARD VI.

The Parliament which assembled at Westminster on the 4th November, 1547 (1st Edward VI.), was the first Parliament whereof there is any authentic record of the names

of the representatives sent from the Borough of Hedon, except as before mentioned. The return is dated 18th October, 1517; and the representatives sent to this Parliament were :

1547. Edwarde Elderton, Esquier.

Robert Gouche, Esquier.

This Parliament sat only until the 24th December following; but in those fifty days measures of the highest importance were passed. The Parliament was then prorogued until April, 1548; when, the houses of Parliament having met, it was alleged that the war between England and Scotland had prevented the attendance of many members. It was therefore again prorogued, and did not finally meet until the 2nd January, 1549. The first measure passed by this Parliament was the celebrated act for "the Uniformity of Divine Service." The Parliament was dissolved 15th April, 1552.

The next Parliament met on 1st March, 1553, the representatives sent from the Borough of Hedon, 13th February, 1552-3, were :

1552. Sir Johannes Constable, Knight.

Robertus Shakerley, Armiger.*

Sir Johannes or John Constable was the eldest son of Sir John Constable, Knight, of Halsham. Sir John (the son) married, for his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Lord Scroope, of Bolton Castle, and for his

* Armiger was a title in England belonging to such gentlemen as bore arms, either by courtesy, as sons of noblemen, or eldest sons of knights; or by creation, as the king's servants. The title has long been in disuse and the title of esquire substituted.

second wife, Lady Catharine Nevill, daughter of Henry Nevill, third Earl of Westmorland. In 1559, Sir John Constable and Lady Catharine, his wife, had a grant of the Seigniorship of Holderness from the Earl of Westmorland. The Seigniorship, with all its emoluments and privileges, has ever since remained in the Constable family. The present representative of that family, Sir Frederick Augustus Talbot Clifford Constable, Bart., of Burton Constable, still retains the title of Lord Paramount of the Seigniorship of Holderness.

MARY.

The death of King Edward VI., on 6th July, 1553, caused a dissolution of Parliament. The first Parliament of Queen Mary assembled at Westminster, on 5th October, 1553, Gardiner being Lord Chancellor. At the election, 23rd September, 1553, the same representatives were returned for Hedon as sat in the preceding Parliament, viz.:

1553. Sir John Constable, Knight.

Robert Shakerley, Armiger.

This Parliament, as well as the three succeeding ones, sat only for very short periods. An election took place at Hedon on 2nd April, 1554, within six months of the last election, when the members returned were :

1554. Thomas Wharton, Miles.*

Ricardus Cuthbert, Armiger.

Sir Thomas Wharton lived at Beverley Parks. The Whartons were an ancient family who were settled at Beverley Parks in the time of Henry VIII. The descendants of this family on several occasions represented the Borough of Beverley in Parliament.

* Miles (*Milites*). a title in England borne by persons who possessed a complete Knight's fee, of full age, and yet not Knights.

Ricardus Cuthbert might possibly be an ancestor of Richard Cuthbert who gave evidence against the King on the trial of Charles I; in the record of the trial he is described as of Patrington.

PHILIP AND MARY.

The next Parliament, the first of Philip and Mary, assembled on 12th November, 1554, the same representatives were probably returned from Hedon who sat in the last Parliament (although there is no mention of any member returned for Hedon in the Parliamentary return).

1554. Thomas Wharton, Miles.

Richard Cuthbert, Armiger.

This Parliament did not last long, for in the following year, on 21st October, 1555, a new Parliament was summoned, the members returned for Hedon being :

1555. Richard Cuthbert, Mercator.*

Georgius Cobham, Generosus.†

The return is dated 23rd September, 1555. Richard Cuthbert was member in the last Parliament, and was re-elected.

The next Parliament was summoned on 20th January, 1557-8. The members elected for Hedon were :

1557-8. Johannes Constable, Miles.

Johannes Gouldwell, Generosus.

* Merchant.

† Gentleman.

Johannes Constable was the son of Sir John Constable who represented the Borough in 1552 and 1553.

ELIZABETH.

On the death of Queen Mary, 17th November, 1558, Parliament was dissolved; and the first Parliament of Queen Elizabeth was summoned to meet on 23rd January, 1558-9, but to this Parliament no return appears to have been made from the Borough of Hedon. A new Parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster on 11th January, 1562-3, the members returned from Hedon were

1562-3. Sir John Constable, Knight.

Christopher Hildyard, Esquire.

Sir John Constable was re-elected, having sat in the last Parliament. During this Parliament a conference took place between Committees appointed by the House of Lords and the House of Commons touching the Queen's marriage and the succession. Sir John Constable was a member of the Committee appointed by the House of Commons; he died in 1583.

Christopher Hildyard was the son of Martin Hildyard, Esquire, of Winestead. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1570, and was member of the High Council at York. Mr. Hildyard's only son, William, was drowned in the moat at the old mansion house at Winestead.

A space of nearly five years elapsed before another Parliament was summoned, when one assembled on 2nd April, 1571, the members returned for Hedon were.

1571. Christopher Hildyard, Esquire.

William Paler, Esquire.

Mr. Hildyard was re-elected, having sat in the last Parliament.

Parliament having been dissolved by the Queen, a new Parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster on 8th May, 1572, the members returned for Hedon being :

1571. Christopher Hildyard, Esquire.

John Moore, Gentleman.

Mr. Hildyard was again re-elected. He died, 24th July, 1602, and was buried at Winestead, where a handsome marble monument was erected to his memory in the Church.

Mr. John Moore, probably the son of Robert Moore, Esquire, of Bewicke, in Holderness, lived at York. He was "a man learned in the law," and a Commissioner of Oyer and Terminer for the Northern parts. He married Catharine, widow of Marmaduke Constable, of Wassand, and daughter of John Holme, Esquire, of Paullholme. Mr. Moore and Catharine his wife were buried in York Cathedral. The family of Moore continued to reside at Bewicke until the beginning of the 18th Century.

The Parliament was dissolved on 16th January, 1580, after twenty-four prorogations. A new Parliament was not summoned to meet until the 23rd November, 1584; the representatives elected for the Borough of Hedon were :

1584. Henry Constable, Esquire.

Fulke Greville, Esquire.

Mr. Henry Constable, of Barton Constable, was the son of Sir John Constable, a former representative of the Borough, and father of Henry Constable, who, in the year 1625, was created Baron Constable and Viscount Dunbar in Scotland.

Mr. Fulke Greville was the son of Sir Fulke Greville, who married a daughter of the Earl of Westmorland and sister to the wife of Sir John Constable, a former member for the Borough, hence probably his connection with the Borough of Hedon. Mr. Greville was a great lover of the arts and sciences, and one of the most ingenious and accomplished men of his

time.* He received the honour of Knighthood in 1579, and in 1621 (18th James I.) he was created a peer by the title of Baron Brooke.

This Parliament was dissolved on 14th September, 1585, and a new Parliament was summoned to meet on 15th October, 1586 ; the representatives returned for Hedon were :

1586. Sir Henry Constable, Knight.

John Hotham, Esquire.

Sir Henry Constable was member for the Borough in the last Parliament and was re-elected ; he died in 1608.

John Hotham, Esq., of Scarborough and Dalton, was one of the Special Commissioners appointed for the suppression of schism in 42nd Elizabeth. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1584, and member of Parliament for Scarborough in 1585. He married for his third wife, Jane, daughter of Richard Legard, of Rysome, in Holderness. He was the father of Sir John Hotham, Bart., who was Governor of Hull, and who refused permission to King Charles I. to enter that town.

The above Parliament was dissolved, 23rd March, 1587, and a new Parliament was summoned on the 12th November following, and prorogued to 4th February, 1588-9; the members elected for Hedon were :

1588. Christopher Hildyard, Esquire.

John Alford, Esquire.

Mr. Christopher Hildyard, of Winestead, was the son of Richard Hildyard, Esquire, of Routh. He was returned as one of the members for the Borough of Hedon in nine Parliaments, and once for the Borough of Beverley. He was twice High Sheriff of Yorkshire, viz., in 1595 and 1612, and was a member of the High Commission Court of York. Mr. Hildyard's third son, Christopher, was an eminent lawyer and sometime Recorder of

* Playfair's "*British Family Antiquity*."

Hedon, a learned antiquary, a friend of Ralph Thoresby, and mentioned in his *Diary*.

Mr. John Alford was the nephew of Sir Lancelot Alford, of Meaux Abbey, in Holderness; Mr. Alford's uncle, Sir Lancelot Alford died 28th January, 1562, and was buried in Beverley Minster.

The Parliament was dissolved 28th March, 1589, and it was not until the 19th February, 1592, that a new Parliament was summoned; the members returned for Hedon were :

1592. Christopher Hildyard, Gent.*

Henry Brooke, Esquire.

Mr. Christopher Hildyard, the sitting member in the last Parliament, was re-elected.

The next Parliament was summoned to meet on 24th October, 1597; the members for Hedon in that Parliament being :

1597. Christopher Hildyard, Esquire.

Thomas Selwyn, Gent.

Mr. Hildyard, the sitting member, was again re-elected.

To the new Parliament, which met on 27th October, 1601, the members returned for Hedon were :

1601. Christopher Hildyard, Esquire.

Matthew Patteson, Esquire.

Mr. Hildyard was again re-elected.

* So described in the Parliamentary Return.

JAMES I.

On the death of Queen Elizabeth, 24th March, 1602, the Parliament was dissolved and a new one was summoned, but in consequence of a dreadful plague in London it did not meet until 19th March in the following year. The members returned for Hedon, 5th March, 1503-4, were :

1603. Sir Christopher Hildyard, Knight.

Sir Henry Constable, Knight.

Sir Christopher Hildyard, the sitting member, was again re-elected.

Sir Henry Constable represented the Borough in 1584 and 1586. He died before the meeting of Parliament. An election took place in 1609, when the member chosen in his stead was :

1609. Sir John Digby, Knight.

Previous to this election the following curious letter was sent by the Corporation to the Lord Treasurer, Sir Robert Cecil :

“ Right Honoble our bounden duetie most humblie premised.

“ We have received your Honor's letters, wherein your Lordship desires the nomynatinge of one of our burgesses for the Parliament in the place of Sir Henry Constable, which request was scarce soe sone moved, as of us all most gladly imbraced (althoughe we had partly promised it before to another, when it should have happened, yet rather desireing to satisfie your Honor then any other herein, thinking ourselves greatly blessed of God and highly graced by your Honor in haveing a Patron so worthie who hath such a speciall care of us and our poore Corporation, as out of your Honor's Godly wisdoms and mature consideration to provide us a Burgesse, both in religion zealous and in other parts most worthie and sufficient to supplie the place both to the generall good of the weale publicke, and the private good of our owne selves, so we all with one consent doe give our whole voyces to your

good Lordship; for the appointeing of one of our burgesses for the next session of Parliament (as we have alwayes heretofore used). And seeing we understand by His Majestie's proclamation (upon the receipte of your Honor's letters) the Parliament to be prorogued untill the nynth of February next comeing, against wel tyme (God willing) there shall one attend your Honor with our election, accordinge to the forme, with a blanck to insert his name, unlesse your good Honor otherwise be pleased in the meantyme to satisfie us of his name and parts. And whereas our towne is very poore, and they that preceeded in the said place, have alwayes bene gentlemen of the best sorte and esteeme in the Countrie about us who rather have supported our desertes, then were any waies chargeable to our poore Corporation; Therefore our humble desire to your Honor is that he may in all occasions about the same affaires be such a one as shall in every respecte defrey his own charges, and nowaies be burthensome to us; and thus referring thee state of our cause to your most honorable disposition, we commend your Honor to the mercifull protection of the Almightye, praying continually for your Honor in health and happines longe to contynue.

Hedon this 13th of November, 1609.

Your Honor's in all dutie to be commanded

Jo. PORTES, Maior, with the rest of his brethren.*

Sir John Digby was the son of Sir Everard Digby, who was knighted for his bravery by King James I. Sir John Digby was a Colonel and a Major-General in the army of King Charles I. and was killed in his service.† Sir John Digby's elder brother, Sir Kenelm Digby, of Gothurst, a man of great natural genius, called by Sir Edmund Leigh "the ornament of England," wrote several books, and was a great benefactor to the Bodleian Library.‡

The Parliament was dissolved by the King's proclamation 31st December, 1610, and no new Parliament was summoned until the year 1614, when writs were issued for one to meet on 5th April in that year; the representatives sent from Hedon were :

* Smith's "*Old Yorkshire*," N.S., vol. II., p. 277.

† Playfair's "*British Family Antiquity*," vol. I. p. 584.

‡ *Ibid*, I., 534.

1614. Sir Christopher Hildyard, Knight.

Clement Coke, Esquire.

Sir Christopher Hildyard, the sitting member, was re-elected for the sixth time.

Mr. Clement Coke was the sixth son of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice of England, "the glory of the English common law." For using some rash expressions in the House of Commons, which gave offence to the Government, Mr. Coke was committed to the Tower, but was released, out of the respect which the Government had for his father. Mr. Coke died 23rd May, 1629; a monument to his memory was erected in the Temple Church.

This Parliament was dissolved 6th June, 1619, and a new one was summoned to meet on 30th January, 1620-1. The members returned for Hedon were :

1620. Sir Matthew Boynton, Bart.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight.

Sir Matthew Boynton, of Barmston, in Holderness, was knighted by King James I. at Whitehall, on 9th May, 1618, and on the 25rd of the same month was created a Baronet of Great Britain. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1628, 1643, and 1644. In 1645 he was elected member of Parliament for the Borough of Scarborough, and was made Governor of Scarborough Castle. During the period of the Civil War, Sir Matthew Boynton took the side of the Parliament, and became a General in the Parliamentary Army. He was actively engaged all through the Civil War. After the arrest of Sir John Hotham, the Governor of Hull, in 1643, the custody of Hull was entrusted to the care of a Committee composed of eleven gentlemen, amongst whom were Sir Matthew Boynton and the Mayor of Hull (Mr. Thomas Raikes). Sir Matthew Boynton died at Highgate, Middlesex, in April, 1646.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, also took an active part in the Civil War on the Parliamentary side. He was a brave soldier, and for his conspicuous gallantry was knighted by Lord Essex. On the 18th October, 1627, Sir Thomas Fairfax was created Baron Fairfax, of Cameron. The

following is Mr. Clement Markham's account of the creation. 'Scotch heralds came to Denton with a patent of nobility; and in October, 1627, they rode away to Boroughbridge, on their way to the North, with several bags of money, while Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, became Baron Fairfax, of Cameron, in the peerage of Scotland.'* He died 1st May, 1640, at the advanced age of 80 years, and was buried in the Church at Otley.

The Parliament was dissolved in 1621. A new Parliament was summoned for the 12th February, 1623. The members returned for Hedon were:

1623. Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight.

Sir Christopher Hildyard, Knight.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, the sitting member, was re-elected.

Sir Christopher Hildyard had been several times previously elected member for the Borough.

CHARLES I.

King James I. died 16th March, 1625, and Charles I. having succeeded to the Throne, writs were issued on 2nd April, 1625, summoning a new Parliament to meet on the 7th May following; but on account of the arrival of the Princess Henrietta of France, whom the King had espoused by proxy, Parliament was prorogued to the 13th and thence to the 13th June. The representatives sent by this Borough were:

1625. Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight.

Sir Christopher Hildyard, Knight.

Sir Thomas Fairfax and Sir Christopher Hildyard represented the Borough in the last Parliament, and were both re-elected.

* Markham's *History of the great Lord Fairfax*, p. 14; Smith's *Old Yorkshire*, II., p. 216.

In February, 1625-6, which was still the first year of his reign, the King thought proper to summon a new Parliament, which met at Westminster on the 6th of the same month, when

1626. Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight.

Sir Christopher Hildyard, Knight.

the sitting members, were both re-elected.

On 14th June, 1626, the King resolved, notwithstanding a remonstrance by the House of Peers, to dissolve the Parliament, but writs were not issued for a new one until the following year, when a Parliament was summoned to meet at Westminster, on 17th March, 1627-8; the members returned for this Borough were

1627. Sir Christopher Hildyard, Knight.

Thomas Alured, Gent.

Sir Christopher Hildyard, the sitting member, was again re-elected.

Mr. Thomas Alured was the son of Mr. John Alured, member of Parliament for Hull in 1584 and 1586, and grandson of Thomas Alured, who was member for the same town in 1558.* The Alureds were a Hull family of some importance, one of whom, Johannes Alured, was summoned to appear and enter his pedigree at Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire in 1612. His name appears as "Johannes Alured de Charterhouse, in Hullshire, 'Ar. and Just.'"† Mr. Thomas Alured died May, 1638, and was buried in S. Anne's, Blackfriars, London.

* Bean's *Representation of the Six Northern Counties*, p. 824.

† Glover's *Visitations*.

The King having dissolved the Parliament in 1629, a long interval occurs without any mention of a Parliament. It was not until the year 1640 that the King, by the advice of his Council, was induced to summon a Parliament, which met on 11th April; the members then returned for this Borough were :

1640. Sir Philip Stapleton, Knight.

John Alured, Esquire.

Sir Philip Stapleton was the son of Henry Stapleton, of Wighill, Yorkshire, a branch of the family of Stapleton, of Carlton Towers, now Barons Beaumont. Sir Philip Stapleton was one of the eleven members of the House of Commons against whom the officers of the Army framed articles of impeachment, charging them with conspiring against the liberties of the subject, and with fomenting jealousies between the Parliament and the Army. He was also one of the five Members of Parliament whom King Charles I. went to the House of Commons to demand. He was eminent for his extraordinary valour and boldness of spirit, which may be conjectured by his attempt to cope singly with Prince Rupert.* In September, 1647, was published "a short and true narrative of the departure from England, sickness, and death of that late worthy Knight, Sir Philip Stapleton." Sir Philip Stapleton died at Calais in August, 1647, and was denied Christian burial, upon imagination that he was infected with the plague.†

Mr. John Alured was the nephew of Thomas Alured, who represented this Borough in 1627; he was baptised at Preston, 4th April, 1607; and was a lawyer of Gray's Inn.‡ He was, during the Civil War, a staunch adherent to the Parliamentary Party, and was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army. Mr. Alured was one of the members of Parliament who sat as judges upon the trial of King Charles I. and signed the Death Warrant for his execution. After the Restoration it was resolved by Parliament that all persons who sat on judgment on the late King should be secured and executed, but afterwards it was ordered that some of them against whom

* Playfair's *British Family Antiquity*. † *Ibid*.

‡ Bean's *Representation of the Six Northern Counties*, p. 787.

was Mr. Alured, should be spared for life. Col. Alured is said to have died at Hull, and was buried in S. Mary's Church, Sculcoates. He is described in the register of that Church as "Esquire," the only instance of that title in the register for a period of one hundred and fifty years. A silver cup, which is now in the possession of the Corporation, marked "I.A. 1640," was presented by Mr. Alured either to the Corporation or to the Church; there can be little doubt but that this cup was originally a chalice and was presented by Mr. Alured to the latter.

The King dissolved the Parliament on 4th May, 1640, and, whilst sitting with his great Council of Peers at York, summoned a Parliament to meet at Westminster on 3rd November, to which Parliament the representatives sent from Hedon were :

1640. Sir William Strickland, Knight.

John Alured, Esquire.

Sir William Strickland, of Boynton, in Yorkshire, was the son of Walter Strickland, Esq., of Boynton; he received the honour of Knighthood in June, 1630, and was created a Baronet in July, 1641. He was a person of consideration during the Protectorate, and was one of the representatives in Parliament for the East Riding of Yorkshire. He died 17th December, 1663, and was buried at Boynton.

Mr. John Alured represented Hedon in the last Parliament, and was re-elected. A petition of Col. Alured being read 16th August, 1649, the House of Commons ordered that £2,000 be forthwith advanced and paid to him upon account, and that the petition be referred to a Committee to consider how the £2,000 might be speedily advanced and paid accordingly, and to examine the residue of the petition, and present to the House some way how further reparation might be made unto him for his losses.

INTERREGNUM.

On 6th June, 1653, Oliver Cromwell summoned a Parlia-

ment to meet on 4th July, to which no return was made from Hedon. This Parliament, or rather Convention, lasted but a short time, and on Sunday, 3rd September, 1654, Cromwell's second Parliament was summoned, but again no representative was returned from Hedon.

This Parliament was dissolved on 22nd January, 1655, and a new one summoned in July, 1656, called "Cromwell's Third Parliament," to which Hedon again sent no representative. This Parliament was dissolved by Cromwell on 4th February, 1657.

Oliver Cromwell died 3rd September, 1657, and his son, Richard Cromwell, who was declared Protector, summoned a Parliament to be holden on 27th January, 1658. To this Parliament the representatives sent were :

1658. Sir Thomas Strickland, Baronet.

Matthew Alured, Esquire.

Sir Thomas Strickland was the only son of Sir William Strickland, Bart., the member in the last Parliament. He sat in the last Parliament of the Commonwealth for the Borough of Beverley. He died 20th November, 1680, and was buried at Boynton.

Mr. Matthew Alured was the brother of John Alured, who represented Hedon in 1640. He was a Colonel in the Parliamentary Army. He afterwards became disaffected to the Protector, by reason of which he was deprived of his commission, and was committed to prison for drawing up a petition of an inflammatory nature. Col. Alured gave to the Corporation of Hedon, whilst he was the representative of the Borough, a large silver cup marked "The gift of Coll: Math. Alured to the Corporation of Hedon 1658."

CHARLES II.

On 16th March, 1569, an Act was passed for dissolving the Parliament known as the "Long Parliament" (which began in 1640) as from that day, and a new one was summoned for the 25th April, 1660, commonly called the "Convention Parliament," which was sitting at the return of King Charles II., and voted his restoration. The members returned from Hedon to this Parliament were

1660. Sir Hugh Bethell, Knight.

John Cleobury, Esquire.

Sir Hugh Bethell was the son of Hugh Bethell, of Rise, and grandson of Roger Bethell, who first acquired the Rise Estate. At the general election he was elected Member of Parliament for the Borough of Beverley, but he preferred to represent Hedon, and a new writ was in consequence ordered for Beverley. Sir Hugh Bethell took an active part in the unhappy disputes between the King and the Parliament. During the siege of Hull he had the command of a regiment of Infantry under General Monk, and in recognition of his loyalty he received the honour of Knighthood 29th December, 1658. He served the office of High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1652. During the time Sir Hugh Bethell represented this Borough he contributed largely to the Charities, and by his will he left the sum of fifty shillings a year (which he charged upon his estate at Rise) for the use of the poor of Hedon for ever. He died 3rd October, 1679, and was buried at Rise.

Mr. John Cleobury was a descendant of the ancient family of Cleobury, of Bradstone, Devonshire. He was a Colonel in the Army in Scotland under General Monk. Mr. Cleobury was knighted in June 1660. He was in a great measure instrumental in bringing about the Restoration. At the same election Col. Cleobury was also elected for Launceston, and having decided to sit for that Borough, a fresh election took place on 30th June, 1660, when

Henry Hildyard, Esquire.

was duly elected in his stead.

Mr. Henry Hildyard was the eldest son of Sir Christopher Hildyard, of Winestead. He was an enthusiastic Royalist, and was a great sufferer in his estates for his loyalty to King Charles I. He was fined by the House of Commons in 1647 in the large sum of £4,660 for the offence of being in arms against Parliament. Mr. Hildyard was afterwards appointed Chamberlain of the Exchequer. He died at his seat at East Horsley, in Surrey, in January 1674.

This Parliament having been dissolved by the King on 24th December, 1660, a new Parliament met on the 8th of May, 1661, commonly called the "Pensionary Parliament," so called because it was afterwards discovered that many of the members received pensions from the Court. The representatives in this Parliament were for the most part elected through the influence of the Court. The members returned for Hedon were :

1661. Sir Hugh Bethell, Knight.

Sir Matthew Appleyard, Knight.

Sir Hugh Bethell represented Hedon in the last Parliament and was re-elected.

Sir Matthew Appleyard, of Burstwick Garth, in Holderness, was the son of Thomas Appleyard, a descendant of a family whose residence for several generations was at Burstwick Garth. In the Civil War, Sir Matthew Appleyard took the part of the Royalists, and was knighted on the field by King Charles I. in June, 1645. On the taking of Leicester the King appointed him Lieutenant Governor of that Town. He was one of the King's Customers for the port of Hull, and was a zealous supporter of Church and State. Sir Matthew Appleyard married the daughter of Sir William Pellham, of Brocklesby, Lincolnshire. The house at Burstwick Garth, the residence of the Appleyards (which stood near to South Park on the north side) was pulled down at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and a farmhouse, still called Burstwick Old Hall, was built on the site. Sir Matthew Appleyard died 20th February, 1669, and was buried at Burstwick. On the chancel floor in Burstwick Church a large stone marks the place of his

burial and that of his wife, with the following inscription :

“Here lyeth the body of Sir Mattw. Appleyard, Knight, who at the time of his death was a mem. of the Honble Howse of Commons of Engd. for the Corporation of Headon and one of His Maits. customers for the Port of Kingston-upon-Hull : who departed this life the xx day of Feby an 1669 in ye lxiiij yeare of his age being a worthy favorite and assertor of the rights of the Church and Kingdom.—Here also lieth the body of his vertuous lady Frances Appleyard who died the xxix day Decem an 1683 in the lxvi yr of her age.”

On the death of Sir Matthew Appleyard, the election of his successor took place on 8th March, 1669, when

1669. Henry Guy, Esquire,

was elected the representative of the Borough of Hedon in his stead.

Mr. Guy was a man of considerable political importance. He represented the Borough in six successive Parliaments in the reigns of King Charles II., King James II., and King William III. He was a great favourite of King Charles II. who presented to him the beautiful mansion and estate at Tring, in the County of Herts (recently purchased by Baron Rothschild) where he resided. Mr. Guy contrived to keep as much in Court favour with King William III. as he had been with Charles II., and was Secretary to the Treasury during part of the reign of the former. From the Revenue Accounts for the year 1694-5, there appears to have passed through his hands upwards of £37,000 for secret services.* The avarice of Mr. Guy, and the unscrupulous manner with which he dealt with the public money, caused much dissatisfaction to the anti-court party ; and when, in 1694-5, he was committed by order of Parliament to the Tower, for taking, as a member of the House of Commons, a bribe of two hundred guineas, the Court durst not venture to screen him from the indignation he had incurred.† Mr. Guy was made a free Burgess of Hedon on 2nd August, 1669, and was chosen member for the Borough. He gave £20 a year to the Corporation for ever, to be disposed of as follows :—To the Mayor for the

* *Parliamentary History.*

† *Ibid.*

time being, £5; to the Minister of the Church of St. Augustine for the time being, £3; and for paving the streets, £3; to the Burgesses, when they meet at the Court Leet, twice a year, £1 at each Court; and to the poor of Hedon, £2. He also gave, at the time he was admitted a freeman, a large silver cup and silver salver. The above sums have long since ceased to be paid, and the cup and salver are not now to be found amongst the Corporation plate. In addition to the above gifts, Mr. Guy gave to the Corporation the present large mace. He also erected, in the year 1693, at his own charge, the present Town-hall, for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses to assemble in upon public business; but it appears that £500 had been given by the Government, to be laid out on the Borough of Hedon, with which sum, in all probability, the present Town-hall was built, although Mr. Guy had the credit for that act of liberality. A full-length portrait of Mr. Guy now hangs in the Town-hall. Mr. Guy also procured the confirmation of a by-law for recovering a penalty of £60 for refusing to be Mayor, and £40 for refusing to be Bailiff.

The above Parliament, which had continued nearly eighteen years, was dissolved by proclamation on 24th January, 1678-9; and, in the same proclamation, notice was given of the King's intention to call another Parliament to meet on 6th March following. The members returned for the Borough of Hedon were :

1678. Sir Hugh Bethell, Knight.

Henry Guy, Esquire.

Both Sir Hugh Bethell and Mr. Guy represented the Borough in the last Parliament, and were re-elected.

Parliament having been dissolved by proclamation in August, 1679, a new Parliament was summoned to meet on 7th October following, which, after several prorogations, actually met for the dispatch of business on 21st October, 1680. The members returned for the Borough were :

1679. Sir Hugh Bethell, Knight.

Henry Guy, Esquire.

Sir Hugh Bethell, who sat in the last Parliament, was re-elected.

Mr. Guy, who also sat for Hedon in the last Parliament, was re-elected.

Sir Hugh Bethell died before the assembling of Parliament, and the election of his successor took place in November, 1680, when

1680. Sir William Boynton, Bart.,

was elected.

Sir William Boynton, 3rd Bart., was the eldest surviving son of Sir Francis Boynton, of Barmston, in Holderness. He was an officer in the regiment of Militia of which his father was the Colonel; and was also a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army. He married, at Rise, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Barnard, Esq., of Hull. Sir William Boynton died 17th August, 1689, and was buried at Burton Agnes, where his widow founded and endowed a Hospital for the benefit of the female servants of the family, when indisposed, or in the decline of life.

This Parliament was dissolved by the King, 20th January, 1680-1, and a new one was opened at the city of Oxford on 21st March following, where the Gallery of the Public Schools was prepared for the Lords, and the Convocation House for the Commons. The same two members were returned from Hedon as represented the Borough in the previous Parliament.

1681. Henry Guy, Esquire.

Sir William Boynton, Bart.

JAMES II.

King Charles II. died 6th February, 1684-5, the Parliament thereupon became dissolved, and a new Parliament met 19th May, 1685. The members returned from the Borough of Hedon were :

1685. Henry Guy, Esquire.

Sir Charles Duncombe, Knight.

Mr. Henry Guy, who sat in the last Parliament, was re-elected.

Sir Charles Duncombe, of Barford, Wilts, was a goldsmith and banker in London. He was knighted at Kensington Gore, 20th October, 1669. He was elected Sheriff of London in 1690, was made an Alderman in 1700, and Lord Mayor in 1708. Sir Charles had many heavy money transactions and he was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench for having falsely endorsed Exchequer Bills. It was resolved by the House of Commons, without any division, that he should be sent to the Tower, that he should be kept a close prisoner there, and expelled the House.* He purchased the estate of Helmsley for £90,000, which was said to have been the largest purchase ever made by any subject in England. Sir Charles Duncombe was made a free Burgess of the Borough, and chosen member of Parliament for the Corporation in the year 1685. He gave to the Corporation a large silver flagon. He also gave four new bells to St. Augustine's Church, and £50 in money to defray the charges of casting the old bell into two, to make "six tunable bells."

This Parliament, after many prorogations, was dissolved by proclamation on 2nd July, 1687, and on 22nd January, 1688-9, a Convention met at Westminster agreeably to the letters issued by the Prince of Orange, at the desire of the Lords and Commons and Citizens of London. The following represented Hedon at this Convention :

* Macaulay, *History of England*, vol. v., p. 38.

1688. Henry Guy, Esquire.

Matthew Appleyard, Esquire.

Sir Charles Duncombe, the late member, was a candidate, but was defeated.

Mr. Henry Guy, who sat in the last Parliament, was re-elected.

Mr. Matthew Appleyard was the son of Sir Matthew Appleyard, Knight, formerly member for this Borough. He was a Major in the Army. Mr. Appleyard presented the handsome silver tankard, known as the "Peg Tankard," to the Corporation of Hedon. He died in London, and was buried at Burstwick.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

This Convention was dissolved on 6th February, 1689-90, and a new Parliament was summoned to meet on 20th March following. The representatives returned were :

1690. Henry Guy, Esquire.

Matthew Appleyard, Esquire.

both of whom sat for this Borough in the last Parliament, and were re-elected.

WILLIAM III.

This Parliament continued until 10th October, 1695, when it was dissolved, and a new Parliament met at Westminster on 22nd November, in the same year. The members returned were :

1695. Charles, Lord Spencer.

Sir William Trumball.

Charles, Lord Spencer, was the son of the Earl of Sunderland, whom he succeeded as third Earl in September, 1702. He held many important offices in the State. Lord Spencer was at the same General Election chosen member for Tiverton, and he elected to sit for that place.

Sir William Trumball was an advocate at Doctors' Commons, and Chancellor and Vicar General of the Diocese of Rochester. Sir William Trumball having been, at the same General Election, elected by the University of Oxford, he chose to sit for the University.

A fresh election was in consequence held, when the members returned were :

1695. Sir Thomas Frankland, Baronet.

Hugh Bethell, Esquire.

Sir Thomas Frankland, of Thirkleby, in the County of York, was connected by marriage with Oliver Cromwell, he having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Russell, Bart., by Frances, the daughter of Cromwell. Sir Thomas Frankland obtained a considerable estate at Chiswick from his uncle, Thomas, Earl of Fauconberg, who had married Mary, another daughter of Cromwell.

Mr. Hugh Bethell, of Rise, was the son of John Bethell, Esq., of Skirlaugh, and nephew and heir of Sir Hugh Bethell, formerly member for Hedon. Mr. Bethell died 2nd February, 1716.

On 7th July, 1698, the Parliament was dissolved, having sat its period of three years, in which, as the King said, great things had been done. The whole money of England had been re-coined; the King had succeeded in his government; an honourable peace had been made; the public credit had been restored; and the payment of public debts had been put on sure funds.* The new Parliament met at Westminster on

* Parliamentary History.

24th August, 1698; the members returned for this Borough were :

1698. Hugh Bethell, Esquire.

Anthony Duncombe, Esquire.

Mr. Hugh Bethell represented the Borough in the last Parliament, and was re-elected.

Mr. Anthony Duncombe was the brother of Sir Charles Duncombe, who represented the Borough in 1685. He was the father of Anthony, first Lord Feversham. He died 14th April, 1708.

This Parliament was dissolved 19th December, 1700, and a new Parliament called to meet at Westminster 6th February, 1700-1. The representatives sent to this Parliament from Hedon were :

1701. Anthony Duncombe, Esquire.

Sir Robert Bedingfield, Knight.

Mr. Anthony Duncombe, the representative for Hedon in the last Parliament, was re-elected.

Sir Robert Bedingfield was the brother of Sir Henry Bedingfield, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. He was knighted in 1697. Sir Robert Bedingfield was an Alderman of London, Sheriff of London in 1702, and Lord Mayor in 1707.

This Parliament sat only until 11th December, 1701, when it was dissolved, and another was summoned to meet on 30th December of the same year. The representatives for Hedon were :

1701. Anthony Duncombe, Esquire.

Sir Robert Hildyard, Baronet.

Mr. Anthony Duncombe, member for the Borough in the last Parliament, was again re-elected.

Sir Robert Hildyard, of Winestead, second Baronet, was the son of Christopher Hildyard, Esq., of Winestead, and grandson of Sir Robert Hildyard, the first Baronet. Sir Robert Hildyard, the second Baronet, built the present Winestead Hall. He died 9th November, 1729, and was buried at Winestead.

ANNE.

By the death of King William III., on 8th March, 1701, the Parliament, which constitutionally would determine six months after the death of the King, was dissolved before that time by Queen Anne, who thought fit to exercise her royal prerogative and summon a Parliament to meet at Westminster on 20th August, 1702; the representatives returned from Hedon were :

1702. Sir Charles Duncombe, Knight.

Henry Guy, Esquire.

Sir Charles Duncombe represented this Borough in 1678.

Mr. Henry Guy also represented the Borough from 1678 to 1690. He died 23rd February, 1710, and left £500 a year and £40,000 in cash to Mr. Wm. Pulteney, who succeeded him in the representation of this Borough.*

At this time the Queen did not openly interfere with the elections, but the country was given to understand plainly that her inclinations were towards the Tory party, hence the re-election of the above members, who had been excluded from Parliament during the preceding reign.

* *Dictionary of National Biography*, vol. xxiii., p. 289.



WILLIAM PULTENEY, EARL OF BATH,
M.P. for Hedon, 1705-1727.

At this election Sir Charles Duncombe was elected also to represent the Borough of Downton, for which place he elected to sit. A vacancy was consequently caused in the representation of Hedon.

1702. Anthony Duncombe, Esquire,
who formerly represented the Borough, was again elected.

The above Parliament, according to the Triennial Act, expiring on 5th April, 1705, a proclamation was issued for dissolving it, and a new Parliament was called, which met on 25th October, 1705. The members returned for Hedon were :

1705. Anthony Duncombe, Esquire.
William Pulteney, Esquire.

Mr. Anthony Duncombe, who sat for the Borough in the last Parliament, was re-elected.

Mr. Pulteney was only twenty-three years of age when he was returned as Member of Parliament for the Borough of Hedon ; he soon distinguished himself in the House of Commons as a warm partisan against the ministry of Queen Anne. The services of Mr. Pulteney were rewarded by King George I. on his coming to the Throne by being promoted, in the year 1714, to the office of Secretary of State for War, and in 1723 he was appointed Cofferer to the King's Household, and was made a Privy Councillor. Mr. Pulteney was for several years the bitter opponent in Parliament of Sir Robert Walpole ; his persistent opposition to the favourite Minister of the Crown became at length so obnoxious to the King that on 1st July, 1731, he (the King), in a violent rage, called for the Council Book, and, with his own hand, struck Mr. Pulteney's name out of the list of Councillors, and ordered him to be displaced from all Commissions of the Peace. This violent proceeding on the part of the King had the effect of

increasing the popularity of Mr. Pulteney. The political struggle ended in the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole and his elevation to the House of Lords, and in the restitution of Mr. Pulteney to the Privy Council, and ultimately to his being created, 14th July, 1742, a Peer of the Realm by the titles of Baron Hedon, Viscount Pulteney, and Earl of Bath.

The following letter amongst the Corporation records* was written by Mr. Pulteney to the Mayor of Hedon on the occasion of his elevation to the Peerage.

“Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I take this occasion of writing you a Publick letter to congratulate with you on the good success we have had in all the Causes lately tried in the King's Bench.† However expensive they may have been I shall not repine at the charge of them Provided quiet is obtained to the Corporation. Give me leave further to acquaint you that His Majesty has been so good and gracious to me as to create me a Peer of Great Britain by the Style and Title of Baron Hedon, Vicount Pulteney, of Wrington, and Earl of Bath, and it is a great satisfaction to me to be called to a seat in the House of Lords by the name of that place for which I have so often and so long had the Honour to sit in the House of Commons. Mr. Waterland‡ and Mr. Dawson§ set out tomorrow and will be able to give you a more particular account than I have done.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen, I am,

Your most obedient and most

humble servant,

London, 13th July, 1742.

WM. PULTENEY.

To Mr. Pudsey, Mayor of Hedon,

near Holderness.

Wm. Pulteney.”

Mr. Pulteney was Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding, and, amongst other benefactions to the Borough, he erected, in the year 1733, a useful and convenient Market house in the Market place. He as the Earl of Bath died 8th July, 1764, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His political career was well expressed by the witty Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, in an epigram “to be affixed on the door of Bath House, Piccadilly :”

Here, *dead* to fame, *lives* patriot Will ; his grave—a lordly seat ;

His title proves his epitaph ; his robes, his winding sheet.||

* Iveson's *Collections*.

† Probably alluding to the petition against the election of Mr. Chute and Mr. Robinson, by which they were unseated, and the Earl of Montrath and Mr. Berkeley declared duly elected.

‡ Mr. Alderman Waterland, Attorney at Law.

§ Mr. Dawson, Attorney at Law and Town Clerk.

|| *Complete Peerage*, vol. I., p. 267.

The Parliament being at an end, the Queen, by virtue of a clause in the Act of Union, revived it by proclamation, and declared her pleasure to hold the Parliament on 23rd October, 1707.

Mr. Anthony Duncombe, having been appointed one of the Commissioners of Prizes, had to vacate his seat. A new writ was, in consequence, issued on 18th November, 1707, when

1707. Anthony Duncombe, Esquire,
was re-elected.

This Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on 13th April, 1708, and a new Parliament was summoned which met on 16th November following. The members returned for Hedon were :

1708. William Pulteney, Esquire,
Hugh Cholmley, Esquire.

Mr. Pulteney, who represented the Borough in the last Parliament, was re-elected.

Mr. Hugh Cholmley was the son of Nathaniel Cholmley, of London, an East Indian diamond merchant, the ancestor of the Cholmleys of Howsham and Whitby, now represented by the Stricklands of Yorkshire. Mr. Hugh Cholmley was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1724, and held for some time the lucrative government appointments of Commissioner of the Victualling Office and Surveyor General of His Majesty's Crown Lands.

The Queen, having resolved to change her Ministry, dissolved the Parliament in September, 1710, and directed

writs to be issued for a new Parliament to meet on 25th November, 1710. The same members were returned as sat in the last Parliament, viz.:

1710. William Pulteney, Esquire,
Hugh Cholmley, Esquire.

At this election Mr. Wickham was a candidate and petitioned against the return of Mr. Pulteney. He asserted that he was duly elected and ought to have been returned, that Mr. Pulteney got votes by bribery and illegal practices, and was returned to his (petitioner's) injury; but no report appears to have been made on the petition.

The Parliament having been dissolved in November, 1713, a new one met on 16th February, 1714, when the two sitting members for the Borough were again returned, viz.:

1713. William Pulteney, Esquire,
Hugh Cholmley, Esquire.

GEORGE I.

Queen Anne having died on 1st August, 1714, Parliament met at Westminster on the afternoon of the same day, pursuant to the act which regulated the succession, and continued to sit until 25th of the same month, when it was dissolved. A new Parliament was summoned to meet on 17th March, 1715. The two sitting members were again returned for the Borough, viz.:

1715. William Pulteney, Esquire,
Hugh Cholmley, Esquire.

Mr. Cholmley, having been appointed a Commissioner of the Victualling Office in 1721, vacated his seat, but was re-elected.*

The Septennial Act, extending the duration of Parliament for seven years instead of three, was passed in 1716 by a large majority of the House of Commons, being carried by the Whig party and hotly opposed by the Tories. Both the members for the Borough of Hedon voted for the measure. On 10th March, 1722, a proclamation was issued for the dissolution of this Parliament, and the calling of another, which met on 9th October, 1722. The members returned for Hedon were :

1722. William Pulteney, Esquire,
Daniel Pulteney, Esquire.

Mr. William Pulteney was again re-elected.

Mr. Daniel Pulteney was a cousin of the sitting member, Mr. William Pulteney ; he was " a man of vast application and uncommon talents, a cold but weighty speaker."† Mr. Daniel Pulteney was also, at the same election, chosen as member for Preston, in Lancashire, and, having elected to sit for that place, a fresh election occurred on 25th October, 1722, when

1722. Henry Pulteney, Esquire.

was elected to represent the Borough.

Mr. Henry Pulteney was a younger brother of Mr. Daniel Pulteney. He was equerry to King George I. and a General in the Army. In 1743 he was made Governor of Hull, and represented that town in 1746.

Mr. William Pulteney, having been made Cofferer of the King's Household, had to vacate his seat in Parliament. He was, however, on 27th May, 1723, re-elected member for this Borough, having been in the same month sworn as a member of the Privy Council.

* According to Bean's *Parliamentary Representation*, p. 814, Mr. Daniel Pulteney was elected.

† Tindall.

GEORGE II.

King George I. died 11th June, 1727, and Parliament was dissolved 7th August, 1727. A new Parliament was summoned, which met on 23rd January, 1728. The two sitting members were re-elected, viz.:

1728. Rt. Hon. William Pulteney,
Henry Pulteney, Esquire.

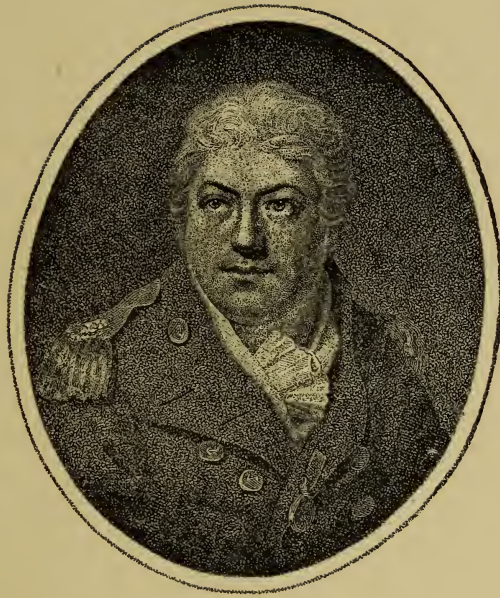
This Parliament was dissolved 18th April, 1734, and a new Parliament summoned, which met on 14th January, 1735. The members returned for Hedon were :

1735. Sir Francis Boynton, Bart.,
The Hon. George Berkley.

Mr. William Pulteney, the late member for the Borough, was at this election chosen member for Middlesex.

Sir Francis Boynton, of Burton Agnes, the fourth Baronet, was a Barrister at law, and Recorder of Beverley. He was, during the time he represented the Borough of Hedon, appointed one of the members by the House of Commons, in 1736, to address Queen Caroline, on the Prince of Wales' marriage; and subsequently, on 3rd February, 1739, he presented an address of congratulation to their Royal Highnesses on the birth of Prince Edward. Sir Francis Boynton, on his election, gave to the Corporation of Hedon the sum of fifty pounds, to be laid out in beautifying the Church.

The Hon. George Berkley was the fourth and youngest son of Charles, second Earl of Berkley. He represented the Port of Dover in the previous Parliament. Mr. Berkley was, in 1733, constituted Master Governor and Keeper of the Hospital of St. Catharine, near the Tower. He married the widow of the Earl of Suffolk, a celebrated woman in her day, and well-known as the favourite of King George II. Mr. Berkley, on being elected member for Hedon, gave a new altar piece and table for the Church, and presented the Corporation with sixty guineas in money. He also, during



HON. GEORGE BERKLEY,
REAR ADMIRAL OF THE RED SQUADRON,
AND M.P. FOR HEDON, 1734-1746.

the time he represented the Borough, gave several sums of money to the poor. He died at Bath, 29th October, 1746.

Sir Francis Boynton, Baronet, one of the sitting members for the Borough, died in 1739, and an election took place in November of that year, when

1739. Henry Pulteney, Esquire,

who represented the Borough of Hedon in 1727, was elected in his stead.

This Parliament was dissolved 25th April, 1741, and a new Parliament met on 1st December following. At this election there were four candidates, viz.: Francis Chute, Esq., Luke Robinson, Esq., the Earl of Mountrath, and the Hon. George Berkley. Mr. Chute and Mr. Robinson had the greater number of votes. The two unsuccessful candidates petitioned against the return of Mr. Chute and Mr. Robinson, on the ground of notorious bribery and corruption, and that neither of them was qualified to sit, not having at the time of the election such an estate as the law required. The petition was heard on 4th March, 1742, when it was resolved that

1741. The Earl of Mountrath, and

The Hon. George Berkley,

were duly elected, and the return was amended accordingly. At the York Assizes, in July, 1743, an action was brought against Mr. Luke Robinson, for bribery at this election, against whom, after a long trial, the jury returned a verdict without going out of court.

The Earl of Mountrath, of Ballyfin, Queen's County, Ireland, was the son of the third Earl of Mountrath, who was descended from Sir Charles Coote, Knight, who obtained the title of Mountrath for a surprising passage through Moneshall Woods in 1661. The Earl of Mountrath was a member of the Irish Privy Council and Governor of Queen's County. The title became extinct on the death of the seventh Earl in 1802.

The Hon. George Berkley represented the Borough in the last Parliament.

Mr. Francis Chute was a Barrister at law and King's Counsel. He was probably the grandfather of Lord Barrington, and an ancestor of Bishop Barrington.

Mr. Luke Robinson was a Barrister at law, and was a descendant of the family of Robinson, of Newton Garth, near Hedon. Mr. Robinson's granddaughter and heiress married George Uppley, Esquire, of Barrow, in Lincolnshire, in whose family the Newton Garth estate remained until a few years ago, when it was sold to the late Mr. James Wray.

The Earl of Mountrath having lately died, a new writ was ordered on 28th November, 1744, and an election took place for his successor. Two candidates offered themselves, viz.: Mr. Luke Robinson, the unsuccessful candidate at the last election, and Captain George Anson, R.N., when

1744. Captain George Anson, R.N.,

was declared duly elected.

Mr. Robinson petitioned against the return, alleging that Captain Anson, by himself and his agents, was guilty of most notorious bribery and corruption, and that the Mayor* had acted with great partiality, and behaved in an arbitrary and illegal manner. The petition was afterwards by leave withdrawn.

Mr. George Anson, a Captain in the Royal Navy, was a native of Huckborough, in Staffordshire. He entered the Navy at an early age, and obtained a well-merited reputation by his account of his voyage round the world, having previously performed many acts of bravery in Naval engagements. Captain Anson arrived, from his memorable voyage round the world, at Spithead in June, 1744, and in December in the same year was elected

* Mr. Stephen Reed.



LORD GEORGE ANSON, M. P. FOR HEDON IN 1744.

member of Parliament for this Borough, and soon afterwards, in 1745, was appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain. On 13th June, 1747, Admiral Anson was created a Peer by the title of Lord Anson, of Siberton, Hants. In 1751, he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, in which rank he continued with a very short interval, until his death. The last public service Lord Anson performed was in conveying Queen Charlotte to England. Anson is said to have had a 'rough, unpolished manner. It was jokingly said of him that he had been all round the world, but never in it.*' Lord Anson died 6th June, 1762, and on his death the title became extinct.

On Captain Anson being appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, he vacated his seat as member for Hedon, and a new writ was issued in January, 1745, when he was re-elected.

The Hon. George Berkley having died 29th October, 1746, a new writ was ordered on 18th November of that year. At this election two candidates appeared, viz.: Mr. Luke Robinson, who contested the election in 1744, and Mr. Samuel Gumley. The election was a very close one, the poll being, for Samuel Gumley, 65, for Luke Robinson, 64.

On 11th December following, Mr. Robinson petitioned against the return, alleging that the Mayor,† being in Gumley's interest, took the poll with the utmost partiality against the petitioner, and that Gumley and his agents committed various illegal, arbitrary, and corrupt practices. The Petition was heard on 3rd February, 1747, and five following days. Amongst other things the question of the right of election was raised, when the House resolved that the right of election was in the Burgesses. Evidence was given to prove acts of bribery. Two voters were objected to as having received Sacrament money, but the House decided *nem. con.* that the receiving of Sacrament money did not disqualify persons from voting. On the question being put, the House resolved by 139 to 104, that

1746. Luke Robinson, Esquire,

was duly elected, and the return was ordered to be amended accordingly.

* Wright's *Caricature History of the Four Georges*, p. 157.

† Mr. Samuel Watson.

The Parliament having been dissolved, a new Parliament met on 10th November, 1747, when four candidates offered themselves, viz.: Mr. Luke Robinson, the representative of the Borough in the last Parliament, John Savile, Esquire, Captain Charles Saunders, R.N., and Mr. Samuel Gumley, who was unseated at the last election. The two members returned were :

1747. Luke Robinson, Esquire,
John Savile, Esquire.

Mr. John Savile, of Methley, Yorks., was, on 23rd June, 1749, installed at Windsor a Knight of the Order of the Bath, and in 1753 was advanced to the Peerage of Ireland by the title of Baron Pollington, of Longford. He was afterwards further advanced by the King to the peerage of Great Britain by the title of Viscount Pollington and Earl of Mexborough, by which he took his seat in the House of Peers, on 17th November, 1769.

The Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on 8th April, 1754, and a new Parliament was convened on 31st May following. The election was contested, and four candidates presented themselves, viz.: Mr. Luke Robinson, a former member, Mr. Samuel Gumley, a former candidate, Captain Charles Saunders, who was a candidate at the previous election, and Captain Peter Denis, R.N. The two members elected were :

1754. Captain Charles Saunders, R.N.,
Captain Pete Denis, R.N.

The votes recorded at this election were : for Captain Charles Saunders, 97 ; for Captain Denis, 97 ; for Mr. Luke Robinson, 31 ; and for Mr. Samuel Gumley, 31.

A curious circumstance occurred at this election, the Sheriff having delivered his precept to Mr. Stephen Reed, although Mr. Samuel Watson was Mayor and in possession of the office. There were two polls taken ; Reed returned Saunders and Denis, and Watson returned Robinson and Gumley.

Captain Charles Saunders, who was admitted to the freedom of the Borough on payment of 20 guineas, was an officer of great repute in the Royal Navy, and was first Lieutenant in Lord Anson's ship in his voyage round the world. He was made Comptroller of the Navy on 15th November, 1755 ; Rear Admiral of the Blue in 1756 ; Vice Admiral of the Blue in 1759 ; Lieutenant General of Marines in 1760 ; and a Knight of the Bath in 1761. He died 7th December, 1775, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Captain Peter Denis was also an officer in the Royal Navy, and served as third Lieutenant in Lord Anson's ship in his voyage round the world. Captain Denis was in command of the *Centurion* at the battle of Cape Finisterre, where he distinguished himself by being the first to commence the attack on the French fleet, for which he was sent to England by Lord Anson with the news of the victory. In September, 1767, Captain Denis was created a Baronet, and in 1770 an Admiral. "There are few men who did more honour to the noble service in which he had been engaged than Sir Peter Denis, or who had higher claims to the gratitude of his country."* He died 12th June, 1778, and the baronetcy expired on his death.

Captain Charles Saunders, having been appointed Comptroller of the Royal Navy, had to vacate his seat. A new writ was issued to supply the vacancy on 15th November, 1755, when

1755. Captain Charles Saunders, R.N.,

was re-elected without opposition.

* *Border Counties Worthies.*

GEORGE III.

King George II. died 25th October, 1760, when the Parliament was dissolved. A new Parliament was not, however, called until the following year, which met on 3rd November, 1761. Both the sitting members for the Borough were again re-elected, viz.:

1761. Sir Charles Saunders, K.B.,
Captain Peter Denis, R.N.

In December, 1765, Sir Charles Saunders was appointed one of the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, and was again required to vacate his seat. A new writ was issued 17th December, when Sir Charles was again re-elected.

In the following year, 1766, Sir Charles Saunders, having been appointed first Lord of the Admiralty, had again to vacate his seat, when he was re-elected without opposition.

The Parliament was dissolved 12th March, 1768, and a new one was summoned to meet on 10th May following. The members returned at this election were :

1768. Sir Charles Saunders, K.B.,
Bielby Thompson, Esquire.

Sir Charles Saunders represented Hedon in the last Parliament, and was re-elected.

Mr. Bielby Thompson, of Eserick Park, Yorkshire, descended from the Thompsons, of Humbleton, in Holderness, was the son of Paul Bielby Thompson, of Eserick Park, and uncle to Paul Bielby Thompson, sometime member of Parliament for the East Riding of Yorkshire, who was created, in 1839, Baron Wenlock, of Wenlock, and assumed thereupon the name of Lawley. Mr. Bielby Thompson was an Alderman of Hedon, and twice served the office of Mayor of the Borough.

On 30th September, 1774, a proclamation was issued for dissolving the Parliament and calling a new one, which met on 29th November following. At this election

1774. The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Saunders, K.B.

Bielby Thompson, Esquire,

the two sitting members, were both re-elected without opposition.

Sir Charles Saunders died 7th November, 1775, and on the 7th December following a new writ was ordered to supply the vacancy. At this election two candidates presented themselves, viz., the Hon. Lewis Thomas Watson and Mr. Christopher Atkinson. The candidate elected was

1775. The Hon. Lewis Thomas Watson.

At this election one hundred and fifty six burgesses voted, of whom Mr. Watson polled 119, and Mr. Atkinson, 37. Out of the 37 burgesses who voted for Mr. Atkinson 29 were officers in the Excise and Customs.

The Hon. Lewis Thomas Watson was the eldest son of Lord Sondes, of Lee's Court, in the county of Kent. Mr. Watson succeeded his father as Lord Sondes 30th March, 1795.

This Parliament was dissolved on 1st September, 1780, and a new Parliament met on 31st October following. At this election there were three candidates, viz., Mr. Christopher Atkinson, Mr. William Chaytor, and Mr. Richard Thompson. The choice of the burgesses fell upon

1780. Christopher Atkinson, Esquire,

William Chaytor, Esquire.

One hundred and twenty burgesses voted, of whom 118 polled for Mr. Atkinson, 92 for Mr. Chaytor, and 28 for Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Christopher Atkinson was an extensive merchant and corn factor in London. On 17th July, 1783, he was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Earl Mansfield and a special jury, on an indictment for perjury committed in an affidavit made by him relative to some transactions with the victualling department of the Navy; he was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of £2,000, to stand on the pillory, and be imprisoned for twelve months. On 4th December, 1783, it was resolved by the House of Commons that Mr. Atkinson should be expelled; and a new writ was the next day ordered to supply the vacancy.

Mr. William Chaytor, of Spennithorne, near Bedale, Yorkshire, was a barrister at law and Recorder of Richmond and Appleby. He was possessed of a large landed property in the North Riding of Yorkshire, of which he was a Magistrate and a Deputy Lieutenant. His son, William Chaytor, of Croft, was created a Baronet 30th September, 1831.

The election consequent upon the expulsion of Mr. Christopher Atkinson from the House of Commons took place in December, 1783, when

1783. Stephen Lushington, Esquire,

was duly elected to supply the vacancy.

Mr. Lushington, of South Hill Park, was the eldest son of the Rev. Henry Lushington, D.D. He was a director of the East India Company and appointed Chairman of that Company in 1790. Mr. Lushington was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in April, 1791.

This Parliament was dissolved on 6th April, 1784, and the new Parliament met on 18th May following. The representatives chosen for the Borough of Hedon were:

1784. William Chaytor, Esquire,
Lionel Darrell, Esquire.



CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON, THE CORN-FACTOR .
Who stood in the Pillory for defrauding the Government Oct 25 1785

Mr. William Chaytor represented the Borough in the previous Parliament.

Mr. Lionel Darrell, who was the son of a merchant at Lisbon and Vice-Consul, lived at Richmond Hill, Surrey, and was an eminent merchant in London. He was a Director of the Bank of England and Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company; he was also Colonel of one of the India House Volunteers. Mr. Darrell was created a Baronet 12th May, 1795, and died in 1803.

The Parliament was dissolved 10th June, 1790, and a new Parliament met at Westminster, 25th November, 1790. The members elected for Hedon were :

1790. Lionel Darrell, Esquire,
Bielby Thompson, Esquire.

Mr. Darrell represented the Borough in the previous Parliament.

Mr. Bielby Thompson represented the Borough in 1768 and 1774.

The King dissolved Parliament by a speech from the Throne, in which he said, "I think it proper to close this Session, and at the same time to acquaint you with my intention of giving immediate directions for calling a new Parliament." A new Parliament was accordingly called, which met on 27th September, 1796. This was the first Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. The members of the Irish Parliament took their seats on 22nd January, 1801, in the Parliament sitting at Westminster. The candidates at this election were : Sir Lionel Darrell, Bart., Mr. Christopher Atkinson, and Mr. George Smith.

Mr. George Smith was an eminent banker in London, and a younger brother of Lord Carrington. For three years previous to this election Lord Carrington and his brothers, being desirous that one of the family should

represent this Borough in Parliament, endeavoured at considerable expense to establish a favourable interest with the burgesses. Lord Carrington and his three brothers, Mr. George Smith, Mr. Samuel Smith, and Mr. John Smith, together with Mr. Thomas Thompson, then a partner in Smith's Bank, at Hull, as an introduction to the Borough, purchased their freedom, for which they paid the Corporation 500 guineas. Mr. George Smith was selected as the candidate, and for two years endeavoured with considerable success to ingratiate himself with the burgesses. A few days, however, before the election, Sir Lionel Darrell induced Mr. Smith to retire from the contest in his favour, Sir Lionel reimbursing him all the expense he had incurred in establishing his interest in the Borough.

1796. Sir Lionel Darrell, Baronet, and
Christopher Atkinson, Esquire,

were therefore elected without opposition.

Sir Lionel Darrell represented the Borough in the previous Parliament.

Mr. Christopher Atkinson represented the Borough in 1780. In October, 1798, Mr. Atkinson took the name of Saville.

This Parliament was dissolved by the King on 28th June, 1802, and a new Parliament was elected which met on 16th November following. At this election there were four candidates for the representation of Hedon, viz., George Johnstone, Esquire, Christopher Saville (late Atkinson), Esquire, Peter Everett Mestaer, Esquire, and Randle Jackson, Esquire. The result of the contest was the return of

1802. George Johnstone, Esquire, and
Christopher Saville, Esquire.

At the close of the poll the numbers were :

Johnstone	-	115
Saville	-	108
Mestaer	-	84
Jackson	-	77

Two hundred and three burgesses polled. After the election, actions were brought against Mr. Mestaer for bribery, when the principal evidence against him was given by his colleague, Mr. Saville, who was a joint candidate with him.

Mr. George Johnstone was an eminent merchant in London. He was connected with the East India Company and was at one time resident at Lucknow. Mr. Johnstone first came to Hedon to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the Borough on 16th August, 1801. Having obtained the consent of a majority of the Aldermen according to the by-law, and having paid one hundred guineas to the Town's Chamber, he was admitted to the freedom of the Borough on 26th August, 1801. Mr. Johnstone was a frequent speaker in the House of Commons and a staunch supporter of Mr. Pitt. At the election Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Randle Jackson stood in the Tory interest, and Mr. Saville and Mr. Mestaer on Whig principles. Mr. Johnstone, during his connection with the Borough, in conjunction with his subsequent colleague, Mr. Anthony Browne, gave 200 pounds towards the expense of building eight Burgage or Burrage Houses for decayed burgesses. They also gave a set of chimes to the Church. Mr. Johnstone died in an apoplectic fit at his residence in Hanover Square, London, on 20th November, 1813, and was buried in the South Cloister of Westminster Abbey.

Mr. Christopher Saville represented the Borough in the previous Parliament.

Mr. Peter Everett Mestaer was an eminent shipbuilder in London. He first came to Hedon in April, 1801, and declared his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of the Borough when an opportunity should offer. He was at that time admitted to the freedom of the Borough, for which he paid to the Corporation 100 guineas. At the election Mr. Mestaer coalesced with Mr. Saville. Actions were afterwards brought

against him for bribery committed at this election, when, strange to say, the principal witness who appeared against him was his late colleague, Mr. Saville.

Mr. Randle Jackson was a barrister at law ; and his first appearance at Hedon was on 1st February, 1802. In August, 1801, Mr. Johnstone canvassed the burgesses on behalf of himself and a colleague whom he pledged himself to bring down in the same interest. In September, 1801, that colleague was declared to be the eldest son of Lord Kinnaird, and being then in Russia, Mr. Johnstone with Lord Kinnaird again canvassed the burgesses on his behalf. Mr. Kinnaird not having returned to England in time for the election, Mr. Randle Jackson, on the recommendation of Lord Kinnaird, offered himself as a candidate in conjunction with Mr. Johnstone. Mr. Jackson, having obtained the consent of a majority of the Aldermen, was, on payment of 100 guineas to the Town's Chamber, on 8th February, 1802, admitted to the freedom of the Borough.

The Parliament was dissolved 25th October, 1806, and a new Parliament was summoned, which met on 15th December following. The members returned were :

1806. George Johnstone, Esquire,
Anthony Browne, Esquire.

The election took place on 1st November, 1806, and was uncontested. Mr. Albany Saville, the son of Mr. Christopher Saville, who formerly represented the Borough, had some time before intimated his intention of becoming a candidate, but on the dissolution of Parliament he declined a contest.

Mr. Johnstone represented the Borough in the previous Parliament.

Mr. Anthony Browne, the new member, was a wealthy merchant in London, and was connected with the East India Company. He was introduced to the Borough by Mr. Johnstone, the sitting member, and was made a free burgess on payment of 100 guineas. Mr. Browne

represented Hedon in three successive Parliaments. He, in conjunction with his colleague, Mr. Johnstone, contributed £200 to the building of the Burgage Houses in Baxter Gate, and to the giving of a set of chimes to the Church. Mr. Browne died in 1840.

The previous Parliament only sat during one session, and was dissolved 27th April, 1807. The election took place on 8th May. The candidates were the two sitting members, Mr. George Johnstone and Mr. Anthony Browne, and Mr. Charles Duncombe and Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart. The result of the election was the return of the two retiring members,

1807. George Johnstone, Esquire,
Anthony Browne, Esquire.

The poll lasted one day, 206 burgesses polled, of whom 62 were resident at Hedon. At the close of the poll the numbers were :

Johnstone	156
Browne	145
Duncombe	66
Slingsby	10

Mr. Duncombe received 33 plumpers, and Mr. Johnstone and Mr. Browne one each.

Mr. Duncombe was the eldest son of Sir Charles Slingsby Duncombe, of Duncombe Park, Yorkshire. He was created Baron Feversham in July, 1826.

Sir Thomas Slingsby was the son of Sir Thomas Slingsby, of Scriven Park, Yorks., whom he succeeded as ninth Baronet in 1806. Sir Thomas had made no previous canvass of the burgesses, and was only nominated on

the morning of the election. He was proposed by Alderman John Bedell, and seconded by Alderman John Burstall, the latter of whom recorded his vote for Johnstone and Duncombe! Sir Thomas Slingsby was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1812.

The Parliament was dissolved on 29th September, 1812, and the election took place on 2nd October. There was no contest, the two sitting members being returned.

1812. George Johnstone, Esquire,
Anthony Browne, Esquire.

Mr. Johnstone was attacked by fits of epilepsy soon after the election, and was not able to take his seat in Parliament. He died on 20th November, 1813, and on 25th November, Mr. Browne, having moved for a writ, the election was fixed for 4th December, when the member returned without opposition was :

1813. John Broadhurst, Esquire.

Mr. William Taylor, from the Opera House, London, came down to Hedon with the intention of offering himself as a candidate. He stayed two or three days at the Tiger Inn, but, finding his chances of succeeding in the election were so small, he retired without issuing an address or making any canvass of the burgesses.

Mr. Broadhurst was elected in the same interest as the deceased member, Mr. Johnstone. He was admitted to the freedom of the Borough, on the morning of the election, on payment of the usual fee of 100 guineas. Mr. Broadhurst was elected at the general election in 1812 for the Borough of Weymouth, but was unseated on petition.

The Parliament was dissolved by the Prince Regent on 10th June, 1818, and the election took place on the 18th of the same month. The candidates were: Mr. Anthony Browne, the sitting member, Mr. Edmund Peters Turton, and Mr.

Robert Farrand. Mr. Browne and Colonel Baillie came to Hedon with the intention of contesting the election in the Corporation interest, but, finding that the new candidates had made themselves so popular with the burgesses, they both declined the contest. Colonel Baillie issued an address to the burgesses in which he declared his intention of seeking their suffrages on a future occasion. Mr. Browne was, without his consent, proposed on the morning of the election by Mr. Edward Ombler and seconded by Mr. John Taylor, both members of the Corporation, and consequently went to the poll. The result of the election was the return of

1818. Edmund Peters Turton, Esquire,
Robert Farrand, Esquire.

At this election 259 burgesses polled, of whom 73 were resident at Hedon. At the close of the poll the numbers were :

Turton	209
Farrand	174
Browne	72

Previous to the election Mr. Turton, Mr. Farrand, and Colonel Baillie were admitted to the freedom of the Borough on payment to the Corporation of two hundred guineas each.

On 3rd February, 1819, Mr. Browne petitioned against the return, alleging that Turton and Farrand gave to several voters, before and at the time of the election, money, meat, drink, &c., and made promises and agreements in order to be elected, and were also guilty of bribery and corruption in manifest violation of the rights and privileges of the electors.

The Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the petition was referred, reported that Turton and Farrand were duly elected.

Mr. Edmund Peters Turton was a gentleman of landed property and resided at Larpool Hall, near Whitby. He was the son of the Rev. William Peters, Chaplain to King George IV., and Prebendary of Lincoln. Mr. Peters (the son) assumed the name and arms of Turton in compliance with the will of Dr. Turton, an eminent physician. Mr. Turton had, two years previous to the election, declared his intention of becoming a candidate, and during the greater part of that time kept what was called "open house," and was assiduous in his attentions to the burgesses. This made him so popular with the burgesses that he succeeded in carrying his election and that of his colleague, Mr. Farrand, against the Corporation, whose influence up to that time had been predominant. The popularity of Mr. Turton was obtained at so great a cost that he could not be induced to try his fortune a second time. The election colours of Mr. Turton and Mr. Farrand were blue, the Whig or rather anti-Corporation interest; those of Mr. Browne were crimson, the Tory or Corporation colour. Mr. Turton whilst member for the Borough presented a silver chalice to the Church.

Mr. Farrand, who is said to have been the natural son of Mr. Christopher Atkinson, a former member for this Borough,* was a large cornfactor in London. He was very popular with the burgesses and represented the Borough in four Parliaments. After the passing of the Parliamentary Reform Act he represented the Borough of Stafford.

GEORGE IV.

The death of King George III., on 29th January, 1820, caused the dissolution of Parliament and a new one to be summoned.

The election for Hedon took place on 8th March, 1820, when three candidates presented themselves, viz.: Mr. Robert Farrand, who represented the Borough in the last Parliament, Lieut.-Colonel Baillie, who declined a contest at the last

* Oldfield's *Key to the House of Commons*, p. 79.



COL. JOHN BAILLIE, F.R.S., M.A.S.,
M.P. FOR HEDON, 1820-1830.

election, and Mr. Benjamin Shaw. Mr. Shaw, who sometime previously represented the Borough of Weymouth in Parliament, was brought down by Mr. Farrand and had his support. Colonel Baillie had the support of the Corporation and the Tory interest. The result of the election was the return of

1820. Colonel John Baillie.

Robert Farrand, Esquire.

The poll continued one day ; 298 burgesses polled, of whom 65 were resident at Hedon. The numbers were :

Colonel Baillie	187
Mr. Farrand	182
Mr. Shaw	121

Colonel Baillie had 103 plumpers ; Mr. Farrand, one ; and Mr. Shaw, two.

On 11th May a petition against the return was presented by four freemen, complaining that Colonel Baillie, by himself, his friends, and his agents, gave money, meat, drink, &c., to the electors, and was also guilty of bribery and corruption, and by such practices he was returned. The petition was put off, but renewed in the next session, when the Committee of the House of Commons declared that Colonel Baillie was duly elected.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie, of Leys, in the county of Inverness, and Marylebone, London, was a Director of the East India Company, and was a Colonel on the Bengal Establishment. In 1797, he was employed by Lord Teignmouth to translate from the Arabic language an important work on Mahomedan law. He was professor of the Arabic and Persian languages and of Mahomedan law in the College of Fort William. Colonel Baillie was present, in the rank of Major, at the siege of Agra, and was several years resident at Lucknow. He returned from India in 1820, sat in two Parliaments for the Borough of Hedon, and afterwards for the Inverness Burghs. He died 20th April, 1833.

The Parliament was dissolved in 1826, and a new one was summoned. The election at Hedon took place on 12th June in that year. The candidates were: Colonel Baillie and Mr. Farrand, the two sitting members, and Mr. Thomas Hyde Villiers. The result of the election was the return of

1826. Colonel John Baillie,

Thomas Hyde Villiers, Esquire.

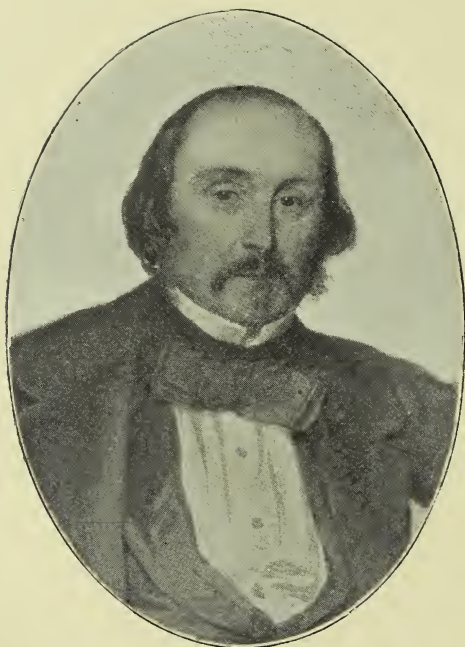
Mr. Villiers, who was made a free burgess of the Borough on payment of a fee of two hundred guineas, came in the Tory interest but had not the entire support of the Corporation. Mr. Farrand, presuming upon his popularity, and considering his election safe, induced several of his supporters, who had promised him plumpers, to split their votes with Mr. Villiers, with a view of ousting Colonel Baillie, the favourite Corporation candidate, his old opponent. This manœuvre cost Mr. Farrand his election, Colonel Baillie's friends having recourse to the same tactics placed Mr. Villiers second on the poll.

This was the last contested election for the Borough of Hedon, and the most bitterly contested as between the two old opponents, Colonel Baillie and Mr. Farrand.

Three hundred and thirty one burgesses polled, of whom 78 were resident in the Borough. The numbers were:

Baillie	217
Villiers	182
Farrand	173

Colonel Baillie obtained 35 plumpers; Mr. Farrand, 52; Mr. Villiers, 4.



SIR T. A. CLIFFORD CONSTABLE, BART.

LAST M.P. FOR HEDON.

Mr. Farrand petitioned against the return of Mr Villiers, alleging that, by himself, his friends, and agents, he had been guilty of most open, notorious, and flagrant acts of bribery, treating, and corruption. The petition was afterwards withdrawn, and Mr. Villiers was declared duly elected.

Mr. Thomas Hyde Villiers was the son of the Hon. George Villiers, third son of the first Earl of Clarendon. His brother, Charles Pelham Villiers, the persistent advocate for the abolition of the Corn Laws, was at the same general election an unsuccessful candidate for the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.

WILLIAM IV.

The demise of the Sovereign, King George IV., on 26th June, 1830, caused an immediate dissolution of Parliament. The election took place in July. There was no contest, there being only two candidates, who were consequently returned, viz.:

1830. Robert Farrand, Esquire,

Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, Bart.

Mr. Farrand was the unsuccessful candidate at the last election.

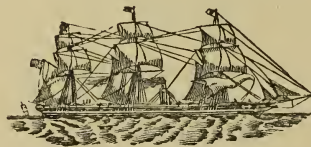
Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, Baronet, of Burton Constable, who was made a free burgess of the Borough on payment of the usual fee of two hundred guineas, was invited by, and had the entire support of, the Corporation. He was the son of Sir Thomas Hugh Clifford Constable, Bart., of Tixall, in the county of Stafford, who was created a Baronet on 22nd May, 1815, at the particular request of Louis XVIII., to whom he had shewn great attention and hospitality during his exile from France. Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable was Lord of the Seignior of Holderness. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1840. He died at Burton Constable, 22nd December, 1870, and was buried in the family mausoleum at Halsham.

The Parliament was dissolved the following year (1831). The passing of the Parliamentary Reform Bill had now become inevitable, and there was therefore no opposition to the sitting members, who again offered themselves.

1831. Robert Farrand, Esquire,

Sir Thomas Aston Clifford Constable, Bart.,

were therefore re-elected. It was during this session of Parliament that the legislature passed an act to amend the representation of the people in England and Wales, better known as the "Reform Act," whereby the Borough of Hedon was deprived of the privilege, which it had upwards of three centuries possessed, of sending representatives to the great council of the nation.



Topographical History.

“ I'll view the manners of the town,
Peruse the traders ; gaze upon the buildings,
And then return.”

Shakespeare.

“ Let me review the scene
And summon from the shadowy past
The forms that once have been.”

Longfellow.

“ East from Hull is a pleasant Corporate and Mayor Town, called Heydon ; 'tis handsome, well-built, and hath a little Haven from the sea, which increases daily. It returns two Members to Parliament. The sea encroaches much upon the land on all the shore about this Town, and 'tis said, that many large fields as well as towns, which were formerly known to have been there, are washed away and lost.” Such is the brief account given by the celebrated Daniel De Foe, who appears to have visited Hedon in the latter part of the 17th century.*

* * *A Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain.* Originally begun by the celebrated Daniel De Foe, continued by the late Mr. Richardson, author of *Clarissa*, and brought down to the present time by a Gentleman of Eminence in the Literary World. Vol. III., p. 208.

The town consists principally of one long street, or rather a series of streets, leading from north to south, with various others projecting east and west. Most of the streets are called 'Gates' (which in a great degree marks the antiquity of the place), and several of them take their names from various trades and occupations: for example, Souter Gate, Fletcher Gate, and Baxter Gate. When the social system of towns and cities was in the earlier stages of its development, a practice prevailed amongst persons, who were engaged in certain trades and callings, of congregating in the same localities, most probably for the purpose of affording mutual assistance, or exercising mutual observation. This usage will account for various streets and places having been distinguished by names which were indicative of the particular trades or occupations carried on in them. The word 'Gate' means a road or street, and is the oldest term by which streets are known. Thus we have in the ancient city of York, "Mickle-gate," the great or principal street; and in the port of Hull, the "Aldgate," or old street; the "Lowgate;" and "Myton-gate," the road leading to the village of Myton. It is not an uncommon error to suppose that the word 'Gate' has reference only to walled towns; it has two distinct meanings: in the sense here used it means a road or way; and, in the case of a walled town, a door or entrance.

On entering the town from the north (that is, by the road leading from Preston to Hedon), on the east side of the road,

outside the Borough, are a small house and two fields called "Livers." This land, which is low-lying, and occasionally subject to be flooded in wet seasons, is supposed to derive its name from the 'Lever' (a bird better known in heraldry than in natural history), probably either the cormorant or the heron, which were formerly well-known in this country, and which frequented low and marshy ground. It is said that this bird gave rise to the name of Liverpool, that is, the Levers' pool or pond; but it has also been suggested that there were many pools and that the 'Lither pool' indicated the lower pool, near to which the city of Liverpool was built, and hence the name.* It is quite within the range of probability that here the word 'Liver' may be a misreading for 'Lither," and this theory is to a certain extent corroborated by the fact that there was formerly a street in Hedon called "Lithensgate." Assuming that the transcriber had mistaken the letter "r" for "n," which might have been very easily done, then we have the "Lithergate," or lower gate, that portion of the town between Souter Gate and Preston adjoining what is now called Livers. From a rent roll of the community of Hedon, 37th Henry VI. is the following :

"John Beck for a certain piece of common waste land lately Thomas Palmer's joining a tenement lately John Davidson's in the 'Lithensgate' there jd."

In may also be said, in further corroboration of this theory,

* Dr. Doran, *Our Great Towns*, page 248.

that this part of the town, within the last half century, was always called "Town end." On the other hand, in 2nd Henry IV. (1401), it is recorded that upon a pleading in the King's Bench it was adjudged that the Chantry Priest of Hedon ought to repair and cleanse a ditch called "Skyrth" dyke from "Lever Gate" unto Hedon and from "Harphoc" to "Northoc."

Immediately opposite to these fields, also outside the Borough, is a large garden in which a modern house* was a few years ago erected, and which still retains the name of St. Sepulchres. This garden is the site of an ancient hospital founded, in the reign of King John, by Alan Fitz Oubern, for lepers, and was under the management of a Rector or Master, and certain brethren and sisters to pray with the lepers for the souls of the founder, benefactors, and others. The dreadful disease, for the treatment of which this hospital was founded, first appeared in this country in the reign of King Henry I., and is supposed to have been brought by the pilgrims from Palestine in the time of the Crusaders. The hospital received considerable grants of land in various places in Holderness for its support (for it was a religious house as well as a hospital), which were confirmed by a charter of King Edward II. From a deed dated at St. Sepulchres, 4th February, 1388, it appears that the founder of the hospital was an ancestor of Robert de la Twyer, in virtue of which he was the acknowledged patron, and

* Now the property of Mr. J. S. Soutter.

had a right to present a man or woman, whole or infirm, to be provided for therein ; if the object of his choice were a priest, or below that order, he should, nevertheless, dine at the table and sleep in the dormitory of the lay brethren, and wear the same apparel ; and on the decease or removal of such person, the said Robert, or his heirs, should present another in succession for ever ; and further, that the hospital was under obligation to receive any infected object allied to the same Robert de a Twyer within the fourth degree of blood, and sufficiently to provide for him. Amongst the witnesses to this deed are the following important names : Sir John Constable, of Halsham, Knight ; Sir Robert Hilton, of Swine, Knight ; Sir Gerard de Lund, of Preston, Knight ; William Holm, of [Paull] Holme ; Peter Nuttyll, of Riston ; John Ingram, of Preston ; Robert de Gouxhill, of Burstwick ; &c.* Pope Gregory, by a Bull dated in the 11th year of his Pontificate, exonerated all the lands of this hospital from the payment of all tithes whatsoever, under penalty of excommunication ; and Pope Clement by a Bull, in the 6th year of his Pontificate, confirmed all the grants made to the hospital, and recites an orchard and a culture of land given to it by Fulco de Oyry, unnoticed in the charter of confirmation of Edward II. The hospital was dissolved in the reign of King Edward VI. Edmund St. Quinton, of the family of the St. Quintons, of Harpham and Brandesburton, was the master of the hospital at the time of its dissolution.

* *Evidences in the Council Chamber of Kingston-upon-Hull*, endorsed 1564, p. 891, quoted by Poulson, II., 195.

A few yards further on, in a southerly direction, on the west side of the road, is the station of the Hull and Holderness Railway, a portion of the premises (the coal depots and the entrance to the station yard on the north side) being in the parish of Preston. At the time the railway was made, toll was levied by the Corporation of Hedon on all merchandise coming into or going out of the Borough, and the promoters of the railway ingeniously contrived, by the purchase of a strip of land in the parish of Preston (part of the site of St. Sepulchres), that the entrance to the station yard and the coal depots, in order to evade the toll, should be without the boundary of the Borough, in the parish of Preston. The railway, which is a direct communication between Hull and Withernsea (a rising watering place on the East Coast) was made by an independent Company, of which the late Mr. Anthony Bannister, of High Paull House, was the Chairman, and was opened on 28th June, 1854. The line was soon afterwards leased by the Company in perpetuity to the North Eastern Railway Company.

On the east side of the road immediately opposite to the railway station, within the Borough, are the Works of the Hedon Gas Light and Coke Company, Limited. These Works were erected for the purpose of supplying the town with gas by a private Company in 1856, at a cost of about £1,500, and, in 1878, a main was laid to the village of Preston, which is now supplied with gas from these Works. The street lamps in the Borough were first lighted 17th February, 1859.

The Hedon Gas Works were erected in a portion of a field formerly called "John Cuniber's (or Coomber's) Cross," where it is said a wooden Cross formerly stood. The name of this field afterwards became corrupted (as appears by an old town's rental book) to "Johnny Come Across." According to tradition, this Cross was erected to mark the place where one John of Cuniber, or Coomber, a monk of the Carthusian order, who was in some way connected with the hospital of the Holy Sepulchre, hanged himself. This circumstance, to the superstitious, was quite sufficient to constitute the locality a haunted place. The legend of John Coomber's Cross forms the subject of the following lines, from the prolific pen of the late Mr. Henry Brown.*

JOHN COOMBER'S CROSS.

(A legend of Saint Sepulchres).

In days of yore, 'tis said there stood
A crucifix of stone or wood,
To tell, to every passer by,
What Jesu wrought in Calvary.
Here many a lofty hymn was sung
By holy monk and pious nun,
And many miracles, I ween,
Upon that sacred spot were seen.
'Twas on the eve of holy Mark,
The wind was loud, the night was dark.
The monks of Holy Sepulchre
To the high altar did repair,
And you shall hear what came to pass
Whilst Master Simon said the Mass.

* Mr. Henry Brown was a druggist at Hedon. He was an Antiquary, Ecclesiologist, and Poet. A man of genial and convivial habits, he was for several years the parish Churchwarden. Mr. Brown died, in indigent circumstances, 10th March, 1873.

Forth from the breast of Friar John
 Was heard a wild unearthly groan,
 And Sister Alice sighed too—
 The tapers' light was changed to blue.
 And then, there met the Abbot's sight
 A lady's form, with veil of white ;
 And, as before the monks she stood,
 'Twas seen her breast was stained with blood.
 Amaz'd, they sought the Chapel door,
 For all had seen that face before.

An Abbess had, as it appears,
 Been missing for a lapse of years,
 And none within that house could tell
 What fate their Matron had befell.
 As no remains had e'er been found
 'Twas thought she in the Fleete* was drown'd ;
 That she'd been taken by the tide,
 And cast into the Humber wide.
 The haughty Alice, in her stead,
 Was now acknowledg'd as their head,
 And, when they view'd her haughty e'en,
 The nuns remember'd poor Ruth's mien.

But to return : On Marcus night,
 When, by the torches' quivering light,
 The ghost of Ruth before her stood,
 It stopped the current of her blood,
 For on the cold floor Alice fell,
 And forth was carried to her cell.
 From that sad night her senses fled,
 And, as she press'd her narrow bed,
 She often on the door would stare
 And shriek " What phantom standeth there ?"
 With straining eyes and foaming mouth
 She'd shout " Have mercy Sister Ruth ;"
 And then she'd call for Friar John,
 And ask him if the deed were done.

* A sewer running between the Hospital and the town, through the Haven into the Humber.

With frantic laughter then would cry
"Who'll be the Abbess' who but I?"
Thus she for weeks a maniac lay,
Nor could she to the Virgin pray,
But rave of Ruth, and then anon,
Again she'd call for Friar John.
At length, a victim to her pride,
The haughty Sister Alice died.

And now the legend goes to say
How John the friar pin'd away;
How he did at midnight walk,
And in his sleep most wildly talk;
How he with horror shun'd the cell
Where Sister Ruth was wont to dwell.
Thus did the Friar pass his days,
In foul neglect of prayer and praise.

And now to tell the Friar's end,
More dreadful than was ever penn'd.
'Twas on the eve of Michael's day
When all the monks were met to pray,
When chanting forth the vesper hymn,
And all the lights were growing dim,
'Twas clearly seen, by that dim glare,
A stranger was amongst them there;
And when 'twas seen distinct again,
Her breast display'd that bloody stain.

She then with look and mien severe
Approach'd the friar John more near,
And as she near the father stood,
She pointed to the stain of blood.
Forth from the place the Friar ran,
Close follow'd by the spectre nun,
And, being maddened by remorse,
He ran unto the Holy Cross,
And driven on by black despair,
He hanged himself like Judas there.

And in his cell a scroll was found
Which did the ears of all astound.
He had, the archives go to prove,
With Alice an illicit love,
And she, whose lofty soul did burn,
A willing help-mate found in John,
Who would not any act refuse
To further her ambitious views.

'Twas owing to his murderous blade
That she had been the Abbess made.
For Sister Ruth would often brood,
On sacred things, in solitude,
And, when the darkness chased the day,
Within the wood's recess would pray ;
And oft, at night, her voice would sound
In holy songs, the place around.

Thus was the pious Ruth engaged
When John, who like a demon rag'd,
Approach'd, and with his murderous knife
Deprived the Abbess of her life.
Then, with the guilty Alice' aid,
A grave was in the Cloister made,
In which the murdered Ruth was laid.

And from that time her form in white
Is often seen by misty light,
And every traveller, I wot,
Suspiciously avoids that spot
Where, in the lane, the nun is seen,
In rochet white, with sleeves of green.
A terror, both to man and horse,
Long time has been John Coomber's Cross.

The town of Hedon is entered from the north by the street
or way anciently known as Lithengate or Lithergate (assuming
that the theory before propounded as to the reading of the word

“Lither” is correct) or Levergate, which extends from the boundary of the Borough to the bridge which crosses the Bawdrick (a corruption evidently of the Border or Boundary dike) a drain which runs on the north and west sides of the town.

Crossing the bridge over the Baudrick is Soutergate, formerly called Coblers’gate, and in ancient documents known as the “Via Sutoris.” In a compotus of 1390 occurs :—

“2s. Received for herbage belonging to the common road in Soutergate *co’itat’ via in via Sutar* which was so sold to John Sagheer.”

Shoemakers north of the Tweed are still called Souters.*

At an inquisition held 17th October, 10th Henry VI., 1432, the Inquest present that

“‘the Soutergate’ is defective and ought to be repaired by Robert de Leney iijd. and Robert Lamb iijd. who came spoke and submitted themselves, &c., vid.”

And in a rental, 26 Henry VI.,

“Robert Cromwell for his tenement in *Via Sutoris*, xiid.

The first house on the west side of the street, now the Station Hotel, probably one of the oldest houses in the town, was formerly called “Governor’s house.” The garden behind this house still retains the name of “Governor’s Garth.”

* “And at his elbow Souter Johnny
His ancient trusty drouthy crony.”

* * * * *

“The Souter tould his queerest stories,
The Landlord’s laugh was ready chorus.”—*Burns*.

There is nothing in the history of the town to show how the house acquired the name. It may have been the residence of one of the Governors of Hull, or some official connected with him ;* but inasmuch as it is also said to have been the Custom House of the Port, the name may, with more probability, be attributed to the circumstance of its being the government house, hence Governor's house. Up to about the year 1850, this house was known by the sign of the "New Sun Inn," as distinguished from the "Old Sun Inn" in St. Augustine-gate.

Soutergate extends to the short lane leading westward to the market hill, called in modern times Wayfrain lane. This word "Wayfrain" is probably a corruption of either "Wayfarer" or "Waferer," but of which, if either, it is a matter entirely of speculation. In 26 Henry VI. (1448) appears a receipt "for herbage in Wayferer lane vjd.;" again in 37 Henry VI. (1459) is a similar entry for "the herbage in Wayferer lane vjd.;" and on 17th October, 10th Henry VI. (1432), there is a presentment that

"the little lane which leads to the market hill is defective and ought to be repaired by John Ingeram, John Secroft, and Adam de Skelton, chaplain, on the south part opposite his tenement."

If the theory be correct that the name of this lane was "Wayfarer," it would indicate that a sort of hostelry connected with a

* Sir Robert Constable was the first person who assumed the title of Governor, in 1537.—*Sheahan*.

Monastery existed there for the entertainment of pedlars and pilgrims. In early times, when there were no newspapers, the literature of the day consisted principally of chap-books. The pedlar and the pilgrim constituted the only medium of news and intercommunication, and hence the wayfarers were always welcome guests, and hospitably entertained at the various religious houses and hostelries at which they called, in their travels through the country. If, on the other hand, "Wayfrain" is a corruption of "Waferer," that would indicate the residence of a maker of bread wafers. These waferers seem to have confined themselves to the provision of eucharistic bread, though they were probably vendors of sweet and spiced cakes, which, under the name of "Marchpanes," were decidedly popular*. An old poem speaks of

"Drovers, Cokes, and Poulters,
Yermongers, Pybakers, and Waferers."

Piers Plowman classes waferers as disreputable associates, "near to the Church, never in it." They were wont to hang about the sacred edifice offering their traffic to the devout worshippers as they entered in. That all were not of this kind may be gathered from the will of an Archbishop of York, of the thirteenth century, who therein bequeaths a certain sum to two "Waferers," evidently on account of their exemplary character while conducting their trade at the Minster door.† Assuming that the "little lane" just referred to is Wayfrain

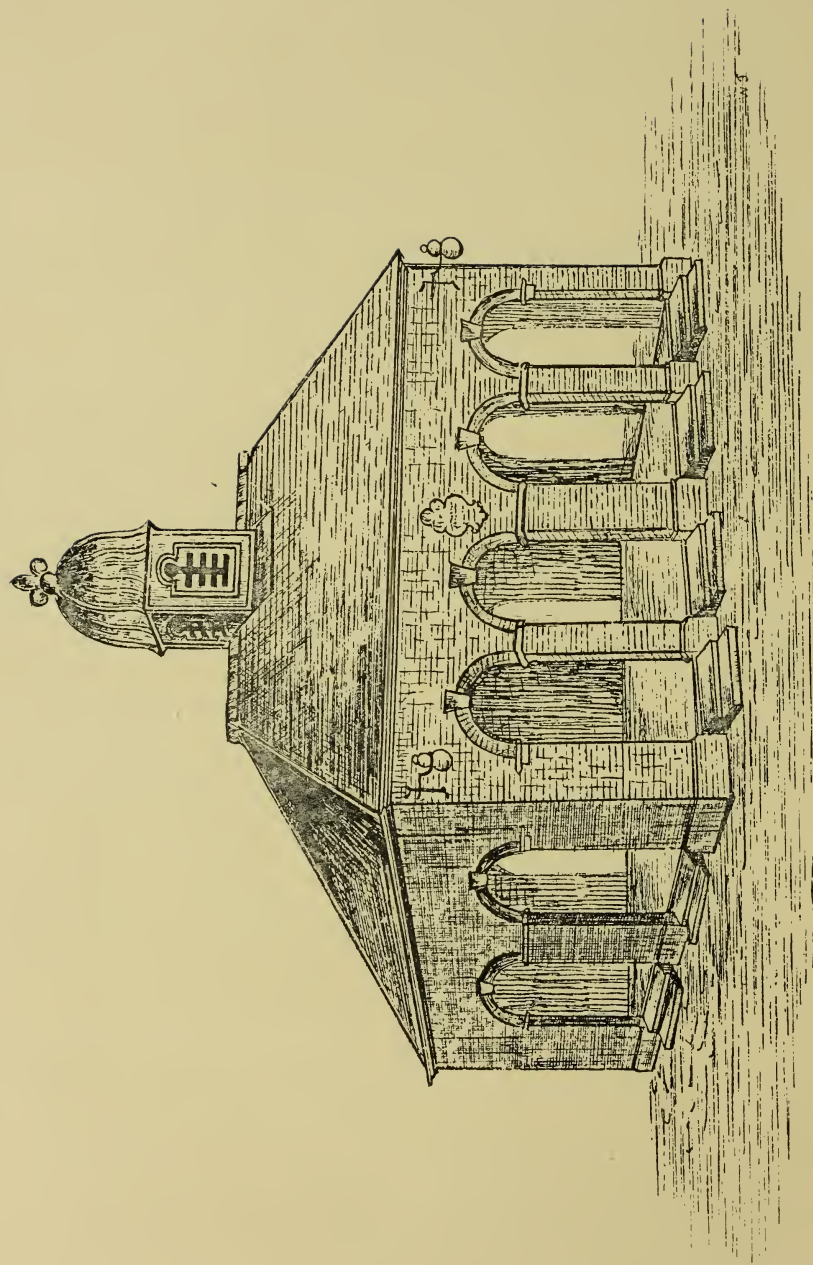
* Bardsley's *Surnames*, p. 324.

† *Ibid.*

lane, and considering the fact that the south part of this lane opposite to his tenement, "ought to be repaired by the chaplain," it would seem to confirm either theory, that here was a wayfarers' rest or hostelry, or the dwelling of a maker of wafers; both being in connexion with a monastery or religious establishment.

Proceeding southwards is the street (being really a continuation of Soutergate) formerly called Bedlam street. This latter name is probably a corruption of Bede-house or Bedeman gate, for on the west side of this street are three old houses, belonging to the Corporation (occupied by poor widows nominated by the Corporation), and called the Bede-houses. These three houses were devised to the Corporation by George Painter, a priest, residing at Hull, by his will dated 1562, for occupation by "three pore men or women."* It is not easy to understand how these three houses came to be called Bede houses, unless it was that the first occupants were employed as Bedesmen, and that is not improbable, inasmuch as the donor was a priest, and possibly during his lifetime were so employed. A Bedesman was an inferior officer of the Church, (*Custos Ecclesiæ*) whose business it was to light the lamps or candles of the Church, to attend upon the priest, and perform subordinate offices; and was the precursor of that venerable parochial institution, the parish beadle of later times, and the sexton of the present day.

* This property, and the terms under which the Corporation hold it, are more fully treated under the head "Charities" *post*.



HEDON MARKET CROSS ERECTED BY WILLIAM PULLENY, ESQ., M. P.,

IN 1733 AND PULLED DOWN IN 1830.

The adjoining building to the Bede houses is the old Vicarage house.

Bedlam street, as more recently called Souter gate, ends at a point where two roads cross, the one leading westward to the Church and Market hill, and the other eastward, called Magdalen gate, leading to Magdalen hill and Burstwick.

In a line with Bedlam street, otherwise Souter gate, leading southward, is the Market place, on the north-east side of which formerly stood the market cross. This cross, which was an octagonal brick building, with a cupola, was used principally for the sale of butter and eggs. The cross was built in the year 1733 by William Pulteney, Esquire, one of the then members of Parliament for the Borough, and it was pulled down about the year 1830. A stone, with the following inscription placed on the west side of the cross, is still preserved:—

THIS
MARKET CROSS
WAS ERECTED
In the year 1733,
BY
WILM. PULTENEY, ESQR.

A few yards further south, on the same side of the Market place, was a large iron ring fixed in the pavement called the “Bull Ring.” This relic of the barbarous custom of bull-baiting remained in the Market place until about the year 1870, when it disappeared. Bull-baiting, which is now unlawful,

and would, if lawful, in these days be deemed a gross act of cruelty, was so late as the seventeenth century not only lawful, but was required by the law to be done ; for it is recorded that, in the year 1659, Mr. Bonfrey, who was himself an Alderman, was presented at the General Quarter Sessions “ for killing a Bull unbaited.” Some idea may be formed of the state and condition of the Market place, and the shops and buildings in it, towards the end of the fourteenth century from the following entry in an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Borough from 29th September, 1389, to the same date, 1390 :

“Item paid for the carriage of clay for repairing the common shops in the said Market place together with the repairs, iiij½d.”

On the west side of the Market place is a short street leading westward to the south entrance to the Church, called “Church rent.” This is, perhaps, the oldest name of a street met with in local history, evidently meaning a rent or aperture between two houses, which was, until about the commencement of the present century, actually the case with respect to this street, when a house was pulled down for the purpose of widening the street.

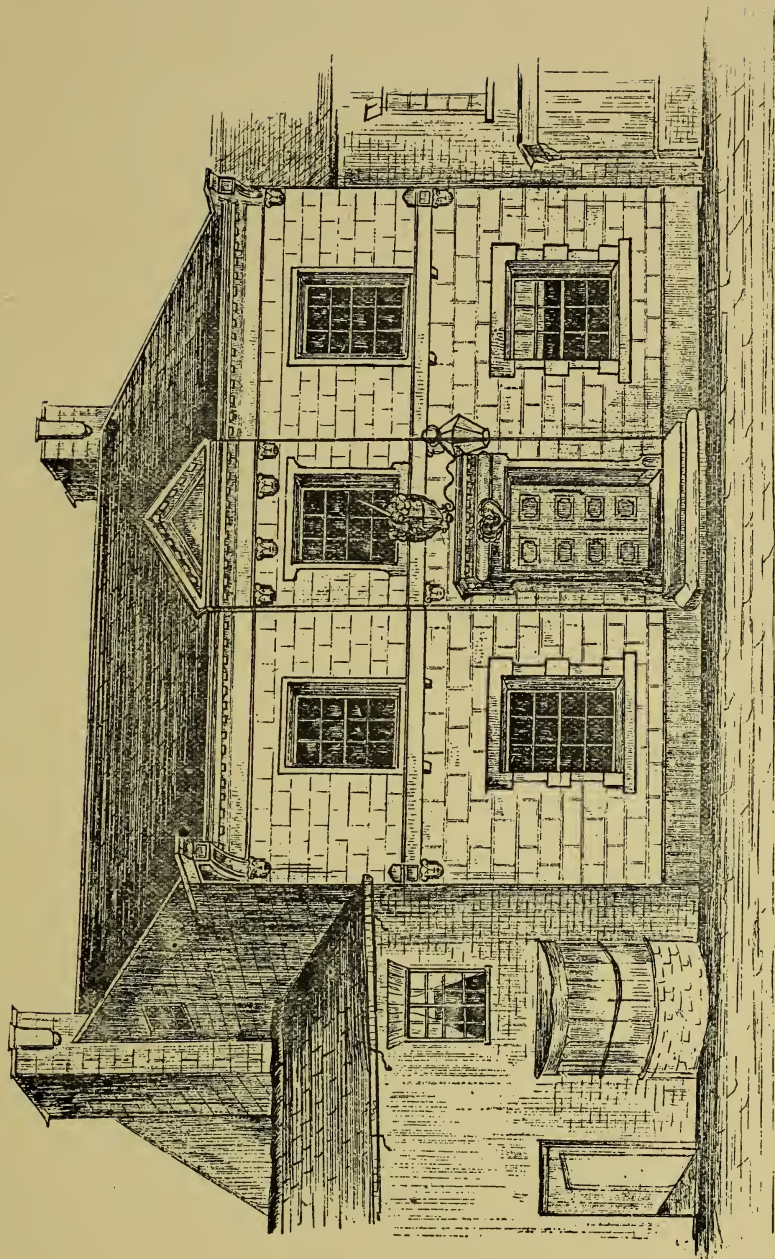
Proceeding onward in a southerly direction is St. Augustine gate. On the east side of this street stands the Town Hall, which was built about the year 1693 by Mr. Henry Guy, one of the representatives in Parliament for the Borough. The Town Hall was originally a neat brick building, but unfortunately,

in very recent days, the Corporation, possibly with a view of beautifying the building, committed an unpardonable piece of vandalism by covering the old brickwork with a coat of cement to imitate stone. Time and the elements have made such sad havoc of the cement covering that it now discloses the miserable sham. Projecting above the roof of the Town Hall was a cupola containing a bell which, whilst it existed, was rung on the occasion of all corporate meetings by way of notice. The cupola was taken down and the bell removed about the time when the old bricks received their covering of cement; the bell now hangs outside the board school. Entering the Town Hall, on the ground floor on the right of the entrance, are a large room where the hall-keeper resides, and a smaller one used as a sleeping room; and on the left, what was formerly the common gaol of the Borough is now converted into two cells for prisoners under the jurisdiction of the Justices of the East Riding. A fine old staircase leads up to the first floor, which comprises a large room called the Hall, used for meetings, assemblies, and other public purposes, where the Court of Quarter Sessions was formerly held, and where the County Court and Petty Sessions are now held; also a smaller room, called the Council Chamber, in which the council meetings take place. There are in the hall two fine paintings, being full-length portraits said to be of Henry Guy and William Pulteney, former parliamentary representatives of the Borough; also a painting in oil, in a gilt frame, of the Royal Arms with the monogram of William and Mary. In the

Council Chamber are portraits of Alderman James Iveson, late Town Clerk of the Borough, and Alderman William Kirk, who was the first person not being a freeman elected Mayor. In front of the building, outside, is a coat of arms carved in stone of four quarterings, the first and fourth being the arms of Mr. Guy, who built the Town Hall.

The southernmost part of St. Augustine gate is intersected by Fletcher gate, leading eastward, and the turnpike road to Hull, leading westward. Fletcher gate derives its name either from "Fletcher," which represented the trade of feathering arrows; or, more probably, it is a corruption of "Flesher" (from "Flesher" or "Flesh-monger," a seller of fresh meat) *i.e.*, Butcher's gate. In many parts of Scotland a butcher is still called a flesher. In this street lived for many years the Rev. John Tickell, the learned historian of Kingston-upon-Hull, and it was here that he wrote his book, which was published in 1796. Mr. Tickell was curate of Thorngumbald and Keyingham, and kept a school at Hedon. His *History of Hull* proves that he was a scholar and a zealous antiquary. He died 6th June, 1823, aged 78 years, and was buried in the south transept of the Church at Hedon.

That portion of the Turnpike road leading westward from Fletcher gate to the Middle or Church lane was formerly called St. John's street; and the field at the corner of St. John's street and Westgate, now the property of Mr. James Stewart Soutter, is the supposed site of St. John's Church.



THE TOWN HALL, BUILT BY HENRY GUY, M.P., IN 1698.

Proceeding on his course still southward from St. Augustine gate, the traveller comes to Sheriff highway (anciently called West gait), which leads up to the Haven. On the west side of this highway, in a field called St. James' Close (now belonging to Colonel White), is the supposed site of St. James' Church. The bridge which crosses the present Keyingham drain is probably the site of the old Sheriff brig, of which frequent mention is made in the ancient records of the town.

John Croftes, by his will, dated 23rd August, 1504, gave to his brother Thomas a messuage in West Gait called Sheriff Brig house.*

Leading from the Havenside, back to Fletcher gate in a northerly direction, is Woodmarket gate, in modern times called Love lane. This lane brings the traveller out at the east end of Fletcher gate. At the extreme east end of that street, facing the road to Thorngumbald, stands a good house which formerly belonged to Mr. Henry Waterland, and is still the property of his descendants.† In a field belonging to the same property, called St. Nicholas' Church yard, is the site of the Church of St. Nicholas; the foundations of the Church, which were easily traceable fifty years ago, are now almost obliterated.

Leading from Woodmarket gate in a northerly direction is Baxter gate, or Baker's gate, derived from the word 'Bakester' the ancient name of baker.

* *Testamenta Ebor*, vol. iv., p. 230.

† Now occupied by Mr. Arthur Fewson.

“Bakesters and Brewsters
And Bochers manye.”*

On the east side of this street are the “Burgage houses” eight in number, built by the Corporation in 1812.†

On the west side of Baxter gate is a narrow road, leading from the Roman Catholic Chapel to George street, called Grape lane (mentioned in Baker’s *Survey of Hedon*, 1838, as Grab lane). An obscure street in the City of York, near to the Cathedral, is similarly named. The name tending not a little to obscenity, as it is very plainly written in some ancient writings, is now described by a more modest expression.‡ A copy of an ancient document where the name is plainly written is preserved in Drake’s *History of York*.§

Johannes de Preston, towards the end of the 14th century, gave to the Priory of Nunkeeling land in Hedon with buildings thereon in Grape lane free from all secular services, the Convent paying yearly to the Earl of Albemarle, sixpence.||

From Baxter gate leading westward to the Market Place is Swine gate; in later days the name was altered to George street by Alderman George Sawyer, who had property there.

Towards the north end of Baxter gate, on the west side, in the grounds of Holyrood house, the residence of Mr. James

* *Vision of Piers Plowman.*

† *Vide ante*, pp. 109-110.

‡ Drake’s *Eboracum*, p. 306.

§ *Ibid*, appendix, p. lxii.

|| Poulson’s *Holderness*, i. 175, from B.C. Library, xiii. 20, No. 28.

Johannes de Preston was a bucklemaker whose will was proved 27th April, 1400.

Watson, stands an ancient stone cross, commonly called Kilnsea Cross, from its having formerly stood at Kilnsea, whence it was removed to Burton Constable by the late Mr. William Constable, as Lord of the Seigniorship of Holderness, to save it from being destroyed by the encroachments of the sea. It was afterwards, some years ago, removed to Hedon, to the place where it now stands, by the late Mr. James Iveson, to whom it was presented by Mr. Constable. This cross was, according to tradition, originally erected at Ravenspurne (a town long ago destroyed by the inundations of the sea) to commemorate the landing there of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards King Henry IV., and on the approaching destruction of Ravenspurne it was removed to Kilnsea, hence its name of Kilnsea Cross. This tradition is the more probable, as crosses have been erected in almost every Christian age and country to indicate the places where battles have been fought, or to commemorate events of importance in the estimation of their founders. The Cross consists of an octagonal shaft, and stands on a base ascended by three steps. The figures on the top of the cross are now scarcely legible: those on the west side, now placed to the north, appear to represent the Crucifixion; and the two figures, one on each side of our Saviour, may probably represent the two Marys. Above this is an angel on one side holding a sort of canopy over a figure intended to represent the Virgin. From the appearance of this part of the Cross, there has probably been a corresponding angel on the

opposite side ; on the east side, now placed towards the south, are three figures, the centre one in a sitting posture ; on one side is an angel holding a wreath or crown over the centre figure, and without doubt (as on the other side) another angel has been represented, which may probably be intended to represent the crowning of the Virgin. Immediately underneath the capital are shields all round the shaft, supported by winged angels, representing various instruments of the passion ; the shield immediately under the representation of our Saviour being the Calvary Cross ; about half way down the shaft are two figures representing a monk and a nun. The landing of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, at Ravenspurne in 1339, in commemoration of which event this cross was erected, is thus alluded to by Shakespeare :—

The banish'd Bolingbroke repeals himself,
And with uplifted arms is safe arrived
At Ravenspurgh.*

At the extreme north end of Baxter gate are a short street, leading westward up to the Church and Market hill called Magdalen gate, and the road leading eastward towards Burstwick called Magdalen road ; both derive their names by reason of their leading directly to the place called Magdalen hill, and the Chantry Chapel of St. Mary the Magdalen.

On the opposite side of the road to Magdalen hill is a small field called Low Magdalen, in which formerly stood a Chantry Chapel dedicated to St. Mary the Magdalen. There are no

* *King Richard II.*, act ii., sc. 2.

traces left of any of the foundations although it has been stated that Mr. Tickell, the historian of Hull, recollected some parts of the foundation being visible. At an inquisition held at Hedon in the year 1432, amongst other presentiments, it is recorded that the jury presented upon oath :

“That a common highway which leads unto the chapel of the blessed Mary Magdalen is defective to the house of Thomas Bawde and ought to be repaired by Thomas Palmer, who came and spoke and submitted himself to the mercy, &c., and amerced in the sum of ijd.”

At the extreme west end of Magdalen gate is the road leading directly to St. Augustine's Church and the old Market hill. On the Market hill stood in former days the Ryding Hall or old Town Hall, on the site, as is said, of an old Castle—at or near the place where the three elm trees now stand. Matthew Burgh and Frances his wife, by a deed dated 6th August, 1680, conveyed a

“Messuage or tenement with the buildings and large garth to the same adjoining And also one garden and an orchard to the same belonging with the appurtenances wherein the said Matthew Burgh and Frances his wife now dwelleth which said messuage or tenement garth garden or orchard to the same adjoining are situate lying and being in Hedon aforesaid in a certain place there called the old Market hill on the north side of the Townes hall,” &c.

Leland, the well-known Antiquary, in his description of “The fair Haven town of Hedon ” says :

“Not far from the Church garth appere tokens of a Pile or Castelle that was sometyme ther for a defence of the Town.”*

* Leland's *Itinerary*

The tradition is that this Castle originally belonged to Earl Drogo, the first Lord of the Seignior of Holderness, who had also a castle at Skipsea, and that it was at this castle at Hedon that the Earl murdered his wife, the Lady Albina (who was a niece of William the Conqueror) by poison. In the year 1829, in making an excavation on the Market hill, a dungeon or cell was discovered, and in it was found the impression on glass of a seal bearing a heraldic device. A ruin in a garden near to the place* called "Albina's Tomb," is said to have been placed there in memory of that unfortunate lady.

" Within a cell a corpse was found,
Which told to all the Lady's doom,
And now, upon that spot of ground,
Is built an arch, 'Albina's Tomb.'

And constant as returns the day,
Known to the Church as St. Mark's e'en,
Albina and the Earl they say
Within Augustine's tower are seen."

Upon the Market hill also formerly stood a School house, near to the place where the three elm trees now are. The School house was pulled down in 1829.

The Vicarage house also stood on the Market hill, on the north side of the Church, on what is now part of the Churchyard. This house was pulled down when the present Vicarage house in Ivy lane was built in the year 1868.

• Now the residence of Mr. G. R. Park.

At the north-east corner of the Market hill stands the Board school, built in the year 1873, which is governed by a Board of five members elected triennially by the ratepayers.

The Market hill, as its name implies, was the place on which the fairs and cattle markets were used to be held.

Amongst the old records of the town are to be found the names of several gates and streets which can only be traced by tradition, and some are now entirely lost; *e.g.*, of the Fullers' way (which indicates that the trade of scouring and cleansing cloth was at one time carried on at Hedon), Winegate, Lanbrig, Catbrig, and Highbrig there are no traces. Lithernsgate, or Lithergate (probably the road between Preston and Souther gate), Butcher gate (probably either Fletcher gate or the shambles in the Market place), Walker gate (possibly what is now called Church lane), West Briggate, North Briggate, St. John's gate (undoubtedly that portion of the Hull road from the west end of Fletcher gate to the Church lane); whilst are still retained the ancient names of Souther gate, Fletcher gate, Baxter gate, Swinegate, Magdalen gate, Grape lane, &c.

It is interesting to observe how the names of houses and fields have been preserved from generation to generation; *e.g.*, "Governor's house" and "St. Sepulchres" must have had these names at least four centuries ago. "Wychcroft" is named in the reign of Richard II. "Raikes' Closes" take their name from Mr. Robert Raikes, the then owner, who lived

at Hedon during the time of the Commonwealth. "Merryman Close" derives its name from a former owner, Mr. George Merryman, who lived at Hedon, and was one of the Bailiffs in 1603. "Gannock" is mentioned so far back as the fifteenth century, when one, William Bilton, paid for "the herbage from Gannock to West Brig vjd." "Alured's Close," the property of John Alured in the sixteenth century; "St. James' Close," and "St. Nicholas' Church yard" (the sites of the two Churches of St. James and St. Nicholas) all still retain their names.



POPULATION.

The population of Hedon which has not materially altered during the last ninety years, was, at the taking of the census in 1891, 979.

The following are the population returns during the present century :—

YEAR.	HOUSES.			PERSONS.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Total.	Maies.	Females.	Total.
1801	....	....	....	295	297	592
1811	....	....	....	374	406	780
1821	182	....	182	427	475	902
1831	195	21	216	529	551	1080
1841	215	5	220	445	553	998
1851	222	10	232	471	558	1029
1861	213	26	239	470	505	975
1871	231	11	242	476	520	996
1881	225	26	251	437	529	966
1891	234	44	278	427	552	979

THE HAVEN,

which forms the southern boundary of the Borough, was no doubt originally a large Creek from the river Humber, and at one time came up to the town. The course of the old Creek or Haven can still be clearly traced from the "Far Bank."* The present Haven was made under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in 1774 ("an Act for recovering improving and maintaining the Navigation of Hedon in Holderness in the East Riding of the County of York"). The preamble of this Act recites that the Haven is an ancient navigation, but, by reason of the dressing and cleansing thereof having been neglected for many years, it was then greatly warped up, and was capable of being made navigable from the River Humber to the Turnpike Road near the town of Hedon, and would be of great advantage to the said town, and likewise to all towns and places in the neighbourhood thereof, and would, moreover, be of great public utility. It is enacted that certain persons therein named, being the principal Landowners and Gentry in the district, with the Mayor and Aldermen of Hedon for the time being, should be Commissioners for putting the Act into execution, with power to make and continue the Haven navigable for barges, boats, lighters, and other vessels, from low water mark in the River Humber, to the Turnpike Road

* In an old town rental this place is called "Far Bank."

near the town of Hedon, leading to Patrington, as they should think proper, and for that purpose to enlarge or straighten the same, and to provide bridges, sluices, locks, quays, &c., and also to make a reservoir near the said Turnpike Road for vessels to turn in, to be at least 150 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 8 feet deep. A provision is also made in the Act for draining lands in the township of Preston, by means of two cloughs, called Pollard Clough and New Field Clough. The Commissioners are, by the Act, authorised to receive tolls and dues on all merchandize, according to the scale therein mentioned, *viz*: For every quarter of wheat, rye, beans, pease, or rapeseed, 6d.; for every quarter of malt or oats, 4d.; for every quarter of barley, or other sort of grain not before enumerated, 4d.; for every sack of meal or flour, containing five bushels, 6d.; for every chaldron of coals, culm, or cinders, reckoning forty-eight bushels to the chaldron, 3s. 6d.; for every ton of bricks, stone, tiles, or lime, for building, 3s. 6d.; and for every ton of goods, wares, merchandizes, or commodities, not before enumerated, 4d. Provided that no toll or dues shall be taken for any boat, or other vessel, loaded with dung, lime, chalk, or other materials, to be used in the manuring of lands only, or loaded with hay or corn, in the straw not sold, but to be laid up, in the outhouses, or garths, belonging to the respective owners thereof. The Act gives the Commissioners power to reduce or lessen the above tolls and dues, and the same have been from time to time altered. The Mayor is entitled, by

ancient custom, to a met* of coal from every cargo brought into the Haven, for his own use, called the "Mayor's met." This perquisite of the Mayor for the time being was discontinued about thirty years ago. Previous to the making of the turnpike road to Hull in 1833, but more particularly to the opening of the Hull and Holderness railway in 1854, there was a large amount of trade at the Haven, in the importation of coal and lime, and the exportation of corn. This trade is now in a great measure, by reason of the facility of transit by railway, diverted into that channel; notwithstanding, a fair amount of coal and lime still continues to be imported.

FAIRS AND MARKETS.

In the fourth year of the reign of King John, A.D. 1203, Hedon is mentioned with Beverley as paying fines to the King that they might buy and sell dyed cloths as they were accustomed to do in the time of Henry II.;† and in the reign of Edward I. mention is made of "Market gate" and "Woodmarket gate." In a grant by Hugh, son of John Botild de Hedon, to Warner de Preston, dyer (*Tinctori*), and Maud his wife, daughter of Hamo de Lelley, lands and tenements in Market gate, and an annual rent of 2s. 8d. out of a house in Woodmarket gate are named.‡ The office of Clerk of the Market is also recognised in the Charter of 22nd Edward III. The first mention of a fair at Hedon is in the Charter of 56 Henry III., dated 7th January, 1272, whereby the King

* A strike or bushel.

† Poulson's *Holderness*, ii., p. 108.

‡ *Ibid.*

granted to "Edmund our son and to Aveline his wife and their heirs for ever" that they might have one market every seven days at their Manor of Skipsea, and a fair at their Manor of Hedon every year for seven days' duration, *viz.*, on the eve of the day and in the morning of St. Augustine, Bishop,* and for five days following. There is no record of this fair having been held on the days mentioned in the Charter. Letters patent of 16 Charles II., A.D. 1675, provided for the holding of a fair at a place called St. Augustine's gate on 25th November, and at a place called the Old Market hill on 2nd February in every year, for all manner of cattle, goods, and merchandize. For the reasons before mentioned these fairs were never held.

It is interesting to note the anxiety evinced by the authorities in these early days to punish offenders for malpractices at fairs and markets, especially for the now obsolete offences of forestalling† and regrating,‡ as well as dishonest dealings. Thus, in 7th Henry V. (1420), several presentments were made; *e.g.*,

Presentments and Indictments taken before Robert Wyntringham, Mayor of the town of Hedon, and Nicholas Kirkeby and William Barber, bailiffs of the same town, keepers of the peace of our Lord the King, also his Justices, to enquire into all felonies, transgressions, and all other evil acts within the town aforesaid and the liberties thereof, manifest or contingent, to hear and terminate and assign at Hedon, on Tuesday, in the

* 28th August.

† Forestalling was the buying or bargaining for corn or cattle, &c., as it was coming to any market or fair to be sold, in order to sell the same at a higher price.—*Bailey's Dictionary.*

‡ A regrater was a retail dealer who bought provisions to sell again at a profit.—*Gross's Gold Merchant*, ii., p. 416.

feast of St. Nicholas the bishop* in the 6th year of the reign of King Henry V.—Robert Baty, Hugh Bernard, William Turner, William Kilburne, John Ellerton, William Ranym, William Clerk, Simon de Marflete, Peter North, Thomas Thorgell, John Davidson, and John Schirburnet† (amongst others). Item.—The presentment is that Thomas Freeman (pleads culpable) of Hedon in Holderness in the County of York, Tanner, on the eleventh day of June, 6th Henry V., within the liberty of the town of Hedon, did purchase a parcel of wheat for the benefit of all parties concerned, of Peter del Hill, of Preston, and others, before it came into the market, Peter himself having preferred to have come to the said market and so he *forestalled* to the great injury of the subjects of our Lord the King and contrary to the Statute, &c. Item.—The presentment is that Andrew Glover, of Newark in the County of Lincoln, glover, on the day of the Sabbath next before the feast of the purification of the blessed Mary the Virgin, in the 6th year of the reign of King Henry V., within the liberty of the town of Hedon, that is on the day of the market, did purchase wheat, that is one quarter, of Richard Gaire, of Preston, and others, for seven shillings, whereas the common price was for six shillings, in rising the price of the market, &c. Item.—The presentment is that Thomas Carter, of Hedon in Holderness in the County of York, did, on the same day, within the liberty of the town of Hedon, purchase two quarters of wheat of John Dene, of Rymswell, and others for . . . and resold it on the aforesaid day of the market to Andrew Glover, of Newark, and others, and that he was a *regrater*, &c., to the very great injury of the subjects of our Lord and King. Item.—The presentment is that Thomas Martyn, of the same Town and County, Cordewainer, on the aforesaid day, that is of the market, and other market days, within the liberty of the town of Hedon, that he bought a quarter of wheat of Symon Robynson, of Sprotley, in rising the market, and that he was a *regrater*, &c. Item.—The presentment is that Robert de . . . , of Kingston-upon-Hull in the County of York, Chapman, on the market day, and other market days, within the liberty, &c., that he bought three quarters of wheat of John Maunas, of Kayingham, and that wheat was regrated to Andrew Glover, of Newark, in the rising the market, &c. Item.—The presentment is that Richard Alkbarowe (pl. not guilty) was guilty on the 14 day of November, 6th Henry V., within the liberties of the aforesaid town of Hedon, of having sold a pair of leather boots to Richard Pegge, of Paull, of

* 6th December.

† The jurors.

bad leather, and fraudulently and deceitfully tanned, also made in a deceitful manner, to defraud the subjects of our Lord and King, &c. Item.—The presentment is that John de Waghen is charged that, on the 3rd day of April, 5th Henry V., within the liberties, &c., he sold sotulares* at the highest profit, and against the Statute, &c., that is to say to John Danson and others, one pair of sotulares with common sotularibz for 8d. Item.—The presentment is that John Fleshewer, Butcher, on the 2nd day of August, 6th Henry V., within the liberties, &c., did sell flesh not useable, old, useless, and worthless, for keeping dried, that is to John Furnace, of Hedon, and others to the deception of the people of our Lord and King, &c. Item.—the same John Fleshewer, late one of the bailiffs of the aforesaid town, is also presented that on the 10th day of June, 6th Henry V., and on other days and times, when he was bailiff, within the liberties of the aforesaid town, did sell victuals, 20 pennyworth of bread and 40 pennyworth of ale, to William Benne and others, and that he was a common victualler against the Statute of our Lord the King, &c. Item.—the presentment is that Agnes wife of John Piese, schipman, on the 2nd day of September, in the 6th of King Henry V., within the liberties, &c., did sell two penny wheat loaves of bread, not useable, and fusty, to William Baxter, of Elstanwick, and others, in deception of the people of our Lord and King, &c., for which the presentment is that the Sheriff omit not, &c., but that he causes to come the aforesaid Thomas Freeman, Andrew Glover, and others, that they are, before the aforesaid Justices on Tuesday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the apostle next following, &c.

The principal fairs which were, up to a recent date, held at Hedon were:—Magdalen fair, on 2nd August; Holyrood fair, on 22nd September; Ringing-day fair, on 17th November; and Hollym fair, on 6th December.

Of these the most important was MAGDALEN FAIR, which was held annually on 2nd August, in a field on the north side of the Burstwick road (in the parish of Preston) called Magdalen

* A kind of shoe or patten partaking of both.—Poulson's *Holderness*, ii., p. 114.

hill, about a quarter of a mile out of Hedon. Half a century ago this fair was one of the most celebrated and largely attended fairs in the East Riding, not only as a mart for cattle, but as a resort for pleasure seekers. The fair continued to be held, although in much diminished numbers, both as regards pleasure seekers and cattle, up to the year 1878, when it was discontinued. The amusements were numerous and varied, and conspicuous amongst other entertainments was a travelling theatre. And for the first half of the present century Magdalen fair was a genuine type of an old English fair. The amusements of the fair may be gathered from the following popular song which used, in the days of yore, to be sung in its praises.

MAGDALEN FAIR.

Let Lords in their bag-wigs, and Ladies in gauze,
At Court strut and stare, or at balls seek applause.
Can such create envy, can ought give us care
While pleasures invite us, like Magdalen fair ?

No plotting ambition, no polish'd deceit,
No patches or paint, at this revel we meet.
Our greetings are blessings not purchas'd by wealth,
The smile of content, and the rose bloom of health.

Fair Maidens, long wishing for this happy day,
Pray old Father Time to pass quickly away.
To reach this gay scene all contrivance they try,
And those who can't get there, they sit down and cry.

Here Damsels, all beauty enliven'd by youth,
With eyes full of lightning, and hearts full of truth,
Impell'd by Dame Nature, in spite of their dads,
Parade in their best as they skyme at the lads.

And gallant young Yeomen, our nation's chief pride,
For such can be found in no country beside,
Each anxiously striving from notice apart
To catch a kind look from the girl of his heart.

All sports and diversions, for old and for young,
A medley of frolic is this jovial throng,
Shrill whistles, loud trumpets, bag-pipe and gew gaw,
Pots boiling, dogs fighting, and games of E.O.

Here's wrestling and vaulting, and dancing on wire,
With fiddling and juggling, and men eating fire,
Bold sergeants recruiting, lads listing for life,
And family lessons from Punch and his wife.

Knights valiant in armour, young Princes in wax,
Some, dice boxes shaking, some, bowling at nacks.
Kings wielding their sceptres, Queens seated in state,
And pockets quick emptied by S. G. and Kate.

Stalls hung with fine trinkets before and behind,
Rich sweets for the palate, and books for the mind.
Fam'd singers of ballads, excell'd by none,
And tellers of fortunes, who don't know their own.

Huge giants, dwarf pigmies, wild beasts, and wise ponies,
Rough bears, taught to dance with arch pug maccaronies,
Rare shows, and safe horses, a penny a ride,
With grand entertainments a thousand beside.

In words all the wonders would never be told,
The way to enjoy is to come and behold.
The King's coronation can nothing compare
To half the delights of a Magdalen fair.

It is evident from the name of this fair, the time of the year at which, and the place where it was held, *viz.*, on the festival of St. Mary the Magdalen (the patron saint to whom the Chantry Chapel adjoining was dedicated) that it was of

ancient origin, and a relic of mediæval days, when the country people assembled on the anniversary of the dedication of the Church. Religious people met together on the eve of the day of commemoration, and continued to watch and pray all night, but, in lapse of time, there was but little devotion at those meetings. They became, frequently, friendly gatherings, hawkers and pedlars began to attend them, to sell their wares, and petty dealers of various kinds set up stalls and booths in the Church yards.* Here we have the origin of our country fairs and village feasts, which continued not in their original purity, but degenerated into drunkenness and rioting, until becoming so great a scandal to Christianity they were at length suppressed by the Church. Fairs for secular purposes only, however, continued to be held annually on the saint's day.†

HOLYROOD FAIR was originally held on 26th September, the anniversary of the festival of the Elevation of the Holy Cross. This was a fair principally for horses, foals, and sheep. The day for holding the fair was altered, at the request of the Holderness Agricultural Society, by order of the Mayor, 12th July, 1796 (on account of the fair at Market Weighton being held on the same day)‡ to 22nd September. The attendance at this fair gradually decreased, and it finally collapsed in 1866, notwithstanding an attempt made to alter the day of holding

* Thompson's *Church and Priory of Swine*, p. 154.

† Feasts, as they are usually called, are still observed in many villages in Holderness.

‡ Mr. Bethell's *Minutes of the Holderness Agricultural Society*, p. 11 — *Hull Advertiser*, 16 July, 1796.

the fair to the Saturday in the Doncaster race-week. It appears from a reference to the Ordinances that the observance of this fair was attended with much ceremony on the part of the Corporation.* The fair was opened by the Mayor and Bailiffs, with a proclamation, the form of which is preserved in the records of the Corporation :

The Maiore and Balifes crye on holyruddaine.

The Maiore and Balife stratlie chargeth and commandeth in the names of our Soverin Lorde and Ladie† the Kinge and the Queenes Maj^y that everie person and persons resorting and coming unto this faire keape our said Soverin leiges pease. And that no person or persons presume within this said faire to brall, chide nor make quarrell wherebie the said pease might be disturbyed on paine of imprisonment and to make fine accordinge to their deserving. And further that no person or persons resorting and coming to this faire shall sell no manner of cattaul or other waires until they come within the said faire and that they sell them openlie and not in corners nor yet in secret places on paine of forfeiteing of the same or els the value thereof. And also that no person or persons carrie awaye anye sheape horse or other cattalle by them bought within this faire or anye kynde of other stuff or waires before that they have answered the officer or his deputie or deputies for the toll and kinges dutie therefor. And further if anye person or persons sell breade aile or other victualls corruptlie which should be unlawfull or hurtefull to mens bodie or the same sell at any unreasonable price, or that no person or persons sell anye waire within this faire that is deceitfull or flooked cloth wool buttes or shoes of evil lethar or unlawfull potes doublers or other brazen or pewter vessels, or anything measurable or to sell by anye unreasonable measure or wyghte to the deceit of the liege people, Allsuch offenders be punished accordinge to the cleare orders of the law. And if anye manner of person or persons have anye sorte of wronge done within this faire or marquet they shall have remedie accordinge to equitie and justice. And all misdoers that in anywise trouble the people in this said faire shall be punished accordinge to their deserving And

† Philip and Mary.†

* Vide Ordinance, No. 37, p. 56 *ante*.

further that no person or persons shall paie annie tole for anything bought or sold within the said faire if the price of the said thinge so bought and sold within this said faire do not extend above the sum of iij. iiijd.

God save, &c.

RINGING-DAY FAIR, held on 17th November, so called from the Church bells being rung on that day as the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, was a cattle fair. It continued to be held up to the year 1866, when it was closed by an order in Council, in the time of the Cattle Plague, and was not afterwards re-opened.

HOLLYM FAIR was also a cattle fair, held on 6th December. A fair was also held on the same day at Patrington, also called Hollym fair, principally for boots and shoes and cloth. In all probability this fair was originally held at Hollym, being another instance of a fair being held on the anniversary of the patron saint day of the Church (St. Nicholas). When the Church at Hollym became deserted, by reason of the encroachment of the sea, the department of the fair used by the merchants and pedlars would be transferred to Patrington, as the nearest and most important Church of the district; and that for the sale and purchase of cattle to Hedon, as most convenient to husbandmen.

The two fairs granted by the Charter of King James II.—the one at Candlemas (February), and the other at Martinmas (November)—do not appear to have been ever held.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MARKETS were established at Hedon on 25th July, 1796, at the instigation of the Holderness Agricultural Society, and held throughout the year for cattle and sheep.* These markets had previously been holden at Hedon from Candlemas to Michaelmas only. The fortnightly markets were closed under the general order in Council for closing fairs and markets during the time of the Cattle Plague in 1866, and were not re-opened.

SITTINGS.—Somewhat in connection with fairs may be noticed the annual gatherings, two or three weeks before Martinmas, for the hiring of servants, usually called “Sittings.” These gatherings are still held at Hedon, generally on the Wednesday after 5th November, and are the relic of an old custom traceable to the Statute of Labourers, 23rd Edward III. (hence they are sometimes illogically called Statutes), under which Justices of the Peace were required to hold meetings or sittings, four times a year, to regulate the rate of wages, and for enforcing contracts between masters and servants. There are divers entries amongst the Corporation records of the Sittings of Justices of the Borough for the purpose of regulating wages and contracts, *e.g.*:

December the 19th, 1655.

Me. That Robert Swarke, of Hedon, weaver, and Thomas Richardson, late sonne of Jo. Richardson, late of Weeton, in Hol^{nes}, weaver, dec^d came and desire that it may be recorded that the said Tho. Richardson hath hired himselfe wth the said Rob^t unto Martinmas next And the master to give

• Mr. Bethell's *Minutes of the Holderness Agricultural Society*, p. 11.

his servant for his labour & paines, xxxs. And to direct him soe farr as he can in y^e said trade and to imploy him noe otherwayes (except it be upon suretesie) & ye M^r to find him meat drinke & logeing washing and wringeing meet and fitting for him.

November y^e 11th, 1663.

Me. That Marie Balding hath hired herselfe to Aune Davison untill Mayday next is to give her xxs. for her wages & gave her vjd. for her earnest pennie.

The 29th of October, 1663.

Me. That Sarah Stones hath hired herselfe ye daye and yeare first above written unto Aquila Stevenson from Martinmas next untill one whole yeare be ended And she gave her vjd. for an earnest pennie And she is to give xxvjs. viiijd. for her service.

The last day of December, 1664.

Me. That Priscilla the daughter of Edward Booth of Burstwicke hath hired herselfe with & to John Davison of Hedon aforesaid from the said last day of December untill Martinmas next and is to have for her wages xxvs. & vjd. for her earnest pennie.

THE HOLDERNESS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was constituted at a meeting, of gentlemen and farmers, holden at Hedon on Monday, 2nd November, 1795, "for the purpose of investigating agricultural subjects and other matters closely connected therewith."* The meetings were held quarterly, at which questions bearing upon agricultural subjects were discussed. The first President of the Society was Mr. James Stovin, of Boreas Hill. Extracts from the minutes of the Society, collated and published by Mr. William Bethell, of Rise Park, one of the members of the Society, in 1883 (a work of much

* Extract from the *Minutes*, by Mr. Bethell, p. 1.

labour and research, form a valuable and interesting volume on Holderness farming. In 1807, the Society commenced to offer premiums, for the show of cattle and pigs, which thirty years later were extended to horses and sheep. The meetings for discussion are now in abeyance, but an exhibition of horses and cattle is held every summer, either at Hedon or some important town in the district.

CHARITIES.

The charities at Hedon are not so numerous or so valuable as might be expected, considering the many opportunities which the inhabitants must have had of availing themselves from time to time of the liberality of the representatives in Parliament for the Borough. Some of the charities are connected solely with the Corporation, some with the Church, and one only (not now subsisting) with the parish.

The charities immediately connected with the Corporation are :

THE BURRAGE OR BURGAGE HOUSES, situate in Baxter gate, consisting of eight houses, erected by the Corporation in 1812, at a cost of £571 4s. 11d., towards which Mr. George Johnstone and Mr. Anthony Browne, the then parliamentary representatives of the Borough, contributed one hundred pounds each. The houses were built for occupation, rent free, by old decayed burgesses. The nomination of the occupants, who receive no pecuniary benefit, is in the Corporation. When vacancies arise and no burgesses are found eligible, widows are admitted.

THE BEDE HOUSES, situate in Souter gate, consisting of three cottages, were devised to the Corporation by George Painter, a priest at Hull, in the year 1562, for three poor men or women, and endowed by him with coals and turves and a small allowance in money. The houses are now occupied by three widows, who receive from the Corporation an allowance of twelve shillings a month and a ton of coals annually, also coals from Miss Clifford's bequest. The widows are nominated by the Corporation. The will of George Painter is a quaint and interesting document, and is given *in extenso*.

In dei nom Amen, the first day of January in the year of our Lord God 1562, I Georg Painter p p. of Kingston-upon-Hull beinge of right minde and good remembrance, to make and ordeine my last will and testament in the man^r and forme followinge. First I give my soule into the hands of Almightye God, and my bodie to be buried where it shall please myne executors. Item.—I give to the Mair^e of Headon and his brethren and to their successors brethren and balives there, these my thre houses situate and beinge in Headon aforesaid in the strete called Soutergait, and fower closes and one orchard in the same towne, to have and to holde the said thre houses fower closes and orchard and other the appurtenances, in any wise to the same appertaininge or belonginge unto the said Maio^e his brethren and balives and to their successors there for ever, to the use purpose and intent that the said Maio^e his brethren and balives for their time being, shall in the said thre houses imediately aft^r my death place thre poore men or women, and give weekly and yerely, to every of them three pence by weike, and a chaldⁿ & a half of castle coals. & six hundred of peates or turves of the best brought, and freely delivered at the dores of the said thre pore folkes. that is to every of them one half chaldⁿ of coales & two hundred peates or turves, and this my ordinance thus continue for ever. Also I will that the said Maio^e his brethren and balives aforesaid and their successors when anie of the said poore folkes shall die out of anie of the said thre houses, that then they shall within eight daies after the same place others therein, and that those so placed to have such portion as before in this my will. I have

appointed and limited, and for the performance of theis premisses that there be indentures with obligation upon the same betweene Sir Henry Gait, Knight, Mr. Willm. Cheney, Esquire, and Mr. John Thornton, one of the Allermen of Hull, whome I make myne executors jointly together of this my testament and last will of the one partie and the Maio^r his brethren and balives of the said town of Headon of the other partie, to be maide as shortly after my death as may be by counsell learned in the law. Saving so that if the said Maio^r his brethren and balives, and ther successors, brethren and balives, there do not att all tyme and tymes maintain and upholde the said three houses, place & keep the said thre poore folks in the same and pay to every of them their pence in the week and deliver unto them one chaldⁿ and a half of coales and six hundred peates or turves yearly, brought and delivered at such time and place as is aforesaid, That then the said Sir Henry Gait, Willm. Cheney, Esq., and Mr. John Thornton, their heires, executors, and assignes at all times aft^r shall dispossess the said Maio^r his brethren and balives and their successors of the towne of Hedon aforesaid of all the said houses closes & orchard and all other the premisses for ever and to have the use proffit and comoditie of the said rents and so to hold the same to them their heires executors and assigns in man^r and forme as is aforesaid for ever. Also I give to Mighell bolton, the sonne of Robert bolton, one capitall house joining upon the aforesaid thre houses in the gait affore named, and one croft called Musket Croft belonging to the same, with all the comodities to the same belonging. Provided always that Robert bolton his father shall have nothinge to do make or meddle with the same and if he do then myne executors to sett order according to my meaninge and intent, and if the said Mighell do die without heires of his bodie lawfully begotten that then the capitall house with the croft shall remain in the same order and use as the thre houses & orchard above named, to the intent that they and their successors from time to time may and shall the bett^r fulfill the premisses. And the rest of my rents of the said capitall house the fre rent and all other dewties going out of the same discharged, the thre houses be for the poore folkes at all times repaired and my will in all points fulfilled the remanent of the same to be employed for the comon wealth of the same towne of Headon afforesaid and if annie thinge herein contained be not accordinge to the lawe that it be reformed by counsell learned, the residue of all my goods ungiven my legacies as doth appeare in a schedule hereunto annexed discharged shall be divided in thre parts, two whole parts of the same I give frelie unto the said Sir Henry Gait, Willm. Cheney, Esquire, and to Mr. John Thornton whome

I make may executors jointly together, And the third whole part thereof to be given by them to the pore immediately after the probation of this my testament and last will. Item.—I bequeath to the maintaininge and upholdinge of Saint Austen Church in Headon, xls. Item.—I bequeath to the highway from Headon towne end towards Preston, xls. Item.—I bequeath to the mainteininge of the Haven where it nedes most xxs. Item.—I bequeath to the pore folkes in Headon to be given yerly to them by the hands of Thomas Richardson, that is to say upon good friday ten shillings and upon Psalmes day other ten shillings for the space of xii years summe xii℥. Item.—I bequeath to Sir Henry Gait, Knyght, one standinge piece with the covering graved and double gilted, weighing 36 ounces. Item.—I bequeath to my ladie Gait one hope of gold weighing two olde ryalls and half a crowne. Item.—I bequeath to her three daughters, that is to say Eliz. Marie and Frances, every one of them an old ryall. Item.—I bequeath to Mr. Henry Gait. sonne unto Sir Henry Gait, one old ryall. Item.—I bequeath to Mr. Jno. Thornton, Alddⁿ upon the [sic] Kingston-upon-Hull, one stan dinge piece with the covering graved and duble gilted. Item.—I bequeath Mistress Thornton one duble dolked. I bequeath to Christopher Thornton, sonne to Mr. John Thornton, six silver spoons with the Apostles at the endes of them gilted. Itm.—I bequeath to Jennet painter, my cosinge, iiii℥. vjs. viij℥. Itm.—I give to Mr. Edward and Mr. John Gait to each of them an old ryall. Itm to Willm. Glave a franche crown. Itm to Thos. Richardson, dwelling in Headon, one salt with the covering ungilted, having a George upon the top of the covering. Itm also to the said Thomas a worsted jackett faced with foincs. Itm.—I bequeath to the said Thos. Richardson wife one crowne. Itm.—I bequeath to John Davison a gowne faced with fox and xxs. that he owes me. Itm.—I bequeath to the said John Davison an angell of gold. Itm.—I bequeath to George Davison, my godsonne, fower angells of gold. Itm.—I bequeath to John Marshall, plumber, dwelling in Headon, a chamlet dublit with worsett stocks & I also forgive him all the money that he owes me. Itm.—I bequeath unto his wife an angell of gold. Itm.—I bequeath to Anne Bolton a gowne lyned with black freese cloth, a litle brass pott, two pitchers, two dishes of put^r one sawser, a olde panne with a start, & a candlestick, a pair of bed stocks that stands in the kitchin, a litle feather bed, the worst of thre, a bolstr^r two rodde & two rodde wares, one large sheete and a striking sheit, one coverlet lined with blewe buckeram, and a olde covering of over sea work, a carpet Dornix, two rawed quishinges, one old mattress, a litle pan, a chest

that stands by my bed side, and iiijth angells of golde. Itm.—I bequeath to Mr. Henry Jackson two angells of goulde. Itm.—I bequeath to Robert Herminge wife a silver pottle with a covering duple gilted and a toad graven upon the toppe of the covering which pottle was her own some time. Itm.—I bequeath to Sir Willm. Skelton, Vicar of Skelton, my gowne lyned with . . . and one of my best bonnets. Itm.—I bequeath to Willm. Jackson, dwelling in blacktoft, my girdle with the buckle and pinner of silver gilted and my purse and also one french crowne. Itm.—I bequeath to Margaret Whitfield, which was doughter to my Mr. Robert Whitfield, [sic] dwelling in the citie of York, one litle pott of silver ungilted and a long settle that is a bed. Itm.—I bequeath to Oswyree Edwyne Merchant, dwelling in the citie of York, two standing brode gobletts of silver. Itm.—I bequeath to Thos. Jackson wife, brother to Agnes White, my servant, my cow and her calf, the great cubbard, a counter, a meat borde, a great chair of wainscott and other thre chairs and a table that I bought of John Skott with a frame.

Et tertio die menss februar anno dni millimo quigenmo sexagessimio tertio probat fuit hujoi testm p'd d'ni Rob'tus Gaunt et Thoma Richardson jurat, etc. Com'issar' fuit administrato' bonor' ejusdem Henrico Gait, Wm. Cheney et John Thornton sup^a no'iat' executors p'd' testor' no'iat, viz., Henric' Gait et John Thornton in p'son suis p'priis et Wm. Cheney in p'sona Mr. Thomas Standeven p'cur' sui, etc., jurat, etc., salvo jure, etc.

Et irrotalet^r p'me Willm. Bolton, elieu' Ville de Hedon, p'd'd' mandat Joh'is Elewine tunc Maiore ville p'd' undecimo die junii Anno D'ni 1573.

BETHELL'S CHARITY.—Sir Hugh Bethell, Knight, of Rise in Holderness, who was for many years one of the representatives in Parliament for the Borough, by his will dated 30 May, 1679,* charged part of his real estates with the payment of £2 10s. per annum to the Mayor and Aldermen of Hedon, to be equally distributed at Christmas among the poor of Hedon with the consent of the said Sir Hugh Bethell and his heirs. This

* Report of the Charity Commissioners, 1823, "Hedon," page 760, gives the date of Sir Hugh Bethell's will as 1676, but see same report "Rise," page 773.

rent charge is regularly paid by the owner of the Rise estate every Christmas, to the Mayor for the time being, who distributes the money among such poor people of the town as he may select. Sir Hugh Bethell died 3 October, 1679, and was buried at Rise.

CLIFFORD'S CHARITY.—Miss Ann Clifford, of Patrington, gave, by her will, to the Corporation of Hedon, the sum of £100 for the purpose of providing (from the interest thereof) coals for the poor of Hedon and Patrington to the amount of £5 a year for ever. The sum of £2 10s., one half of the above sum, is expended in coals, which are distributed in equal quantities every Christmas to each of the three widows living in the Bede houses; the remaining £2 10s. is handed over by the Borough Treasurer to the Rector and Churchwardens of Patrington for the use of the poor of that parish. Miss Clifford was the sister of Alderman Robert Clifford, who was Mayor of Hedon in 1814. She died at Patrington, 22 March, 1841, and was buried at Hedon, in the Church on the west side of the south transept, where a memorial tablet records her death.

CHARITIES CONNECTED WITH THE PARISH.

Three cottages in Baxtergate, formerly occupied by poor persons dependent on the parish, under the control of the Churchwardens and overseers of the poor, said to have been given by William Sugg (who was a Bailiff in 1639 and 1648) to the Corporation for the habitation of poor persons. These

cottages afterwards became the property of the parish, and were sold under an order of the Poor Law Commissioners in 1873, and the purchase money invested by the Guardians of the Sculcoates Union, the annual interest of which is paid in aid of the Poor Rate, the site of these cottages is now occupied by the Primitive Methodist Chapel.

CHARITIES CONNECTED WITH THE CHURCH.

ANN WATSON'S CHARITY.—Mrs. Ann Watson, of Stoneferry in the parish of Sutton, by her will, dated 27 October, 1720, gave to the Minister of Hedon and his successors, Ministers of Hedon for the time being, for ever an annuity or yearly sum of three pounds “provided he read Divine service and preach a sermon on the third of August in every year in the parish Church of Hedon” in memory of her mother, to be paid each year after Divine service and such sermon preached. She also gave to the schoolmaster, and his successors for ever schoolmaster there, the yearly sum of twenty shillings, and to the parish clerk of Hedon ten shillings yearly for ever, to be paid on the third day of August in every year. These sums, with the exception of the annuity to the schoolmaster, are regularly paid by the Trustees of the Charity. Mrs. Watson also gave by her will the annual sum of twenty six shillings, to be laid out in bread for six poor widows. Six widows, selected by the Vicar and Churchwardens, regularly receive each a penny loaf immediately after morning service every Sunday. In addition to these charities Mrs. Watson gave land at Sutton for the

building and endowment of a hospital at Sutton for widows and daughters of clergymen. The trustees of the charity are the Vicar of Holy Trinity, Hull, the Vicar of Sutton, and the Vicar of Hedon. The number of trustees has since been increased under an order of the Charity Commissioners. Mrs. Watson died in 1720. There is a mural monument to her memory on the east wall of the north transept.

COCKERILL'S CHARITY.—Alderman John Cockerill, of Hedon, by his will, dated 15 April, 1732, gave the sum of one shilling a week to the Churchwardens of Hedon for the time being to be paid weekly every week for ever, to be laid out weekly for the sole use and benefit of poor people of the said town of Hedon. This sum of £2 12s. per annum was charged upon the testatrix's dwelling house, orchards, and close, in her possession in Hedon aforesaid. This property consisted of two houses in S. Augustine gate and a field, called Fuddy or Foothead garth, at the west end of the Church, which ultimately became the property of Mrs. Mary Blenkin, a descendant of the above named Alderman Cockerill; and on her death, 20 June, 1870, the property was sold, and the annual payment of £2 12s. was, by arrangement, charged solely upon the dwelling house in S. Augustine gate (now two dwelling houses), of which Mr. Thomas John Fewlass was the purchaser. His representatives now regularly supply bread to the Vicar and Churchwardens, who distribute it to twelve poor persons (along with the bread under Mrs. Ann Watson's will) every Sunday morning after Divine service.

Mr. Henry Guy, M.P. for the Borough in 1669, gave "to the Minister of the Church of St. Augustine three pounds to be paid by the Corporation for ever." This payment has long since ceased to be made to the Minister.

BENEFIT SOCIETIES.—The benefit societies connected with the town are "The Samaritan Society," established in 1799 for the relief of sick members and defraying the cost of the funerals of members and their wives; the Society now numbers 112 members. A lodge of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows was established in 1839, which now has 160 members.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

In addition to the Parish Church, which will be specially noticed hereafter, the Roman Catholics, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Primitive Methodists, and the Baptists, have chapels.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, situate on the west side of Baxter Gate, is a plain, unpretending building, erected in 1803,* and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Joseph. The Presbytery adjoins the Chapel. The interior of the Chapel is furnished with plain oak benches; the windows, which are plain roundheaded, contain some stained glass, and one has been recently inserted as a memorial by the family of Wilson of Magdalen Hill. In addition to the high altar, a side altar has been lately

* In an old Sessions Book it is recorded that the Chapel was certified as a place of religious worship October, 1803, Joseph Swinburne minister. The Chapel Register states that the Chapel was blessed April 7, 1803.

erected in honour of the Blessed Virgin, under the title of Our Lady of Perpetual Succour (*de perpetuo succursu*). Previous to the building of this chapel the Roman Catholics of Hedon and the neighbourhood worshipped in a chapel at Nuthill, and in the chapel at Marton, near to Burton Constable.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, on the north side of George Street, formerly Swine Lane, was built in 1813, and considerably enlarged in 1875. It is now calculated to seat 225 worshippers. There is a commodious Sunday School attached to the Chapel.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL is a small building on the east side of Baxtergate, erected by public subscription in 1873. The Chapel stands on the site of three old thatched cottages, formerly belonging to the Overseers of the Poor, and supposed to have been the cottages left for the habitation of poor persons by William Sagg.

THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, on the south side of Magdalen-gate, was built in the year 1801. The Chapel has a baptistry and vestry attached.

COUNTY COURT.

The old Wapentake Court, for the recovery of debts not exceeding Forty Shillings, fell gradually into disuse. The last court held at Hedon was in 1835, before Robert Charles Hildyard, Esquire, Barristor-at-Law, Recorder. The last Recorder

appointed was William Liddell, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, but no Courts were held during the period he occupied the office.

By the Statute 9 & 10 Victoria, Cap. 95, an "Act for the more easy recovery of small debts and demands in England," County Courts were established throughout the country for the recovery of debts not exceeding Twenty Pounds, which practically superseded the old Wapentake Court.

William Raines, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, of Wyton Hall, was the first judge appointed under the Act,* and the first Sitting of the Court was held before him on the 8th April, 1847, when Mr. James Iveson, of Hedon, solicitor, was appointed Registrar, and Mr. Henry Raines, the High Bailiff. Mr. William Raines held the office of Judge until his death, January 27th, 1874.

On the death of Mr. Raines, Lord Selborne (Lord Chancellor) appointed Mr. C. Chapman Barber, of Lincoln's Inn, to succeed him. Mr. Barber soon afterwards resigned the appointment, and on the 3rd of March, 1874, Lord Cairns, who had succeeded Lord Selborne, appointed Francis Alfred Bedwell, Esquire, M.A. Cambridge, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, the present learned Judge, on the resignation of Mr. Chapman Barber, Judge of the County Court.†

* Mr. Raines was active Magistrate for the East Riding, and Chairman of the Petty Sessions for the Middle Holderness Division. On the formation of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the East Yorkshire, in 1860, Mr. Raines was appointed Captain of the Hedon Company.

† Since the year 1884, by an order in Council, the Judges of County Courts received rank at Court next to Knights and Bachelors, with the title of "His Honour the Judge." His Honour Judge Bedwell is a Justice of the Peace for the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, for the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, and several other Boroughs in the County.

The County Courts at Hedon, when first established, were held monthly, and afterwards were, and still continue to be held bi-monthly.

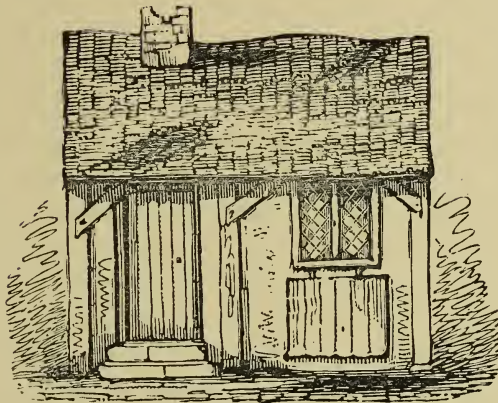
The District of the Hedon County Court comprises the following places :—

ALDBROUGH	HEDON	RYHILL
BENNINGHOLME	HILSTON	SKEFFLING
BILTON	HOLLYM	SKIRLAUGH SO
BURSTWICK	HOLMPTON	SPROATLEY
BURTON PIDSEA	HUMBLETON	SUNK ISLAND
CONISTON	KEYINGHAM	SWINE
COWDEN	KILNSEA	THIRTLEBY
DANTHORPE	LELLEY	THORNGUMBALD
EASINGTON	MARTON	TUNSTALL
EAST NEWTON	OTTRINGHAM	WAXHOLME
ELLERBY	OUT NEWTON	WELWICK
ELSTERNWICK	OWSTWICK	WEST NEWTON
FITLING	OWTHORNE	WINESTEAD
FLINTON	PATRINGTON	WITHERNSEA
FRODINGHAM SO	PAULL	WITHERNWICK
GANSTEAD	PRESTON	WYTON
GARTON	RIMSWELL	
HALSHAM	ROOS	

RACES.

In 1888 a company, of which the late Sir John Dugdale Astley, Bart., of Elsham, Lincolnshire, was the chairman, was formed for the purpose of making a race-course and establishing races on the Twires' Estate, immediately adjoining the town of Hedon, which had been purchased for the purpose. Races were held there three consecutive years, the first meeting being held on 24th August, 1888. The company, falling into finan-

cial difficulties, the race-meetings, which were well patronised by the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, were discontinued for about four years, but resumed in 1894. At one of the early race-meetings held, His Royal Highness, the late Prince Albert Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, then the guest of Mr. Arthur Wilson, M.F.H., was present.



THE OLD VICARAGE.

Ecclesiastical History.

“ The old Parish Church is in every parish the strongest link that binds the present with the past. Its associations cannot fail to excite the patriotism latent in the heart of every man, for its walls have looked down upon every succeeding generation, and its aisles have been trodden by the very men who have wrought those noble deeds which every country can remember with pride and exultation.”

Whester.

It is not the least interesting point of view in which we may contemplate our parish churches, apart from the holier purposes to which they are consecrated, to regard them as memorials of the former condition of the locality in which they are situated. The secluded church standing at a distance from the village, whose inhabitants can scarce hear the faint tones of the far-off bells calling them to the Sabbath worship of the God of their fathers, seems to tell us that a busy population once lived under its shadow, and that where the fields now



REMUEE & SON, LTD. PHOTO TINT, GERRY & LONDON

FROM DADE'S PLATE. 1784.

— HEDON CHURCH. —

wave with corn, and the pastures are studded with cattle, a blazing fire once sparkled on many a hearthstone. When we find the parish church a humble structure, scarcely affording accommodation to a fiftieth part of the parishioners, it reminds us that where all is now commercial bustle or manufacturing industry, was once a peaceful village. In many a church the sculptured monuments, or the graven brass of gallant knight and noble dame, remind us of the moated castle or baronial hall, where in olden time the owners dwelt in feudal splendour, the tyrants or the protectors of their vast domains. Again, when we find the parish church a magnificent structure, utterly disproportionate to the sparse population and limited area of the little town of which it forms the centre, it plainly indicates that where now is comparative inactivity there were once not only riches in abundance, but zeal to apply them to rearing a beautiful temple to the Lord of Hosts.

To a certain extent the last observation will apply to Hedon. Notwithstanding the present limited size of the town, there can be no doubt that at one time it contained three churches, viz., S. Nicholas's Church, S. James's Church, and S. Augustine's, and there is slight evidence of a fourth church, S. John's.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, which was written in the time of King Henry VIII., says:—

There were three Paroche Chirchis in Tyme of Mynde, but now ther is but one of S. Agustine's.

Mention is made in the time of Edward II. of the Chapel of

S. Mary Magdalene. Torre, in his account of the Churches of the Diocese of York, states that the Rector of Preston had in Hedon three Chapels, S. Augustine's, S. Nicholas's, S. James's and had jurisdiction over them all.* In Torre's account the Chapel of S. Mary Magdalene is not mentioned. This chapel was probably a chantry chapel, which stood in a field now called Magdalen hill, or in a neighbouring field still known by the name of Low Magdalen field.

S. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH.

The Chapel of S. Nicholas is mentioned as early as the year 1264, when a license was granted to Alice Falketon to build a house in the churchyard of S. Nicholas, therein to lead an anchorite's life.† The Chapel of S. Nicholas stood in a field on the east side of the road leading from Hedon to Thorngumbald, which is called to this day S. Nicholas's Churchyard. The foundations of the Church can still be discerned; fifty years ago they could be distinctly traced on the turf. The following items, selected out of the yearly accounts of the keepers of the fabric amongst the records of the Corporation, as translated by Mr. Poulson, not only prove the existence of the Church and its great antiquity, but shew also in some measure the nature of the establishment and the value of its endowments.

Account of Richard Crofts and	Burchand, keepers of the
fabric of the Chapel of S. Nicholas of Hedon, from the feast of S. Michael	
the Archangel, in the 8th year of the reign of Richard II., until the feast	

* Torre's peculiarities.

† Burton's *M.S.*, Vol. ix., p. 844, quoted in Poulson's *History of Holderness*, vol ii., page 157.

of S. Michael the Archangel, in the 9th year of the reign of the same King, Richard II., one entire year.

Arrears.—The accountants charge themselves with vijl. viijs. ij $\frac{1}{4}$ d. of the arrears and Robert Chapman, the keepers of the fabric the preceding year.

Rents, Legacies, Gifts, &c.—They also received xxxvs. rents and farms belonging to the said Chapel for a year; and iijs. vid. for a croft for a year in the tenure of Stephen Goldman, now in the hands of the accountants; and xvijjs. ix*d.* received in the collections with the box this year; and of vjs. viij*d.* received in a legacy by the will of the Vicar of Preston; and of jvs. received for a cloak by the will of John Conyngston; and of vjd. received for two pieces of wood sold from the bell house; and of vjd. received for sold, and old roofing of the bellhouse; and for ij*d.* received for chips sold; and of ij*d.* received for laths sold; sum lxvis. xd—sum total received with arrears xl. xiv*s.* $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Expenses, &c.—Then the accountants, in diminution, of divers expenses for the aforesaid Chapel. Imprimis in mending the chalice, v*ij*d; in errrying the book and 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d; in clothing the way to S. Nicholas iijs. ij*d.*; in boards and nails bought ijs; also in nails bought xvj $\frac{1}{2}$ d; also in three boards bought to lay in the road ijs; in thatch or straw bought ijs. viij*d.*; in the stipend to the carpenter, for making the bellhouse, (campanile) iijs. iiij*d.*; for vijlb. of wax bought, and making the same into candles, iijs. iiij $\frac{1}{2}$ d; in iij ells of coarse linen for the high altar xij*d.*; in mending the vestments and washing them xij*d.*; in mending the cross vd.; for one clasp made upon the missal (mass book) jd; for carriage of 100 boards from Hull unto the Flete, and portorage from the Flete unto the said Chapel, xvij*d.*; in paid ij*d.*; in 100 wainscots bought xxvijs.; in a plumber's workman upon the said Chapel at tax work iijs.; in . . . bought ij*d.*; in a bell cord bought jd; in the payment of the rent to our lord the King iijs. xd.; in payment to the clerk for making this account iiij*d.*; sum total of expenses l*s.* j $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and so owe vijl. xiijs. x $\frac{3}{4}$ d., of which a deficiency in tenure of Beatrice Chapman for five years next preceding and this year, as well as that the said Beatrice paid jd.; she was not to pay more than iijs. vid. per annum, charged when occupied vs. per annum. Item.—Received only xvij*d.* for a tenement upon the corner, late in the tenure of Katherine Layreholme, in Fleshmar-

ketgate, which is vacant and unoccupied; and $\frac{1}{2}d.$ for a place called Madergarth, which was part of the time unoccupied; and so owe vijl. iijs. iiij $\frac{1}{2}d.$, for which they have to account.

In the account of William Hemynson and William Sewardby, keepers of the fabric of S. Nicholas the Bishop, from the feast of S. Michael the Archangel. in the 15th year of the reign of King Henry VI. until the said feast of S. Michael in the 16th year of the reign of the same King Henry, for one year entire, the following items, amongst many others, appear:

Rents, &c.—iiijs. vjd. rent of a house in the parish of S. Nicholas, on the south part there, late William Kelburns, given to the mayor, and commonalty to the sustaining of the said Chapel, for which an annual obit is performed on the Sunday next before the feast of the blessed Mary Magdalene, by the keepers of the fabric of this Chapel, for the time being in the Chapel of S. Augustine there, with four chaplains and the parish clerk, for the soul of the said William for ever. Sum xls. xjd.

Payments and deficiency of rents.—Then the accountants have paid to the bailiffs of the town aforesaid per ann, iijs. xdl.; and then paid the rent of a tenement in Fleshmarketgate, of the master of the hospital of Newton, in which John Stowe lives, which paid a rent of iiijs. per ann., which being vacant and waste for want of repairs, not anything was received, therefore the accountants' allowance as above iiijs.; and then a deficiency of rent in a tenement in the parish of S. Nicholas, late in the tenure of John Alnewyk, charged iijs. per ann., vacant a very long time, ijs. vjd.; received, therefore, allowance as above, vjd.

Expenses, &c.—And in an annual obit made for William Kylburn this year xivd.; and xlbs of wax bought for ardent lights for the aforesaid Chapel, and for manufacturing thereof at $v\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., is iiijs. vjd.; and of 40 stones of lead bought of Adam Wyntryngham for the use of the said Chapel, paid per stone vjd., is xxs.; and for carriage, &c., of wood, the gift of the executors of the will of Thos. Palmer, for which paid vjd. Sum of all the allowances xxxvijs. ijd., and so owe xii. vjs. $\frac{1}{2}d.$, of which they are allowed xiijs. iiijd. which they paid to some Royal Charter Mayor and burgesses rents for the place aforesaid, and allowed them ijs. in regard to them made for the trouble in this affair . . . anno . . . for two years next preceding, and gave them xvjs. vjd. of the above arrears

remaining in the hands of John E . . . late keeper there, with Thomas Palmer deceased, this allowance is that the same John have nothing in the goods of which . . . is not able to allow here.

Also in the account of Thomas Taylor and Robert Berker, keepers of the fabric of S. Nicholas the Bishop, from the feast of S. Michael the Archangel, in the 9th year of the reign of King Edward IV, &c., unto the feast of the said S. Michael the Archangel, in the 10th year of the said King Edward IV., &c., one entire year.

Rents and farms.—And of lvs. ijd. received of rents for farms, &c., belonging to the said Chapel, at the usual terms per ann., as appear in the preceding account; and of vjd. rent, issuing yearly at the feast of the translation of S. Nicholas the Bishop from a messuage of the master of the hospital of Newton, in the way to S. Augustine's, late in the tenure of Thomas Bilton; also vjd. rent similarly issuing from the Lord of Rosse,* on the market hill there, late in the tenure of William Dene, now assigned to the master, grammar scholars and their clerks, as has been before shewn, &c.

Payment of rents.—Of which the accountants have paid to the bailiffs of the said town, rents per ann. iijs. xd.; and in rent paid to the master of the hospital of the Holy Sepulchre, joining Hedon aforesaid, for a tenement of Robert Cards, late Wm. Lasts, and now in the tenure of Robert Barker, sum iiijs.

And in an annual obit made within the Chapel of S. Augustine there with four chaplains and the parish clerk for the soul of William Kelburn, this year xvjs.

At an Inquisition taken at Hedon on Monday, the 25th day of April, in the second year of the reign of King Henry IV. &c., before the Maior and Bailiffs of the liberties of the town of Hedon, the following presentments were made:—Item.—They say that the public highway is defective there from opposite a tenement of S. Nicholas, which, by the keepers of the fabric of the Chapel of S. Nicholas, ought to be repaired. Item.—They say that Simon de Castre, John Walker, and William Alnewyk, hath made a breach in the common highway, joining the ditch at the end of the garden of Alice Maupes, in the parish of S. Nicholas, by the place where the vestments of the priest are kept there, which, by the said Simon, John, and William,

* Roos in Holderness.

ought to be repaired. Item.—They say that the common sewer, at the end of the garden of Simon Campion, joining of S. Nicholas, is defective, which, by the said Simon, ought to be repaired.

And in a rent roll of the community of the town of Hedon, to be collected by John Johnson, barber, chamberlain of the said town, at the usual terms, to be begun at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, in the 37th year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth

S. Nicholas Street.—John Staller, for a certain close formerly Matilda Ouster's, in the parish of S. Nicholas, *ijd.*; Baker's Street.—Robert Thergell, for a croft of the commuunity in the parish of S. Nicholas, *xiiij $\frac{1}{2}$ d.*

S. JAMES'S CHURCH.

The Church of S. James stood on the west side of Sheriff-highway, leading from the town of Hedon to Paull, about two or three hundred yards south of Fletchergate. The site of the Church is to this day called S. James's close. The foundations of the Church are now scarcely perceptible. In the year 1880 the owner of S. James's close,* in making some excavations, dug up several pieces of worked stone, which had evidently at one time formed part of the fabric of the Church; and an old paved causeway has been recently discovered.

There do not appear to be any accounts preserved among the records of the Corporation of the Keepers of the Fabrics of S. James's Church, but the existence of that Church is proved by the frequent references to it in the various compotuses of the Keepers of the fabrics of other Churches. In the account of the procurator of the Chantry of the Blessed Mary of Hedon 19th Richard II., (1396), is an entry :

* W. Lambert White, Esq.

Item.—Paid to the keeper of S. James's Chapel, Hedon, for a year, *ijd.* In the reign of Henry V., to the keepers of the fabric of the Chapel of S. James, *iiijd.* Again in 6th. Henry VI. (1428), rents paid to the keeper of the Church of S. James, per annum, *ijd.* In 26th. Henry VI. (1448), to the keeper of the fabric of the Chapel of S. James *iiijd.*; and in 37th. Henry VI. (1459), to the keeper of the Chapel of S. James for a plot, formerly William Wynd's, *iiijd.*; and in the account of William Bilton and John Sturmy, keepers of the fabric of the Chapel of S. Augustine, 33rd. Henry VI. (1455), to the keepers of the fabric of S. James the Apostle, for half a pound of wax for the said mill, *ij½d.**

S. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The existence of a Church dedicated to S. John is purely traditional. In a survey taken of the parish of Hedon, in 1804, mention is made of the "site of S. John's Church." This site, as marked on the plan then made, is on the west side of Sheriff Highway, and is about one to two hundred yards south of the site of S. James's Church. No reference to this church is to be found among the muniments of the Corporation. It may have been a chantry chapel. On the same plan the street immediately west of Fletchergate (now Hull road) is described as S. John's Street. S. John's Close, the site of the Church, appears to have been the property of Sir John Eland, Knight.†

THE CHAPEL OF S. MARY MAGDALENE.

The existence of this chapel except as a chantry chapel is somewhat involved in obscurity. There have evidently been two chantry chapels at Hedon dedicated to S. Mary, the one dedicated to 'the Blessed Mary Magdalene' and the other to

* A windmill belonging to the Chapel of S. Augustine.

† Brown's M.S., *N.D.*

‘ the Blessed Virgin Mary,’ situate on the south side of the present fabric of S. Augustine’s Church.

The Chapel of S. Mary Magdalene was in a field called Low Magdalen, near to Magdalen Hill. There is now no trace to be found of any foundations. It has been stated that Mr. Tickell, the author of the *History of Hull*, who lived at Hedon, and died in 1823, recollected some parts of the foundation traceable in the above mentioned field.*

The earliest mention of this chapel is in 16th Edward II. : ‘ Symond Wynsted, of Hedon, releases to Sir Hugh, parson of the Chapel of Nuthill, his right to a croft, with the ditch of the town of Hedon on the north side of the way leading to the Chapel of S. Mary Magdalene. Tested by Sir John Nuthill, Knight, and others, at Hedon, 16th Edward II.

On an inquisition taken at Hedon in the reign of King Henry VI., circa 1422, the jurors presented :

“ That a common highway, which leads unto the Chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalen, is defective to the house of Thomas Bawde, and ought to be repaired by Thomas Palmer, who came and spoke, and submitted himself to mercy, etc., *ijd.*’; and also ‘ That a part of the common highway, which leads to the Chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalen, is defective from opposite Wichecroft, and ought to be repaired by the Chaplain of the Chantry of Preston, who came then, spoke, and submitted himself etc., *vid.*’

The account of Thomas Thorgell, procurator of the chantry of the Blessed Mary, of Hedon, from the feast of S. Michael the Archangel, in the 18th year of the reign of King Richard II., after the conquest of England, unto the same feast in the 19th year of the same King Richard II., which

*Poulson’s *Holderness*, vol. ii., p. 161.

probably relates to this Chapel, shews the receipt of £6 13s 0½d of rents and farms belonging to the said Chantry, and not anything for the herbage in the crofts. And in the items paid, amongst others paid the heirs of Sir John Meaux, Knight, for a year, iiij*d*; to the keepers of S. James's Chapel. Hedon, for a year, i*d*; to the keepers of the Chapel of S. Nicholas, of Hedon, for a year, i*d*. In thatch bought, and the carriage, xiis. viij*d*.; in one architect conducting for fourteen days at iiij*d*. per diem, iiij*s*. viij*d*.; to his servant fourteen days at ij½*d*. per diem, i*s*. xj*d*.; in mowing in a croft, i*d*.; in making the same, i*d*.; in carriage of the same, i*d*.; in mowing in field, iiij*d*.; in mowing the croft next the tilne kiln, iiij*d*.; in making the hay there, i*d*.; in making of that in the field there, iiij*d*.; in an architect and his servant for one day and a half at task, xj*d*."

CHAPEL OF S. MARY THE VIRGIN.

The Chapel of S. Mary the Virgin was a chantry chapel on the south side of S. Augustine's Church. The earliest record of this chapel is in the year 1390, when in an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Borough appears an item :

'And in rent repaid to the procurator of the chantry of the blessed Mary in Hedon, xij*d*.'

In the account of Thomas Thorgell, procurator of the chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary there, from the morrow of S. Michael the Archangel, in the 5th year of the reign of King Henry IV. until the morrow of S. Michael the Archangel in the 6th year of the reign of the aforesaid King Henry, for one year entire, there appears amongst the receipts:—

'vijs. viij*d*. collected in the Chapel of S. Augustine there, by two vicars, at the new table bought for the altar of the Blessed Mary there.'

And amongst the payments :

'Rents paid to the bailiffs of the town aforesaid per annum ix*s*. viij*d*.; also to the keeper of S. James's per annum, i*d*.; also to the keeper of S. Nicholas, per annum, i*d*.; also to Sir John de Routh, clr., per annum, iiij*d*.;

and in the salary of Adam de Skelton, chaplain to the chantry of the said town, per annum, *ivl. vjs. viijd.*; and in a new covering (roof) bought for the repairs of the houses of the said chantry, *ixs.*; for the stipend of John Baker, roofing upon the said houses for seven days at *xd.* per day, and in the wages of one man assisting at the said work, and tempering the clay for the rigging there for seven days at *ijjd.* per day; and given them to drink, *ijd.*; and for thatch bought for the repairs of a house in Grape Lane, *ijs.*; and for the wages of two carpenters repairing the said house for two days, *xd.* per day; and for the wages of one man plastering the walls of the said house for two days, *vjd.*

In a rental of the commonalty of the town of Hedon, collected at equal terms by Richard Furnas, chamberlain of the same town, the first term commencing at the nativity of our Lord, in the 26th year of the reign of Henry VI. :—

Of the procurator (proctor) of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin for a tenement late Jno. Skillyngs, chaplain, *ijjd.*; of the same proctor for a plot where his stall is situated, $\frac{1}{4}d.$; and in the same account, repayment of rents: Item.—To the proctor of the chantry of the blessed Virgin Mary, for a certain plot late William Swyne's, *ijjd.* Item.—To the same proctor for a tenement late William Perrot's, at Michaelmas term, $i\frac{1}{2}d.$ Item.—To the same proctor, late Walter Arnold's, at the same term, $i\frac{1}{2}d.$ Item.—To the said proctor for two crofts, late upon the flete, near the croft of the comonalty, at the same term, *ijd.*; of John Milner, for a common croft upon Fletam, in Widmarket-gate, with two other crofts on the north there, with *vijjd.* paid to the proctor of the chantry of Blessed Mary for the same two crofts there, adjoining the north side of the said croft, *ivs.*

In 44th Edward III., in an account of the keepers of the fabric of the Church of S. Augustine, of Hedon, are the following items:

‘Also of *ijs. vjd.* found in the box of the Blessed Virgin Mary the same day (the feast of the Innocents); also paid for making a canopy hanging over the altar, *ijjd.*’

And again in 32nd Henry VI. :

“ And of 33s. received of William Lange, procurator of the chantry of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, by the hands of John Ellwyn, paid expressly to buy and pay the difference in the exchange of two little chalices belonging to the high altar of the Chapel of S. Augustine in the town of Hedon, for two other chalices bought of Edward Clough, goldsmith, of Lincoln, this year.”

In the year 1505, John Usflett, of Headon, by his will, gave his body to be buried in the Church of S. Mary of Headon.

Amongst the records deposited in the public record office, London, to wit the Exchequer records, Memoranda roll, Easter term, 15 James I., No. 75, is thus contained :—

“ York—Of a replication made in a plea by the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of Hedon, and others, to a certain Inquisition touching lands and tenements there.”

“ As yet of the common business of Easter term, in the 15th year of King James.”

As yet the record :

“ It was found by a certain Inquisition indented, taken at the Castle of York on the sixteenth day of October, in the 11th year of our Lord, King James, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., before Richard Darley, Esquire, and George Towrye, gentleman, by virtue of a commission of the Lord, the King, from his Exchequer, directed to them, and others, and annexed to the same Inquisition by the oath of George Hide, and others, good and lawful men of the said County of York, who say upon their oath aforesaid, that one messuage, or tenement, with the garden and orchard, and one close to the same adjoining, with all their appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the street of S. Augustine, in Hedon, in the County of York aforesaid ; and that one close, commonly called Saint Nicholas' Orchard, formerly in the tenure of Peter Chapman, were formerly given by John Burton and Henry Malpas for

maintenance of superstitious uses at the altar of the Blessed Mary, on the south side of Saint Augustine's, of Hedon, and so remained until five years now last past before the statute for the dissolution of colleges, chantries, and other such like, made and provided in the first year of the late King Edward VI., and are worth in all issues, beyond reprises, eightpence. And that the tenants and occupiers of the premises had had, perceived, and received, the issues and profits therefrom arising from the time of the statute aforesaid unto the day of the taking of the Inquisition. In witness whereof to one part of this inquisition, remaining in the possession of the aforesaid Commissioners, as well the aforesaid Commissioners, as the jurors aforesaid have put their seals; and to the other part of this Inquisition, remaining in the possession of the first juror, the Commissioners aforesaid have put their seals dated the day, year, and place aforesaid, in the year of our Lord, 1613, as the Inquisition aforesaid, which is among the Inquisitions and extents of the eleventh year of the now King, remaining in the Remembrancers side of this Exchequer fully doth appear."

THE HOSPITAL OF S. LEONARD.

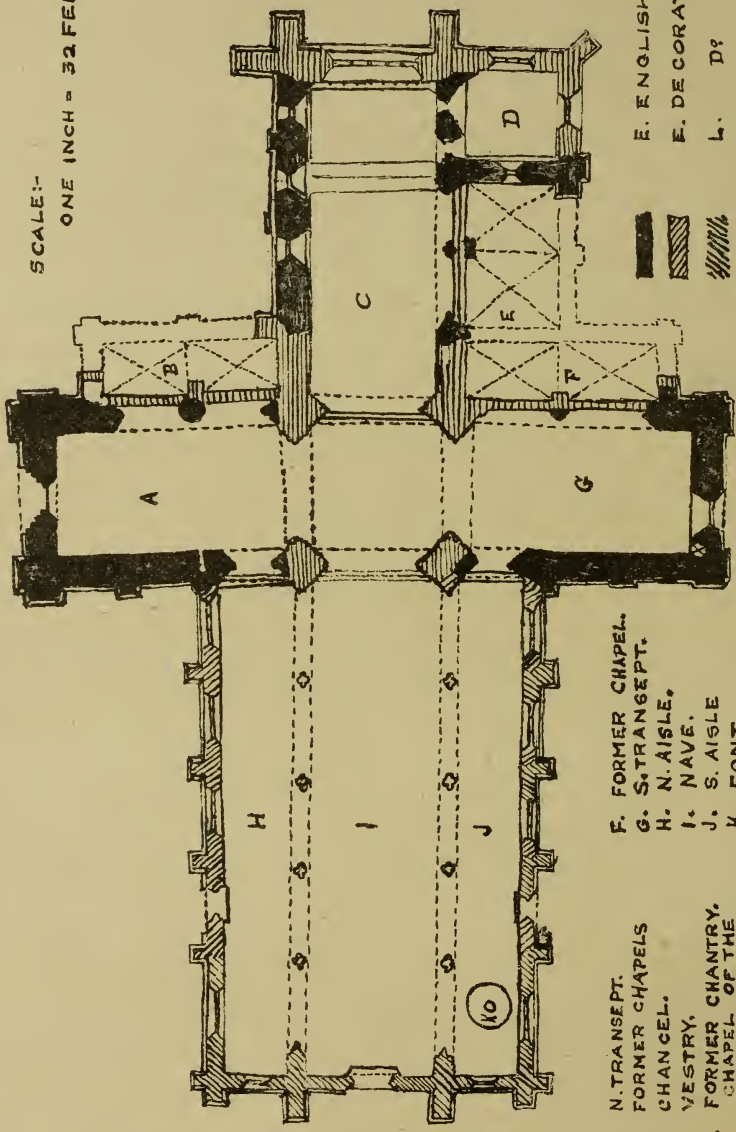
Whether the hospital of S. Leonard was a purely religious establishment, or was a hospital for the sick, or was for both, or in what part of the town it was situate, history and tradition are alike silent. Mention is made of this house as early as the reign of King Edward III., when Hanco de Holeim granted to the hospital of S. Leonard all his land in Hedon. In the compotus of William de Alnnewyk, 13th Richard II., before mentioned is the following :

'And of xx*d.* received for herbage of the street from the house of S. Leonard to the Cheysee so let this year; and of *vd.* for the herbage of two plots upon the River Flete to the house of S. Leonard's, &c., thus sold this year.'

And in the rental of the Commonalty of the town of Richard Furnas, 26th Henry VI.—

CHURCH OF S. AUGUSTINE,
HEDON, E. YORKS.

SCALE:-
ONE INCH = 32 FEET.



- A. N. TRANSEPT.
- B. FORMER CHAPEL.
- C. CHANCEL.
- D. VESTRY.
- E. FORMER CHANTRY.
- F. CHAPEL OF THE VIRGIN.
- G. FORMER CHAPEL.
- H. N. AISLE.
- I. NAVE.
- J. S. AISLE.
- K. FONT.

E. ENGLISH.
E. DECORATED.
L. D?
PERPENDICULAR.

“Repayment of rents.—Item—To the Abbot and Convent of Meltsee (Meaux) for a croft between the house of S. Leonards and the windmill there (*i.e.* Parish of S. Nicholas)—herbage of meadows to be discharged yearly of John Milner for the ways from the house of S. Leonard to the south west corner close, late William Clarke's, and other wastes within the bounds aforesaid, js. iiij*d.*”

S. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.

The earliest record of S. Augustine's Church is in 44th Edward III. (1371), in an account of the keepers of the fabric.

“Account of John Helot and Thomas Pent, keepers of the fabric of S. Augustine, of Hedon, from the feast of S. Michael the Archangel, in the 44th year of the reign of King Edward III., after the Conquest, until the same feast in the year following. Imprimis received in account xxx*jl.* xs. iiij*¼d.*, the arrears of the preceding year; also received vs. collected in the town on S. Stephen's Day; also of xs. collected in the same Church on the day of the crucifixion of our Lord (Good Friday); also of xxs. received from one . . .; also of vjs. iiij*d.* collected in the town with the relics, on the day of the blessed Mary Magdalene; also xxjs. received of one . . . by the legacy in the will of Margaret Clerc; also xvs. found in the Innocents' Box at the Cross, at the feast of the same Innocents; also of iijs. v*d.* found in the box of the blessed Virgin Mary the same day; also lvjs. iiij*d.* found in the box at the cross at the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross; also iijs. received from the box of the blessed Mary the same day, as appears by the indenture (account); also lviijs. collected with the tabla (collecting box) in the church on all the Sundays in the year; also of xiv*d.* received with the reliques on the day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross; also xxs. x*d.* received . . .; also of viij*d.* received for a qrt of land, and of ij*d.* received for a . . . of lime and sand, and of ij*d.* received for a piece of parchment; also of ix*d.* received of John Helot for lead; also xxvi*d.* received for ix . . .

“In expenses.—Imprimis paid for twelve ells of linen cloth for two abbes, ivs. x*d.*; also paid for making the same, viij*d.*; also paid for mending divers vestments, xv*d.*; also paid for making four . . . xvi*d.*; also paid for making . . . iij*d.*; also paid for parchment bought, ij*d.*; also paid for mending two dalmatics, j*d.*; also paid for green thread, for mending the

same, $\frac{1}{2}d.$; also for thirteen skins of parchment, xviiij*d.*; also paid for clasps and for books, viij*d.*; also paid for half a pound of . . . v*d.*; also paid for one lock for the font, iiij*d.*; also paid for two stoles bought, viij*d.*; also paid to John . . . for mending a south window; also paid for woollen cloth for . . . viij*d.*—sum of this xijs. xj $\frac{1}{2}d.$ Also paid to two men for preparing earth to wall churchyard, for two days, xviiij*d.*; also paid to two men for making the same wall, for four days, iijs. ; also paid to one man for his labour about the wall, for three days, xiiij $\frac{1}{2}d.$; taken at task at xiiij $\frac{1}{2}d.$ —sum of this, vijs. xd. Also paid for one . . . ; also paid to John . . . for working round the church for seven days, xxviiij*d.*; also paid to John . . . ; also paid to a carpenter, for one day, putting to rights the altar, iiij*d.*, and for . . . iiij*d.*; also paid for twelve hundred lead nails, iijs. iij*d.*; also paid for one hundred and thirty middle spike nails, vij $\frac{1}{2}d.$; also paid for great spikes, iij*d.*; also paid for thirty-three thatch boards, ijs. v*d.*; also paid to two plumbers for work, with solder and twenty-seven stone of lead, xxxvjs. ix*d.*, taken at xs. the fodder.—sum, xlixs. $\frac{1}{2}d.$ Also paid for . . . one pax board, vd. ; also paid to two men . . . fifteen pounds lead from . . . xxiiij*d.*; also paid to two plumbers . . . four . . . upon the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, iiij*d.*; also paid two spikes, iiij*d.*; also paid for 45 stone 7 lbs of lead, xxxs. iiij*d.*, price viij*d.* per stone; also paid for making a canopy hanging over the altar, iiij*d.*; also paid for . . . for the same, j $\frac{1}{2}d.$; also paid for six ells of coarse linen cloth, xxiiij*d.*; also paid for dyeing the same for one, xij*d.*; also paid for two rafts bought at Hull for . . . and making ijs.; also paid for one hundred wainscotes boards, xixs.; also for portorage to the water, ij $\frac{1}{2}d.$; also to John Blithe, for his carriage of the said planks, iiij*d.*; also for the carrying of them to the Church, iij*d.*; also paid to two rakers, or weeders, one day, v*d.*. (sawyers, sarritor is a weeder or harrower, serrarius is a sawyer; the word in the account is sarrator; further, saitor is a tailor); also paid for their provissions for the same day, vd.; also paid for four ties (or small rafters) to put over . . . vd.; also paid one washer for woollen surplices, and others for a year, for the said Church, for the feast of Easter next aforesaid, v*d.*; and paid to the clerk for writing, v*d.*; sum iiij*d.* viij*d.*—sum total of expenses, 6*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, and so owe clear 3*l.* 5*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}d.$ ”

“ And in the account of William Bilton and John Sturmy, keepers of the fabric of the Chapel of S. Augustine, from the feast of S. Michael the

Archangel, 32nd Henry VI., until the same feast 33rd of the same King Henry, there appears a receipt of vjs. viij*d.* from John Poller, towards a table bought to the altar of S. Egidius, within the said Church, this year; vs. received in collecting with the box in the feast of S. Stephen's this year; and iijs. ijd. received in collecting with the relics in the feast of the Circumcision of our Lord within the said Chapel this year; and of vjs. iiij*d.* received with the aforesaid relics in the feast of the Blessed Mary Magdalen, as well in the town as in the market this year; and of iijs. iiij*d.* received by oblation at the oblation of the Cross in the said Chapel discovered at the naked trunk on the morrow of the Exaltation of the said Holy Cross, for two parts of the same oblation of the lights of the said Holy Cross this year, the third part belonging to the Vicar there; and of xvij*d.* received of the money of the oblation; and of ijs. ijd. received of the procurator of S. Anthony, the half of the price of a pig sold this year; six gallons of oil bought for the lamps hanging before the body of Jesus Christ in the choir of the said Chapel of S. Augustine, and paid for the bearing it up, together vs. ijd."

In addition to the Chantry Chapel of S. Mary the Virgin, there appeared to have been attached to S. Augustine's Church two altars, the one dedicated to S. Ægidius,* and the other to the Holy Trinity, as may be gathered from the following extract from the account of the keepers of the fabric of that Church, 32nd Henry VII. :—

"The account of William Bilton and John Sturmy, keepers of the fabric of the Chapel of S. Augustine, from the feast of S. Michael the Archangel, in the 32nd year of the reign of King Henry VII., unto the feast of the said S. Michael, in the 33rd year of the reign of the same King Henry, one entire year.

"Legacies, Gifts, and Sales.—And of vjs. viij*d.* received, a gift of the wife of John Barker, of Hull, this year; and of xs. received of the value of a counter table, the legacy of Margaret Burton, sold to John Poller, the younger; and of vjs. viij*d.* of John Poller towards a table bought to the altar of S. Ægidius, within the said chapel this year; and of iijs. iiij*d.* the

* S. Giles.

gift of Alice Baty this year; and of ijs. received of a gift from William Bolton, chaplain, this year; and . . . * working upon the door joining the . . . † of the Holy Trinity in the said Chapel for four days, at times, ijs; and for four . . . for the said door this year, ijs. iiij*d.*; and for four stones of iron, bought for iron bands (hinges), then had for the said door, and one gudgeon, this year, iis. viij*d.*”

THE GUILD OF THE HOLY ROOD.—This was a religious guild also in connection with S. Augustine’s Church. In the account of the keepers of the fabric, 32 Henry VII., before mentioned, is the following entry :—

“ Collections.—And of iiij*s.* iiij*d.* received by oblations at the oblation of the Cross in the said Chapel, discovered at the naked trunk on the morrow of the Exaltation of the said Holy Cross, for two parts of the same oblation of the lights of the said Holy Cross this year, the third part belonging to the Vicar there; and of xvij*d.* received of the money of the oblation.”

This Guild was possessed of much property at Hedon as appears from the following extract from a replication made in a plea by the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Hedon, and others, to a certain inquisition touching lands and tenements there :—

“ It was found by a certain Inquisition indented, taken at the Castle of York on the 16th day of October, in the 11th year of our Lord King James, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., before Richard Darley, esquire, and George Towrye, gentleman, by virtue of a commission of the Lord the King from his Exchequer directed to them, and others, and annexed to the same Inquisition by the oath of George Hide, and others, good and lawful men of the said County of York, who say upon their oath aforesaid that one tenement,

* This portion is obliterated. It would probably be the name of the workman.

† This also is obliterated. It has evidently been ‘altar.’

with the garden, formerly in the tenure of Lawrence Cook, clerk, formerly given to a certain guild, commonly called the Guild of the Holy Rood, within the town aforesaid, and is worth yearly in all issues beyond reprisals fourpence; and that one close called Tilemare, containing, by estimation, one acre and a half, formerly in the tenure of Richard Savage, was given to the guild aforesaid, and is worth yearly in all issues beyond reprisals, sixpence; and that one orchard, formerly in the tenure of William Dalton, with one garth called Applegarth close, formerly in the tenure of the inhabitants of the town aforesaid, given to the guild aforesaid, and worth yearly in all issues beyond reprisals, ninepence; and that one close called Palmer's close, containing one acre, was given to the guild aforesaid, and is worth in all issues beyond reprisals, sixpence; and further, the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, say that one close called Westlands, containing, by estimation, thirty acres, formerly in the tenure of Stephen Passamore, was formally given to the guild aforesaid, and is worth yearly in all issues, seven shillings and sixpence; and that one tenement adjoining near the guild hall of the town aforesaid, formerly in the tenure of Richard Richardson, was given to the guild aforesaid, and is worth yearly in all issues beyond reprisals, twopence; and that two messuages there, called Gore, are houses on the south side of the Church of S. Augustine, in the town aforesaid, formerly in the tenure of . . . wife of . . . Jackson, and . . . the wife of . . . Newland, belonging to the guild aforesaid, and is worth yearly in all issues beyond reprisals, twopence; and that one tenement, with the garden and stable to the same belonging, in Suter gate, in the town aforesaid, in the tenure of Henry Muscroft, belonging to the guild aforesaid, is worth yearly in all issues beyond reprisals, threepence; and that one messuage, or tenement, in Suter gate aforesaid, formerly in the tenure of Thomas Wilson, belonging to the guild aforesaid, is worth yearly in all issues beyond reprisals, fourpence; and that one messuage, called Sheriffe Bridge Mill, with a tenement and three closes, in the tenure of Thomas Savage, and others, worth yearly twelvepence; all and singular which premises belonging to the guild aforesaid had been used for maintaining the guild aforesaid within five years now last past before the statute made and provided for the dissolution of colleges, chantries, and such like, in the first year of the reign of King Edward VI., and that the tenants and occupiers of the premises had had perceived and received the issues and profits therefrom arising, from the time of the Statute aforesaid unto the day of the taking this Inquisition."

A considerable portion of the lands and tenements before mentioned became, and now are, the property of the Corporation, and the effect of this inquisition was that under the puritanical plea that such lands and tenements had been given to the Guild for the maintenance of superstitious uses, the Church was deprived of much of its revenues, and the Corporation (and possibly some political partisans) were enriched to a similar extent.

The living of Hedon is a vicarage in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. Up to the year 1866 it was held (probably by dispensation) with the vicarage of Preston, which was in the patronage of the Sub-Dean of York. According to Archbishop Sharp, 'Preston belongs, or did anciently, to the town of Hedon.'

The following is a copy of an agreement between the Corporation and the minister of Hedon with respect to the tythes on lands outside the old Haven :

February ye 4, 1660.

Mn.—That it is covenanted between Willm Davison, Maior of Hedon, and the rest of the Aldermen, his brethren, whose names are hereunto subscribed, on the one party, and John Dove, Clerke, the now Minister of Hedon, on the other partie ; That all those owners, farmers, and occupiers of any lands, grounds, or closes, belonging to Hedon, and lying without the ould Haven there, which formerly paid tythes to Preston, shall hereafter pay the tythes due for the said grounds, land, and closes, to the Minister of Hedon, for the time being, and upon payment thereof as abovesaid the said owners, farmers, and occupiers are to be secured and kept harmless by the Maior and his Brethren, for the tyme being, upon the Townes charges, from all actions and suites in law which shall be brought against them, or any of

them, for the same.

WILLIAM DAVISON, Maior.

WILLM. BURSTALL, Aldmn.

RICHARD SOUTHWICKE.

RICHARD (with his mark) BAME.

NATHANIEL NORRIS, &c.

JOHN DOVE, Clerke.

In the year 1866 the Glebe lands at Preston, heretofore held by the Sub-Dean of York and his lessees, were transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and at the same time Preston was constituted a Rectory, under the provisions of the act for 'facilitating the annexation of tithes to district churches,'* in the patronage of the Archbishop of York. The Vicarages of Hedon and Preston continued to be held together until the year 1866, when they were separated.

The value of the living up to a comparatively recent date was not more than £60 a year.

The following extract from the Terrier filed in the Archbishop's Registry at York, in 1716, shews the value of the living of Hedon at that time:—

A true and just account of the Tythes and profits of the Curacy of Hedon in ye East Riding, Com. Ebor.—Tythe in kind of Hay of all the closes without the old Haven, except the ground called Westlands, which pays a modus annually of five shillings and one penny; a modus of tenpence per acre for all the closes within the old Haven; an Easter offering of twopence; for all servant's wages, fourpence per pound; an half-gate one penny; for a stock of bees one penny; for a churching fee one shilling; for a funeral one shilling and sixpence. Besides these, there are also due to the minister, and payable on the first day of August, for all houses, garths,

* 28 and 29 Vict, Cap. 42. (Since repealed.)

and orchards in the parish, amounting altogether to £3 5 4½.

(Signed)

RICHARD SISSISON, Minister.

JOHN COCKERILL, }
THOMAS ROBSON, } Churchwardens.

W. BURSTALL. JOHN BARKER. SAMUEL WATSON.

RICHD. BOWER. JO. BURSTALL. RICHD. GARTON.

FRANCIS WALKER. FRAN. MOOR.

At the visitation of the Archbishop of York* at Hull, 31st May, 1749, the following Terrier was presented by the Vicar and Churchwardens :—

A true and perfect Terrier of all the Glebe lands, Tythes, and all other Ecclesiastical dues and profits whatsoever belonging to the Vicarage of Hedon, delivered at the primary visitation of the most Reverend Father in God, Matthew, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan, held in the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity in Kingston-upon-Hull, the 31st day of May, 1749.—A house, with the garth adjoining, situate and lying in a street called Bedlam Street, let at one pound five shillings yearly; the churchyard; tythe in kind, of closes lying on the outside of the old Haven, and tenpence an acre for all closes within the said old Haven. A composition tythe for the houses, orchards, and gardens lying in and about the town at certain rates payable every first day of August; all other tythes and Easter offerings; fourpence a pound paid to the Vicar for all servants wages within the Parish of Hedon; three pounds a year left by the late Mrs Watson to the Minister of Hedon for preaching a sermon every third day of August for ever, payable the same day.—Surplice fees thus: For churching of every woman, one shilling; for every marriage by banns, five shillings; by license, ten shillings; for every burial in the churchyard, two shillings; in the body of the church, three shillings and fourpence; and in the chancel, ten shillings. Witness our hands—

THOMAS JACKSON, Vicar.

WILLIAM PEART, Churchwarden.

Witnessed by THOMAS FOWLE, Mayor; JOHN PUDSEY, JOHN FARBRIDGE, FRANCIS MOOR, principal inhabitants.

* Dr. Hutton.

In a terrier presented 21st June, 1764, the old Vicarage house is more particularly described as

“A brick house—the covering thatch—containing one room, a brick floor, and plaister walls laid with boards; a garth adjoining, in length about thirty-five yards, in breadth nine yards; bounded on the north by a garth belonging to Christopher Webster, the fence a mud wall; on the south by a garth belonging to William Hewitt, the fence a hedge; and on the west by the highway, by a mud wall. In the churchyard.—There is growing in the churchyard twenty-eight elms, worth four pounds. The Clerk receives, by ancient custom, fourpence at Easter for every house in the parish of the parishioners. Mrs Ann Watson left to the Clerk ten shillings a year by her last will, for ever, payable the third day of August. The Clerk receives for a publication one shilling, for a marriage by banns one shilling, by license three shillings and four pence. For a burial in the churchyard, one shilling, in the church, two shillings, and when a woman is churched, sixpence. The Vicar appoints the Clerk. The Sexton is appointed by the Mayor, and receives for a burial in the Churchyard eightpence, and in the body of the Church, sixteenpence.

(Signed)

THOMAS JACKSON, Vicar.

ANTHONY KID, }
ROBERT SMITH, } Churchwardens.”

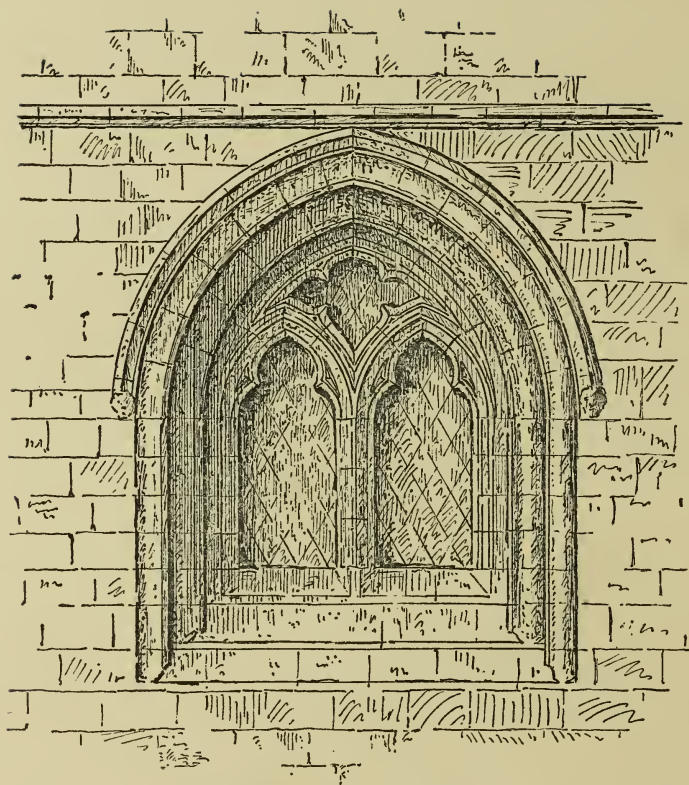
The Glebe house mentioned in the above Terrier was pulled down in the year 1831, and rebuilt at a cost of £177 17s. 3d. at the sole expense of the then Vicar, the Rev. William Wasse, LL.D.

The living of Hedon was augmented about the year 1829 by a grant from Queen Anne's Bounty, which was expended in the purchase of a house and garden on the Market hill, on the north side of the Church, for a Vicarage house.

In December, 1849, the tithes and Easter offerings were commuted under the provisions of the statute ‘for the

commutation of tithes in England and Wales,* at the annual sum of £63, by way of rent charge to the Vicar in lieu of all tithes, moduses, compositions, and customary payments whatsoever arising or accruing in respect of all the lands of the parish. The tithe award, which bears date 8th December, 1849, and was confirmed by the tithe commissioners, 11th December, 1849, states that the ancient glebe lands of the Vicar, containing by estimation 17 perches, are by prescription exempt from all tithes; that the estimated quantity in statute measure of all the lands in the parish subject to the payment of tithes amounts to 312 acres, of which 3 acres are cultivated as arable land, 257 acres as meadow or pasture, 20 acres as orchards or gardens, and 32 acres as public highways and the site of the town; that a prescriptive payment of five shillings and one penny is of right due and payable yearly at Easter to the Vicar for the time being, instead of the tithes on certain lands called the Westlands, containing by estimation 46 acres and 28 perches, of which the Corporation are the owners; and that there was payable yearly at Easter to the Vicar by every occupier of land in the parish (except the occupiers of the Westlands) the sum of two pence half-penny for every milk cow, instead of the tithes of milk and calf of such cow; and one penny for every stock of bees instead of the tithes of honey and swarms of bees; and, also, that an ancient navigable foss, or canal, called the old Haven (now filled up), formerly surrounded the borough

* 6 & 7 William IV., Cap. 71.



NAVE CLERESTORY WINDOWS,
ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, HEDON.

and divers lands of the parish, containing altogether by estimation 162 acres, which lands were still known as the lands lying inside the old Haven, and that there was an ancient and laudable custom in the parish that every occupier of lands lying inside the old Haven should pay yearly to the Vicar the sum of tenpence for every acre, instead of all grass growing on such lands, whether the same were mown and made into hay or eaten by the mouths of barren and unprofitable cattle.

In 1868 the Vicarage house on the north side of the Church was pulled down, and the site, with the garden, converted into a graveyard. The Corporation gave a field on the north side of Ivy Lane, in which the present Vicarage house now stands, containing 1 acre 2 roods and 8 perches, valued at £400, in exchange for the old Vicarage house and garden.

The present Vicarage was built at a cost of about £1,000, from funds raised by voluntary subscriptions, supplemented by a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The first stone of the building was laid by the Mayor (Arthur Iveson, Jun., Esq.), on the 19th October, 1869. A tablet in the Vicarage porch records the event

In 1876 the living of Hedon was further augmented by a grant made by Mrs Harcourt, the widow of the Rev Canon Harcourt, (son of the late Archbishop of York), of a sum of money, which, with a corresponding amount granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, when invested, raised the living to its present value, £200 a year.

The Mayor, for the time being, still continues to exercise the privilege of appointing the Sexton, and the Vicar appoints the Parish Clerk.

The following is a list of the Vicars of S. Augustine's Church, the earlier portion of which is from a compilation made by the late Rev. Dr. Wasse, some time Vicar of Hedon :

- 2 November, 1298—Dns. W. de Blyda.
- 28 February, 1347—Dns. W. de Carliolo.
- 11 September, 1362—Dns. Richd. le White Vel de Lanum, Cap.
- 18 July, 1363—Dns. Robt. de Pykering.
- 11 November, 1382—Dns. Adam.
- —Dns. Thomas de Newton.
- 28 August, 1396—Dns. Thomas Tynton, Cap.
- 28 October, 1398—Mastr. John Bronde de Thetford, L.B.
- 28 November, 1415—Roger de Saxton, Cap.
- 6 March, 1419—Dns. William Uphall, L.B.
- 28 June, 1420—Dns. Johs. Trafford, Cap.
- 14 March, 1455—Dns. Walter Bate, Presb.
- 18 April, 1456—Dns. Robert Gyles, Cap.
- 22 September, 1459—Dns. Thomas Clark, Presb.*
- 13 December, 1492—Dns. William Allanson, Cap.
- 25 September, 1505—Dns. Robert Gillowe, Presb.
- 7 June, 1525—Mastr. Richard Lister, L.B.
- 2 May, 1526—Mastr. Richd. Lister, L.B. Cler'um.
- 21 July, 1529—Dns. Thomas Clark, Presb.
- 25 October, 1532—Dns. Marm. Thomson. Vel Constable.
- 25 June, 1546—Dns. John Newton.
- . . . 15 . . —Dns. Thomas Buller.
- 3 August, 1588—John Theire, Cl.
- 29 September, 1599—William Barick, Cl.

* By the will of Joan Methley, dated 4th December, 1480, the testatrix leaves the residue of her effects at the disposition of her executors, William Tavener, Vicar of Hedon, and Ralph Cobb, Chaplain to the testatrix. Test Ebor. Vol. 1, p. 219.

The following entry of a marriage occurs in the year 1602 :

“ 1602, January 10.—Mappleton and Anne were marryed ; Richard Read, Presbyter Romanus, pastor et veri ejusdem eiche Hedoniensis eodem anno : Gardim eccl̄sæ, Xtopherus Jobson, Guilielimus Ombler ; jurati, Thomas Dawson, Thomas Storye.

The following is written opposite to this entry in a different handwriting :

“ Hic Presbiter Pontificalis hoc loco sacrum ainstj evangelicum fæir Antichisti ana turpi polluit et turpis ergo eijeit ux turpes.”

“ Ab hunc farinæ.”

“ Libera nos Domini.” (Parish Register.)

VICARS (continued):

. . . 1614—Francis Edgar, M.A.

21 January, 1624—Henry Hibbert, Clerk.

29 December, 1640—John Revell, M.A.

Amongst the records of the Corporation of this date is the following entry :

“ At this Court cometh in Jo. Dove, Clerke, and prayed to be admitted into the fellowshippe of ye Burgesses of this towne, which is granted unto him gratis, for that he, ye saide Mr. Dove, is present Minister of ye Gospel in ye saide towne of Hedon.”

Mr. Dove had evidently been an interloper. Probably he was put in possession of the Church by the Puritan party, who appear at this time to have been in the ascendancy, represented by ‘ Mr Maior and his Councille.’ Mr Dove’s name does not appear in the list of Vicars of Hedon and Preston in Torre’s *Peculiars*, but the following entry appears in the Parish Register of baptisms:

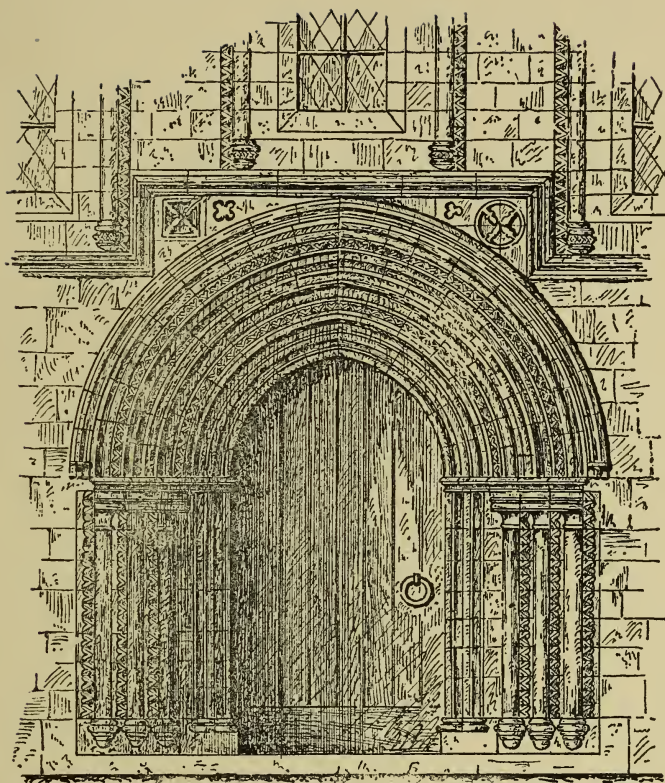
“ Octob 13, 1659.—Mary, the daughter of John Dove, minister, was borne the ninth of Octb, and baptised ye 13teene day of October, 1659.”

On 13th December, 1662, the following entry is made in the parish register :

“George Hornby was appointed the Parish Clerke of Hedon by Mr. Maior and his Councille, and by Mr. Dove, Minister there, and he hath delivered into his hands as followeth : the pulpit cloath, the cushion thereto belonging, the Church great Bible, two comon prayer bokes, communion table cloathes, one linne, the other of green silk, one other comon prayer boke, and Jewell against Harden in the hands of Mr Dove.”

On the elevation of Oliver Cromwell to the Protectorate, in many Corporations those members who were inclined to favour the restoration of the Monarchy were unceremoniously deprived of their offices, and persons favourable to the commonwealth appointed in their stead. The orthodox pastors of the Church were illegally ejected, and their benefices occupied by ministers holding puritanical views. And as a final blow at the establishment the parish registers were removed from the custody of the clergy, and the solemnization of matrimony committed to the hands of the civil magistrate. These arbitrary proceedings on the part of Cromwell and the Parliament were carried out to some extent at Hedon by the appointment of Mr Jonathan Dove to the living, and the following entries in the Parish Register, selected from several others, illustrate the manner in which marriages were solemnized in these unsettled times :

“December 6, 1653.—William Wright, sonne of John Wright, of Ryhill, in the parish of Skecklinge, in Holderness, and Martha Holme, daughter of . . . Holme, of the said towne of Ryhill, deceas'd, married the daie and place aforesaide by Richard Southwicke, Maior of the Towne and



NORTH TRANSEPT DOORWAY,
ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, HEDON.

Corporation of Hedon in Holderness, in the Countie of York, and Justice of the Peace within the same and liberty thereof, with the free and full consent of Thomas Holme, guardian of the saide Martha, publication of the saide mariage being before made three several Lords daies in the Parish Church of Skecklinge, to wit, upon the 13th and 20th November, 1653, and upon the 4th of December, in the same year, as by a certificate under the hand of John Penotte, Clerk, Mynister of Skecklinge aforesaide, doth appear.”—“16 February, 1654—Richard Appleton, widower, and Marie Milner, singlewoman, both of the towne and parish of Auldborough, were married at Hedon by Mr. Richard Southwicke, Maior of the said towne of Hedon, and Justice of the Peace, publication being made before in the open markitt at Hedon three several markitt daies to witt, the nine and twenty daie of January and the 5 and 12 of Februarie, 1653, according to the late Act of Parliament.” ‘On 6th April, 1657, Sam. Baines was sworne register.’ Mr. Baines was at that time the Town Clerk.

1 December, 1676—Thomas Swinburne, M.A.

The early registers of the parish now in existence were beautifully transcribed by Mr Swinburne. His induction to the living is entered in the register by himself :

“Incorporalem, realem actualem plenam et pacificum possessionem ecclesiæ de Hedon cum omnib⁹ et suis membris pertinentiis juris et commd⁹ quillassy, Decimo tertio die Decembris An^o Domini, 1676, inductus fuit. Thos. Swinburne, Clr., M^r.”

7 January, 1686—Phillip Hutton.

It is stated in the “Dade Manuscripts” that Francis Smales, Rector of Preston, and probably Vicar of Hedon, was an industrious collector of manuscripts about the year 1698. The name of Smales does not appear in Torre’s Peculiars. In 1698 the name ‘Sam Prowde, Cur. de Hedon,’ appears in the register. In Torre’s Peculiars the name of ‘Dr. Pearson,’ appears as Vicar of Preston in 1695.

. . . 1697—Richard Sissison.

The name of Mr Sissison does not appear in any published list of Vicars of Hedon, but his name frequently appears in the register as Minister of Hedon. It would seem that the punishment of excommunication was resorted to at this time. There is a record in the register that

“On Feby ye 21st, 1713, Elizabeth Hodgson and Wm. Reeston were legally excommunicated in ye Parish Ch. of Hedon for the bearing of a bastard child and his being the reputed father of it, and for contempt, &c., Signed, R. Sissison, Minr.’ And again on 8 Jany., 1715, Ann Jackson was excommunicated legally “for bearing a bastard child and not finding a father for it.” “On ye same day Elizabeth Bradley was excommunicated for bearing a bastard child, and for contempt, &c., by R. Sissison; Ministr. Mem^m. Bradley has done pennance and is absolved.”

In the register of burials, 1729 :

“January ye 13th.—The Revd. Mr. Richard Sissison, Minister of Hedon, was then buried.”

9 April, 1730—Thomas Jackson.

In the register of marriages at Hedon is the following entry :

“On 3rd April, 1727, Thomas Jackson, of the Parish of Waghen, Clerk, aged 25, and Elizabeth Sissison, of the parish of Hedon, aged 25, were married by the Revd. Jaques Sterne, LL.D., Rector of Rise.”

Dr. Sterne was uncle to the celebrated Lawrence Sterne.

16 July, 1740—Ralph Robson.

26 November, 1744—Thomas Jackson, M.A.

Mr. Jackson died 17th September, 1754, and was buried at Hedon.

22nd January, 1755—Thomas Jackson, B.A.

Mr. Jackson would probably be the son of the above mentioned Thomas Jackson.

14 October, 1784—John Butt, M.A.

4 June, 1812—John Dixon.

The Rev. John Dixon was curate in charge of the two Parishes of Hedon and Preston previous to his being appointed to the livings. He was officiating minister, curate, and vicar for forty-five years. He kept a school on the Market hill. He died at Hedon on Sunday, 22nd June, 1828, aged 69, and was buried at Preston.

29 July, 1828—William Wasse, LL.D.

The Rev. Dr. Wasse, who was upwards of ten years Vicar of Hedon, was a gentleman of great ability and considerable literary attainments, and a powerful and eloquent preacher. He took great interest in the welfare of the town and its inhabitants. It was mainly through his instrumentality that a National School at Hedon was established. The School was built on land given by the Corporation, on the north side of the Hull road, and was for many years a great benefit to the inhabitants and an ornament to the place. He also, at his own expense, rebuilt the old Vicarage house in Souttergate, which was, before, only a thatched cottage. During the vicariate of Dr. Wasse great improvements were made in the fabric of the Church, especially in the interior, through his energy and perseverance, although it must be admitted, that some of his work was not what would now be considered in good taste. He was the means of providing the Church with the present organ, and of the erection of a gallery at the west end of the Church, which was pulled down on the restoration of the nave in 1877. Dr. Wasse published, whilst at Hedon, in 1832, "Annotations on the Gospel of S. Matthew" in one

volume, dedicated to the Ven. Archdeacon Wrangham. He was also the author of several useful school catechisms. He died 19th February, 1839, and was buried in the transept of the Church under the tower, where an unpretending stone on the floor records his death. In 1837 Edmund Simmons, the Sexton, after forty years' service, resigned his office and was awarded a pension of £5 a year. The Mayor appointed his successor at a salary of £8 a year, and the Vicar and Churchwardens appointed the same person as Verger at a salary of £2 a year.

5th April, 1839—James Hare Wake, B.A.

The Rev. James Hare Wake, who held the living of Hedon for fifteen years, was the son of Dr. Baldwin Wake, an eminent physician in York. Previous to his appointment to the Vicarage of Hedon he was curate to Archdeacon Bentinck, Rector of Sigglesthorne. Mr. Wake was a pious and energetic clergyman, and was possessed of a thorough knowledge of church architecture. He was the author of a very interesting account of S. Augustine's Church, published in 1846. Two sermons preached by Mr. Wake in Hedon Church have been published, the one on the occasion of Archdeacon Wrangham's visitation, 28 July, 1839, and the other preached before the Mayor and Corporation on the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, 18th October, 1852. In 1849, when Hedon was visited by that dreadful scourge the cholera, Mr. Wake was incessant in his attendance on the sufferers,

administering to their temporal and spiritual wants. The Corporation, as an acknowledgement of their sense of his diligent and unselfish conduct during that terrible time, presented him on behalf of the parishioners with a silver pocket communion service. In 1854 Mr. Wake was presented by the Archbishop to the living of Sutton on the Forest, near York. He died at Bridgenorth 5 December, 1874. On 8th July, 1841, the Ven. Robert Isaac Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the East Riding, held his first visitation at Hedon, and on the 12th October, in the same year, the Right Rev. Dr. Bethell, Bishop of Bangor, held a confirmation. The restoration of the Chancel, under the superintendence of Sir George Gilbert Scott, was effected at a cost of upwards of £200, raised by means of a bazaar held in the Town Hall on the 10th, 11th, and 12th May, 1843. The Chancel was formally opened on 25th May, 1845, when a sermon was preached by Archdeacon Wilberforce, and in the afternoon of the same day a confirmation was held in the Church by the Right Rev. Dr. Longley, Bishop of Ripon.

. . . March 1854—John Fox.

Mr. Fox, previous to his accepting the appointment of Vicar of Hedon, was Curate in charge of the parish of Whitby. He held the living of Hedon about twelve years; he died 22nd August, 1866, and was buried in the churchyard, on the south side of the Church. The first visitation of the Ven. Charles Maitland Long, Archdeacon of the East Riding, was held in 1855.

. . . August, 1867—Richard Kemp Bailey, M.A.

The Rev. Richard Kemp Bailey was Vicar of Hedon about ten months—he vacated the living on being appointed Rector of Preston. Up to this time the livings of Hedon and Preston had been held together, but in 1868 they were separated and Preston constituted a Rectory. Mr. Bailey was the first Rector appointed. Previous to Mr. Bailey being presented to the living of Hedon, he was Vicar of S. Paul's, Hull. Mr. Bailey died at Preston 9th May, 1876, and was buried in the Church-yard there.

13 June, 1868—Charles Edward Camidge, M.A.

The Rev. Charles Edward Camidge, son of the Rev. Canon Camidge, Vicar of Wakefield, only held the Vicarage of Hedon about five years, but during that time he was the means of effecting the restoration of a great portion of the fabric of the Church, and of improving the status of the parish. On his induction to the living Mr. Camidge found the Church in a sad state of repair, and the services and congregations in keeping with the Church. He speedily infused his spirit into the parish, and with the support of the Corporation and principal residents in the town was enabled to restore the Church, rebuild the south transept, erect a Vicarage house, found a Church Institute, raise an effective choir, fill the School with children and the Church with attentive worshippers; the sums expended in these various objects exceeding £6,000. On leaving Hedon, in 1873, Mr. Camidge was collated by the



THE BISHOP OF BATHURST, N. S. WALES;
VICAR OF HEDON, 1868-1873.

Archbishop of York to the Rectory of Wheldrake, near York, which he held for about three years and a half, when he exchanged that living for the Vicarage of Thirsk.* In 1887 Mr. Camidge was appointed to the See of Bathurst, in the Colony of New South Wales, and was duly consecrated Bishop by the Archbishop of Canterbury 13th October, 1887.

. . . 1873—John Henry Wicksteed, M.A.

Mr. Wicksteed, previous to his being collated to the Vicarage of Hedon, was Chaplain to Her Majesty's Prison at Hull. Mr. Wicksteed held the living of Hedon a little over three years. In 1876 he was presented to the living of Pocklington, in the East Riding, which he vacated on being presented to the living of Bexley, in Kent, in 1893.

. . . 1876—Henry Lowther Clarke, M.A.

The Rev. Henry Lowther Clarke, of St. John's College, Cambridge, took the high degree of seventh wrangler in the year 1874. In 1883 Mr. Clarke vacated the living of Hedon on being appointed one of the masters of St. Peter's School, York. He held this appointment about a year, when he accepted the Vicarage of St. Martin's, in the City of York. In 1890 Mr. Clarke was presented to the living of Dewsbury, in the West Riding, and in 1893 was made an honorary Canon of Wakefield.

* In both these parishes Mr. Camidge was deservedly popular, and during his short tenure of the livings effected extensive restorations of the respective Churches. Mr. Camidge became Canon and Prebendary of York Minster in 1882, Rural Dean of Thirsk in 1883, and Proctor for the Archdeaconry of Cleveland in 1886.

. . . 1883—John Horsfall Richardson, M.A.

The present Vicar.

When S. Augustine's Church was built, and during the successive centuries, Hedon evidently enjoyed brighter and palmier days than now shine upon its inhabitants. It was when commercial enterprise enriched the burgess, and the proud castle of the Albemarles overlooked the town, that the present goodly fabric was commenced, probably on the site of an older Norman Church. The chancel and transepts arose under the eye of the skilful architect, and the beautiful simplicity of the early English pillars and lancet windows of a single light betoken the days of the Third Henry or the First Edward.*

The plan of the fabric is a Latin cross having north and south transepts, a chancel, and a nave. There is perhaps no Parish Church which affords a better study for teaching the rudiments of Gothic architecture than S. Augustines; there may be traced the early English, the Decorated and the Perpendicular not mixed indiscriminately, but exhibiting such breadth of each style as to keep them perfectly distinct.† The chancel and transepts are purely early English, with the exception of the east window in the former, which is a perpendicular insertion. The nave is altogether an instance of the decorated, whilst the tower is a beautiful example of the perpendicular.

* The Rev. J. H. Wake in a paper read at a meeting of the Yorkshire Architectural Society at Hull, 8th September, 1846.

† Ib.

From an elaborate and exhaustive account of this Church, by George Edmund Street, Esq., R.A., F.S.A., read before the Society of Antiquaries,* it appears that the structure was begun about the end of the 12th century. It is probable that an older building was standing when it was commenced, and that the south transept, which is the oldest portion of the building, was first of all undertaken in order, as Mr. Street observes, that the older building might not be removed until there was some portion of the new Church ready for the use of worshippers. The south transept seems to be earlier in date than the chancel. It is usual to find where there is no church already standing that the chancel and not the transept was the first of all commenced. This was natural, indeed, necessary to men whose worship centered in the altar, and for this reason it may be assumed with some confidence that an entire church did exist here before the south transept was commenced. It was the opinion of the learned architect, now quoted, that the south transept was commenced about A.D. 1190-1195, and that in the course of the next thirty or thirty-five years the north transept, the chancel, the south chancel aisle, and the eastern aisle of the transepts were all completed, and by the middle of the thirteenth century the people of Hedon were able to boast of a church whose transepts measured from north to south no less than 150 feet, a choir 57 feet long, and the base, at any rate, of a great central steeple. It was probably about the year 1275 that the present nave was commenced.

* *Anchælogia*, Vol. xlviii, p. 185.

Its progress must have been slow, for though the four eastern bays are of this period the western bay, including the west front, cannot have been completed earlier than A.D. 1325. The next work was the new east window, probably rendered necessary by some failure in the older window. The greater part of the east end of the church was taken down and re-built about the year 1400. About the middle of the 15th century the centre steeple was erected*; soon after this a vestry was built in the angle between the choir and its south aisle, and about the end of the 15th century arches were inserted under the central tower to counteract some tendency to settlement which had no doubt shown itself. The last act of all before the Reformation was the destruction of the old windows in the south transept facade and the substitution for them of a large tracered window of poor character.†

After the end of the 16th century the church experienced the common fate of many old churches; as the roofs decayed they were altered and reduced in pitch, the old timbers being made to do service again; the walls, as they decayed, were allowed to either fall down or were deliberately pulled down, and, as if to obliterate every ancient feature of the Church inside, the floors were raised, unsightly pews were introduced,

* There is a slight discrepancy in the dates given by the different authorities as to the date when the tower was built. Rickman, in his record of buildings during the reign of Henry IV, A.D. 1399-1413, states that the central tower was built A.D. 1399-1401 by Hugh de Hedon, Treasurer of York Minster. (Rickman's *Styles of Architecture in England*, p. 195). Hugh de Hedon was probably a native of this place. He was Master Mason at York Minster 1399-1401. (Raine's *Fabric Rolls, Surt. Soc.*, p. xixj). John Skinner, of Westgait, Hedon, by his will dated 3rd November, 1428, bequeathed '40s fabici novi campanil de Hedon,' which would indicate that the tower was then in the course of construction. (*Wills in York Registry* Vol. iii, p. 612).

† Mr Street.

and the walls disfigured by re-iterated coats of paint and white-wash* What might ultimately have been the fate of S. Augustine's Church, had it not been for the timely aid which came to its rescue in 1866, is painful to contemplate. Mr. Christopher Sykes, the then Member of Parliament for the East Riding of Yorkshire, with that characteristic zeal and liberality so well known and appreciated, started a subscription for the repair of the Church with the handsome sum of £1,000, afterwards supplemented by additional subscriptions. To this gentleman the Hedon people owe a lasting debt of gratitude; to him they are indebted for the salvation from ruin of their beautiful church, for the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, stimulated by his example, took up with energy the work of restoration, powerfully aided by the zeal and liberality of the then Vicar, the Rev. Charles Edward Camidge, now Bishop of Bathurst, under whose care and perseverance the work of restoration progressed. The restoration commenced with the re-building of the south transept, under the direction of Mr. Street, in 1867; the re-roofing and restoration of the nave, under the supervision of Mr. John Thorp Webster, was completed in 1877, and, finally, the restoration and re-roofing of the north transept and chancel, under the supervision of the same architect, in 1881. In the same year the pinnacles of the tower were repaired.

The exterior—commencing with the chancel.—On the north side are three lancet windows, with shafts, dripstones, and

* Mr. Street.

ornaments, having blank panels at the sides ; at the east end of the chancel is a large Perpendicular window. The south side is nearly a bare wall ; part of a pier is to be seen buried in the wall, which has evidently formed a portion of the south aisle of the chancel. The exterior walls of the east end are concealed in the interior of the present vestry. On the west side of the vestry is a lancet window, formerly the east window of the south aisle of the chancel. The north transept has a fine pointed doorway, with deep receding arch mouldings and bases, ornamented with dog tooth decoration. Above the door are three ranges of lancet windows, and four windows of a similar character on the west side. The east side is little more than a bare wall, with indications of communication to a chapel, or aisle, southward from the north end of the transept to the chancel. The south transept corresponds with the north transept, and has had a side aisle leading eastward from the east side of the transept. At the south end of the transept, but not in the centre, is a large semi-circular headed doorway, approached by three steps. Above the doorway are three lancet windows, and above them is an oriel window. The nave, on the north side, has three pointed windows ; and a pointed arched doorway, surmounted by a pedimental crocketed canopy, above which is a lozenge-shaped window, on the west of which is another pointed window, with decorated flowing tracery of a different design from that of the other three windows east of the doorway. The clerestory exhibits five small pointed

windows, each of two lights. The south aisle and clerestory present a similar appearance, with the exception of the doorway, which is deprived of its canopy. In the centre of the west end of the nave is a fine doorway, over the arch of which is a crocketed pediment. Above the doorway is a large modern pointed arched window of five lights, and with Decorated flowing tracery, with a pointed window of a similar character at the end of the aisles, each of two lights. The tower rises at the intersection of the nave and the transepts; it is lofty and well-proportioned. The dial of the clock is placed on the east face.

The following are the dimensions of the Church: Height of the tower, 129 feet; length of the chancel, 58 feet 9 inches; width of the chancel, 28 feet 9 inches; extreme length from north to south, 105 feet 2 inches; from east to west, 164 feet 6 inches.

The interior.—The chancel, formerly separated from the transepts by an oak screen of Perpendicular tracery, is now open. The present oak stalls were introduced, and the end restored, in 1842, by Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. On the north side are three large lancet windows, also three sedilia, separated by slender columns. On both sides is a triforium, each containing six arches. The east window is an excellent example of Perpendicular work. On the north side, within the altar rails, are an aumbry and piscina, which were discovered at the restoration in 1845, and on the west side of the

vestry door are sedilia. The vestry is at the south east corner of the building, and is approached from the chancel. It was in 1833 much improved; the old chamber floor was taken down and the ground floor raised and boarded. The south transept has, on the east side, two large pointed archways, with a massive clustered column, which were once open to the chancel aisle. The triforium, on the east and west sides, consists of five arches. There is a turret staircase in the south-west corner leading to the triforium. The floor of the south transept is covered by a tessellated pavement, placed there at the time of the restoration in 1867. The north transept has also two similar archways, on the east side separated by a massive circular pier, with a plain capital, which were once open to a corresponding aisle. There is a triforium on the east, west, and north sides of the transept, with a gallery below on the west and north, which is approached by a small door and staircase in the west wall. The nave has four clustered columns, with plain capitals, and five arches on each side. The clerestory windows are over the points of the arches. The font in the south west corner of the nave is of red granite, and is richly sculptured with shields, quatrefoils, and heads; it has a plain shaft, and may be assigned to the reign of Henry VI. Between the five arches of the clustered columns are eight small shields of arms, and two similar shields on the wall at the east end, placed there (with it must be admitted, questionable taste) in 1829, when the western gallery, now pulled down,

was erected. The shields on the east wall of the nave represent respectively the arms of the See of York, and of the Ven. Francis Wrangham, the then Archdeacon of the East Riding ; those on the north and south sides of the nave, the arms of the Borough, the Vicar, the members for the Borough, the Town Clerk, and others. The introduction of armorial bearings into the House of God has frequently been severely criticised as a manifestation of human pride in the place where, of all others, it is the most incongruous ; but the practice has probably a different origin, which may be gathered from a few words in the will of a York merchant, who orders his executors to buy a cope of ruby velvet for S. Saviour's Church, and directs that a shield of his arms shall be wrought upon the border of the cope, so that when the people see it they may feel moved to offer up special prayers for his soul.*

The nave was formerly filled with square pews, which, on the restoration of that portion of the Church in 1877, were removed, and the present stalls and chairs placed in their stead.

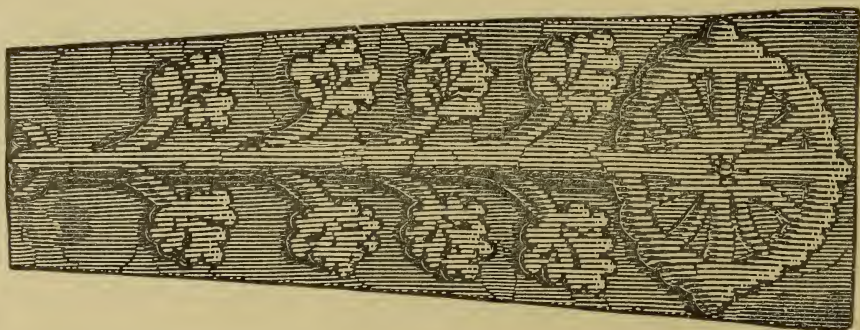
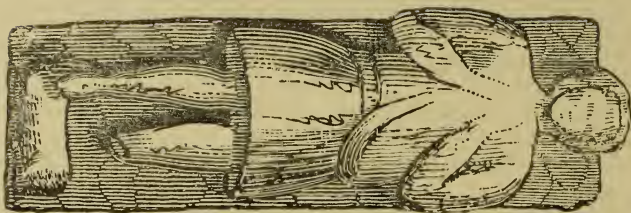
Stained glass.—In the east window is a piece of stained glass representing the figure of our Saviour. There are five stained glass windows in the nave : three in the south aisle, and two in the north aisle. Of those in the south aisle, one was placed by the late Mr. William Watson, solicitor, to the memory of his wife, who died 23rd February, 1877, and consists

* Canon Ormsby's *Diocesan History of York*, p 157. An illustration of armorial bearings wrought on vestments may be seen on a beautiful monument belonging to the Percy family in Beverley Minster.

of three figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity. Another window, placed to the memory of the above-named William Watson, who died 25th January, 1879, by his family. This window, which is not only chaste in design but elegant as a work of art, consists of three figures, representing the prophets—Moses, David, and Elijah. The third window is in memory of Isaac Colley, who died 8th March, 1851, and Mary, his wife, who died 8th January, 1869; and also of George Henry Howden, who died 14th January, 1879, and Mary, his wife, who died 1st October, 1881. This window consists of three figures, representing Prudence, Fortitude, and Gentleness. The two windows in the north aisle were presented by the late Mr William Thomas White as ‘thank offerings,’ the one in 1885, the other in 1887. The design of the one illustrates S. Matthew, vi, 28, and that of the other S. Luke, viii, 45.

The organ, by Ward, of York, built at a cost of £271, was formally opened 30th May, 1829. It was originally placed at the west end of the nave, and was removed to its present position in the north east corner of the nave in 1877.

The lectern, a handsome brass eagle, was presented to the Church by Mr. William Rawson, a native of Hedon, in 1870. Round the base of the pedestal is the following inscription:—
‘Presented by William Rawson to the Church of S. Augustine, Hedon, A.D. 1870.’



EFFIGIES IN ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, HEDON.

Monuments and Memorial Stones.—The Church is not rich in monuments. At the south east corner of the nave, laid loose on the floor, is a blue granite slab, on which is sculptured an ornamental Cross in relief. This has, at one time, marked the resting place of an ecclesiastic. It was formerly laid under the tower. It was taken up and removed to its present position in 1877. In the same place is a stone effigy, much worn with age and exposure, the monument probably of some wealthy burgher of the town. The effigy was formerly in the churchyard opposite the door of the south transept. It may possibly be the monument of Sir John Routh, Knt., who, in 32 Henry VI., was the owner of a tenement in Baxtergate, where he probably lived. There are only two mural tablets in the nave, one on the south wall with the following inscription :

“Near this place lieth the body of Jereh. Berry, who died May the 20th, 1738, aged 57. Also Elizab., his wife, who departed this life October ye 3rd, 1747, in the 88th year of her age.”

And on the north wall :

“To the memory of John Pudsey Daniel, late of Welwick. He lays interred near this place. He departed this life on October the 7th, 1809, aged 48 years. J. P. Daniel was grandson to the late John Pudsey* of this place.”

On the floor of the nave, at the west end, are four memorial slabs bearing the following inscriptions :

“Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. Nicholas Booker, Alderman of this Corporation of Hedon, and late wife to Mr. William Baines, Alderman. She departed this life March the 24th, Anno Domi 1674. Here

* Mayor in 1730.

also lieth her two darghters, Elizabeth and Ann. Mrs. Elizabeth Booker, late wife of Mr. Nicholas Booker, Major of Hedon, buried December 28th, 1680."

"Here lieth interred the body of Mr. Nicholas Booker, late Alderman, and four times Major of this Corporation, who departed this life September 19th, 1693, æt 63."

"To the memory of Michael Tennyson, ob. 6th Octr., 1796, æt 75. Elizabeth Tennyson, ob. 10th Jany, 1755, æt 28."*

"Here lieth the body of Mr. John Pudsey, Alderman of this Corporation, who died the 11th of April, 1760, aged 73 years."

Mural monuments in the south transept :

"In memory of filial love and gratitude this monument is dedicated to the memory of Henry Waterland, son of the Revd. Mr. Henry Waterland, Rector of Walesby, in the County of Lincoln, and brother to the Rev. Dr. Danl. Waterland, eminently distinguished for his pious and learned vindication of the Divinity of our adorable Saviour. He married Martha, the daughter of William Baines, Esq., Alderman of this town, with whom he lived forty years in perfect union of affection, and had a numerous family. Nine of their children lie buried in this place. The only survivor is the Revd. Dr Henry Waterland, Rector of Wrington, in the county of Somerset. He was remarkable for his abilities and knowledge in the arduous profession of the law, which he practised with great integrity for seventy years, and was happy in the enjoyment of a sound judgment and understanding at the great age of ninety-three. He was several times elected Mayor of this Corporation, and served the office with fidelity and honor. Most dear to his family and friends, he resigned his soul to God on the 20th day of September, 1766, and rests in full assurance of a joyful resurrection to eternal life through the merits of a crucified Redeemer."†

"To the memory of Martha, the beloved wife of Henry Waterland, of Hedon, gent., whose good sense, meek spirit, and peculiar sweetness of temper, rendered her amiable in every relation of life—the most affectionate wife, the tenderest mother, and the kindest friend. In piety and devotion

* Michael Tennyson was the ancestor of Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate.

† Mr. Waterland was an eminent attorney-at-law at Hedon. He lived in the large house in Fletchergate, facing the road to Thorngumbald.

she had no superior; in charity and beneficence she had few equals. Reader, whoever thou art, give praise to the author of all good for such a singular example of associated virtues, and prepare thyself likewise for a blessed immortality. Obt. Feb. 12, 1741, aged 62."

"Sacred to the memory of a beloved parent and an infant son.—November, 1838."*

"Sacred to the memory of Robert Clifford, Esq., surgeon, one of the Aldermen of the Corporation of Hedon, who died at Patrington on the 19th of November, 1829, aged 61 years; and also of his sister, Ann Clifford, who died at Patrington on the 22nd day of March, 1841, in the 75th year of her age."†

"Capt. Wm. Iveson, 46th Infantry, died at Gibraltar, 20th October, 1841, aged 51."

"In memory of Mary Eleanor, only daughter of Albert Iveson, and Jane, his wife; born 5th May, 1863, died 15th September, 1863, at Owthorne, and buried near this place."

"In affectionate remembrance of Alderman William Soutter, of this place, who departed this life 24th December, 1867, in the 72nd year of his age. 'I will lay me down in peace and take my rest.'—Psalm iv., v 9."

"Near these are interred the body of Margt., relict of Chriss. Wormley. She died Decemr. ye 4th, 1777, aged 68.

Also Rosamond, her sister, wife to the Revd. John Clark, D.D., who here lies deposited. They were daughters of William Ashmole, Esqr., Alderman of Kingston-upon-Hull; grand-daughters to Lawrence Cockrell, Esqr., Aldn. of this Corporation; co-heiress's to John, son of Lawrence, who, with Ann, his wife, the said John and several of their children here resteth.

In respectful remembrance of such worthy people and as a mark of filial gratitude this tablet is erected by Chriss. Wormley, son of the above-named Margaret."

"Near this place lieth interred the body of Ann Watson, late of Stoneferry, in the parish of Sutton and County of York, widow, who, by her last will, ordered a monument to be erected in memory of her father, mother,

* The 'beloved parent' was Mrs Frances Jordan, and the 'infant son' her grand-child, Charles Richard, the infant son of her daughter, Mrs Demetrius Grevis James.

† Miss Clifford, by her will, left £100 to the Corporation of Hedon for the purpose of providing coals for the poor of Hedon and Patrington to the amount of £5 annually.

and herself, together with her dear husband, Abraham Watson, clerk, and their two sons, Hedon and Abraham Watson. She bequeathed her whole estate at Stoneferry aforesaid to charitable uses, and appointed the minister of St. Trinity, in Kingston-upon-Hull, the minister of Hedon, and the minister and churchwardens of Sutton aforesaid, trustees, to see the same duly applied. She was buried the 28th of May, 1721."

In the north transept :

"In memoriam Marie Sarah Meynell, uxoris Thomæ Meynell, hujus parochiæ quæ die xxiii, Martii, A.D. MDCCCLV, triginta-et-tres annos nata obiit. Requiescat in pace."

"In memory of Henry Cautley, F.R.C.S., of Hedon, who died 16th August, 1874, aged 76 years. Also Mary Ann, his wife, younger daughter of William Clapham, Esquire, of Burton Pidsea, who died 4th March, 1863, aged 61 years."

In a niche in the west wall of the north transept :

"In memory of James Elliott, a private in the Coldstream Guards, who was slain at the battle of Inkerman, vth November, MDCCCLIV, aged 22 years. He was a native of this place, and this monument is erected by a few friends to commemorate the event and to shew that Hedon contributed its mite in defence of the liberties of Europe."

The following memorial stones are on the floor of the south transept, now covered by the tessellated pavement :

"John Burstall, died 5th Feb., 1807, aged 70 years; also Lydia, the wife of John Burstall, who died Aug. 1st, 1822, aged 78 years; also John, son of the above John Burstall, who died Aug. 1st, 1831, aged 64 years."

"Sacred to the memory of Rhoda Anne, the beloved wife of John Cautley, M.D., who departed this life 27th June, 1860, aged 25 years; also of their infant son."

"In memory of Charles Richard, the infant son of Demetrius Grevis, Esq., and Mary, his wife, of Ingham Court Lodge, Kent, 6 Nov., 1843, aged 3 months."

"Here lie the remains of Benjamin Bedell, Esq., collector of customs at the Port of Goole, who departed this life Feby. 21st, 1844, aged 61 years."

"Here lie the remains of John Bedell, who departed this life Nov. 28, 1810, aged 70 years."

"Here lie the remains of Elizabeth, the wife of John Bedell, who departed this life the 9th of April, 1815, aged 72 years."

R. C.

"Sacred to the memory of Richard Iveson, who died Oct. 20th, 1853, aged 56 years; also Eliza, relict of the above, who died March 5th, 1857, aged 57 years; also Rowena, their beloved daughter, who died May 2nd, 1833, aged 2 years."

"In memory of Mary Eleanor, daughter of Albert and Jane Iveson, who died 15th September, 1863, aged 4 months."

"Sacred to the memory of Teresa Iveson, who died Feb. 23, 1857, aged 83 years"

"In memory of Harold Arthur, infant son of Arthur and Amelia Iveson, born xxv Feb., MDCCCLXIII."

"Underneath lie the remains of Nicholas Twigg, Esq., who departed this life Aug. 8th, 1802, in the 75th year of his age; also Mary, his wife, obt 17 Aug., 1820, aged 88 years."

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Pennock Ward, attorney at law, and Town Clerk of the Corporation of Headon, who departed this life March the 26th, 1754, aged 49 years."

"Sacred to the memory of James Matthews, who died April 11th, 1833, aged 33 years. "Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him."—Thess., chap. iv., ver. 14. Also Bessey Matthews, widow of the above, who died Nov. 30th, 1864, aged 65 years."

"In memory of Margaret, youngest daughter of Thomas and Margaret Jackson, who died Jan. 23, 1833, aged 25 years. 'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.' Also of John, their son, who died May 16th, 1834, aged 28 years. His meek and unassuming manners endeared him to all who knew him. His end was peace."

Under the tower :

"Here lieth the body of Mrs Ann, the wife of Richard Wilson, Sheriff twice, and now Alderman of Kingston-upon-Hull. She departed this life the 20th day of April, 1638, aged 72."

"Sacred to the memory of Benjamin Bonsell, who died May 6th, 1834, aged 55 years."

"Sacred to the memory of David Bonsell, late of the Black Horse Inn, Carr Lane, Hull, who died August 2nd, 1845, aged 62 years; also Mary Bonsell, relict of the above, who died March 4th, 1856, aged 72 years."

"The Revd. John Tickell,* who died 6th June, 1823, aged 78 years; also Elizabeth, his wife, who died 6th December, 1820, aged 76 years."

"In memory of Hannah Osborne, mother in law of the Rev. Dr. Wasse, Vicar of this Parish, who died April 10th, 1831, aged 77 years. 'O Lord in Thee have I trusted; let me never be confounded.' Also of the Rev. W. Wasse, LL.D., ten years Vicar of Hedon and Preston, who died Feb. 19th, 1839; also Amelia, his wife, who died June 4th, 1851, aged 72 years." Restored 1883.

"In memory of Thomas Wilson, of Magdalen House, who died September 14th, 1849, aged 81 years. Requiescat in pace."

"In memory of Mary Wilson, relict of Thomas Wilson, of Magdalen House, who died June 16th, 1858, aged 92 years; also Ann Wilson, daughter of the above, who died May 20th, 1821, aged 19 years. Requiescat in pace. In memory of Mary Wilson, of Magdalen House, who died on the 19th February, 1865, aged 75 years, daughter of the above Thomas and Mary Wilson. Requiescat in pace."

"In memory of Elizabeth Champney, of Hedon, who died on the 31st of May, 1874, aged 79 years, daughter of the above Thomas and Mary Wilson, of Magdalen House. Requiescat in pace."

"In memory of Thomas Wilson, of Magdalen House, who died on the 6th November, 1866, aged 76 years, son of the above Thomas and Mary Wilson. Requiescat in pace."

"In memory of Arthur Wilson, of Magdalen House, who died November 23rd, 1890, aged 85 years, son of the above Thomas and Mary Wilson. Requiescat in pace."

"Here lieth the body of Francis Moour."

"W.R.A., 1685."

"Sacred to the memory of Isaac Colley, Esq., of this town, late of Hull, who died after a short illness July 8th, 1851, aged 55 years. 'Prepare, for ye know not the hour that the Son of Man cometh.' Also Mary, relict of the above, who died January 8th, 1868, aged 91 years."

* A schoolmaster at Hedon. Author of the *History of Kingston-upon-Hull*.

The north transept :

“Sacred to the memory of Francis Jackson, Surgeon, who departed this life Sept. 30th, 1813, aged 55 years ; also of Ann, his beloved wife, who died January 9th, 1831 aged 77 years ; likewise of three children who died in their infancy.”

“To the memory of George John, the infant son of George Sawyer, Surgeon, of this parish, and Elizabeth, his wife, born July 24th, died July 26th, 1824. ‘Life is a vapour that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away.’ Also of Henry John Hewley, son of the above, who died May 14th, 1830, aged 6 weeks.”

“In memory of Joseph Robinson, Esq., who died August 17th, 1853, aged 71 years. He was an Alderman of this Corporation, and at the time of his death was serving the office of Mayor for the sixth time. Also Elizabeth Robinson, relict of the above, who died September 10th, 1855, aged 82 years.”

“To the memory of George, the infant son of the Revd. Henry Boyce, and Mary Ann, his wife, who died November 17th, 1828, aged 10 weeks. ‘Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.’ ”

“In memory of Henry, the son of J. and H. M. Dixon, from Hull, who died the third day of September, 1827, aged 10 months.”

“Samuel Shipp, died 28th October, 1832, aged 28 years ; also Samuel Chaloner, the son of Samuel and Eliza Anne Shipp, born Nov. 4th, died Nov. 26th, 1831.”

“Sacred to the memory of Samuel, the son of William and Frances Kirk, died January 7th, 1843, aged 15 days.”

“Sacred to the memory of Thomas Askham, who died July 1st, 1854, aged 46 years ; also Caroline, wife of the above, who died Sept. 17th, 1849, aged 35 years ; also Thomas, son of the above, who died Nov. 23rd, 1840, aged 2 months ; also Ellen, daughter of the above, who died Jany. 31st, 1848, aged 13 months ; also Caroline, daughter of the above, who died June 3rd, 1860, aged 18 years.”

“Sacred to the memory of Amelia Brankley, who died May 14th, 1833, aged 86 years.”

“Here lieth Robert Clifford Taylor, the son of John and Harriett

Taylor, died February 3rd, 1839, aged 17 months ; also Harriett, the wife of John Taylor, daughter of the late Wm. Iveson, solicitor, who died April 26th, 1859, aged 60 years ; also John Taylor, who died April 5th, 1861, aged 65 years."

"Here lieth the body of David, the son of George and Mary Dennison, who departed this life May the 5th, 1762 ; also Mary, the widow of Joshua Parkinson, of Burringham, in Lincolnshire, died December 26th, 1768, aged 75."

BELLS.—The church contains a peal of six bells, the gift of Mr. Charles Duncombe, one of the members of parliament for the borough, in 1686.

"He gave four new bells and £50 in money to defray the charges in casting the old bell into two to make six tuneable bells for S. Augustine's Church in Hedon."*

The following are the inscriptions on the several bells :

1st bell—" . . . Richard"†
 2nd bell.—"Winde them and bring them and I will ring for them, 1637."
 3rd, 4th and 5th bells.—"William and Philip Wightman made me, 1686, the gift of Charles Duncombe to the Corporation of Heddon in Yorkshire."
 6th bell.—"The gift of Charles Duncombe to the Corporation of Heddon in Yorkshire."

The legend on the 2nd bell is cast round the bell in *basso rilievo* near the crown. The maker's name on the 3rd, 4th and 5th bells is cast round the bells in the same way. The name of the donor appears on the face of each of these three bells about the middle way between the skirt and the crown. On the 6th bell the name of the donor appears round the bell near the crown in *basso rilievo* ; also amidst a border of small bells

* Table of benefactions in the Church.

† The rest is obliterated.

and leaves cast round the bell is a shield, between every two bearing the letters ^{SS} Ebor. *

The legend round the 2nd bell is probably intended for the passing, or burial, bell, and it may also have reference to the marriage bell, thus : to the mourners—

“Winde them (or put on the winding sheet) and bring them and I will ring (knoll) for them ;”

or, to the lovers—

“Winde (win) them and bring them and I will ring (merrily) for them.”

With respect to Church bells the Rev. Dr. Gatty observes:†

“Of all the articles of furniture connected with those venerable edifices in which men congregate for the purpose of Divine worship none is more worthy of notice, or more susceptible of illustrative description, than the bell. It hangs for centuries in the grey and wild tower, and expresses with its iron tongue to successive generations by hourly strokes the gradual flight of inexorable time. It calls men to the public services of the Church ; it rings a merry peal at their marriages, and tolls a solemn knell at their funerals ; it rouses the son of labour to the fields at daybreak, it invites him home to his dinner at noon ; and the curfew announces the hour of repose. Even those who neglect its holier summonses depend upon it for their guidance in the every-day duties of life. And the same voice which thus reminds them of their various engagements, and is associated with all their experience of enjoyment and woe, issued from the loopholes of the Church belfrey in the same tones of sympathy when it addressed their distant forefathers who are lost beyond the reach of ancestral pedigrees.”

There are interesting customs attached to nearly all Church bells : thus, at Hedon is a peculiar custom for the oldest

* The initials SS are those of Samuel Smith, of the city of York, an eminent bell-founder. Mr. Smith was a nephew of Mr. Gills, of York, whom Thoresby calls ‘the famous painter of glass perhaps in the world.’ He was Sheriff of York in 1723.

† ‘*The Ecclesiastical Bell*.’ An interesting paper by the Rev. Dr. Gatty, read at Leeds in August, 1855.

apprentice in the town to ring the great bell for half an hour between half-past eleven and twelve in the forenoon on every Shrove Tuesday, which is commonly called the "Pancake Bell." Shrove Tuesday, or Pancake Tuesday, as it is frequently called, being the vigil of Ash Wednesday, was a day when everyone was bound to confess and to be shrove, or shriven. That none might plead forgetfulness of this duty, the great bell was rung at an early hour in every parish called the "Pancake Bell." According to Bede the Saxons called February 'Mensis Placentarum,' rendered by Spelman 'Pancake Month,' because in the course of it cakes were offered by the Pagan Saxons to the sun.

The "passing bell" is tolled at Hedon either immediately after death or on the evening before the funeral and it is the custom, immediately after the bell has ceased to be tolled, for the Sexton, in the case of a man, to strike the bell nine times; in the case of a woman six times; and in the case of a child three times. In some churches this ancient custom has survived: the tolling of the bell for the passing soul (according to the Canon) *in articulo mortis*. Mr. Blackley considers that 'to toll a bell' is an inaccurate way of saying 'to tell a knell on a bell.' It is the custom in some places, when the knell has been rung, for some strokes to be sounded afterwards to indicate the sex of the deceased; these strokes were counted, and thus the knell was said to be 'told,' or counted. The learned author of *Word Gossip* thinks that the common saying 'nine tailors

make a man' is really 'nine tellers make a man,' alluding to the nine strokes on the bell when a man's knell is rung. An old English homily for Trinity Sunday has this passage :

"The fourme of the Trinitie was founden in manne, that was Adam, our forefadir of earth, one persone, and Eve of Adam, the secunde persone, and of them bothe was the third persone. At the death of a manne three bellis shoulde be ronge as his kynll in worshippe of the Trinitie, and for a womanne, who was the secunde persone of the Trinitie, two bellis should be rungen."*

The following curious order was made by the Corporation and Churchwardens in 1687, relative to the tolling of the bells in case of death :

"At this Sessions it is ordered by us, whose names are hereunto written, that when any person shall happen to dye, for which there shall be any of the bells rung, that before any of the bells shall be tolled, or rung, the relation of the deceased, or other person concerned, shall pay to the Churchwardens for the tyme beinge, for and towards maintayninge of the bells belonginge to St. Augustine's Church, in Hedon, aforesaide, as is hereafter set downe and expressed, that is to say, for the first bell† sixpence, the seconde bell one shilling, the thyrde bell two shillings, the fowerth bell three shillings, the fyfth bell fower shillings, and the sixth, or greate bell, fyve shillings. And it is further ordered that when any person is to be buried within this towne, betwyxt the nyne and twentieth day of September and the fyve and twentieth day of March in winter the corpse shall be in the Church before three of the clocke in the afternoon, and also betwyxt the fyve and twentieth day of March and the nyne and twentieth day of September in summer every corpse shall be in the Church before fower of the clocke in the afternoon, or otherwise the relation, or other person concerned, for the party deceased, and not beinge in the Church before the aforesaide houres, to pay to the Churchwardens fyve shillings before the corpse be received into the Church."

ROBT. OMBLER, Mair.
JOHN MEDLEY, Minister.
BENIA GIBSON,
MARTIN + ROBINSON, } Churchwardens.

* Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*.

† Now commonly called the 'poor bell.'

To this day the fee of the bell tolled is according to the rank of the deceased, and the fee of the Sexton is regulated by the bell which is tolled.

This distinction in the passing bell appears to be a very ancient custom at Hedon, for in the account of William Bilton and John Sturmy, keepers of the fabric of S. Augustine, 32 Henry VI., before mentioned, is the following item :

“ And ijs. received from divers persons for tolling the greate bell, viz., for the obits of Robert Baty, Katharine Bolton, Robert Cromwell, and others, this year.”

A similar custom was, if not now, observed at St. Mary's Church, Hull, as appears from the following extracts from the registers there :

“ 1642, Nov. 17.—John Jackson, surgeon, with grett bell buried.”

“ 1643, Nov. 7.—Metres Chambers, alderwoman, with great bell buried.”

1643, Feby. 12.—Rebecca, ye d of Sir Mathew Boynton, in the quier with the great bell.”—Registers of St. Mary's, Hull.*

It may be well to remark on the frequent misuse of Church bells at the present day, although a merry peal is not now commonly rung on the occasion of a cock fight, or a horse race ; yet how frequently are the Church bells called into requisition for rejoicings of a purely secular character. The old rhymes express the lawful and proper use of Church bells :

“ To call the folks to Church in time,
we chime.

“ When mirth and joy are on the wing,
we ring.

“ When we lament a departed soul,
we toll.”

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xii., pp. 468-91.

There is also a set of chimes in the Church which were presented to the town in the year 1812 by the then Members of Parliament for the borough, George Johnstone, Esq., and Anthony Browne, Esq., which play a tune on the bells every day and night at nine, twelve, and six o'clock. The chimes, together with the clock in the tower, are kept in order by the Corporation.

Previous to 1860 the ringers were paid by the Corporation an annual salary of eight guineas, for which they were required to ring on the following days and occasions : Queen's birthday, Queen's accession, Queen's coronation, 29th May, 5th November, Christmas eve and New Years' eve from 5 to 8 p.m. Christmas morn and New Years' morn, the Archdeacon's visitation, and the Archbishop's confirmation when held, on the Mayor choosing day from 8 to 10 a.m., and from 4 to 6 p.m. ; and on each of the audit days from 8 to 11 a.m.

A set of hand-bells (37) was presented to the Church in July, 1874, by the Rev. Charles Edward Camidge, M.A., Rector of Wheldrake, for five years Vicar of Hedon, on condition

“That they be reserved for the sole use of the Hedon ringers for ever ; that the Governor for the time being have the charge of them and report once in every three months to the Churchwardens on their condition ; and that the Wardens undertake, on behalf of themselves and their successors, to maintain the same in due repair and tune.”*

SYMBOLISM.—St. Augustine's Church, like most other

* Board of Benefactions in the Church.

Churches, abounds in symbolism. A writer in the *Ecclesiologist* remarks :

“Symbolism is not the least interesting feature in the study of Church Architecture. We enter the Church militant by Holy Baptism, therefore the font is placed by the entrance at the west end. A Church built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, as the earthly building, rests on the piers of the nave. We pass along the nave, keeping our eyes fixed on the passion of Christ depicted in the great east window, and trusting to the merits of His one great sacrifice as represented by the one altar, till we arrive at the close of our life, imaged by the chancel arch. This we pass through faith, and thus enter the Church triumphant, represented by the chancel. The doors of the rood-screen represent death, as the entrance from the nave (the Church militant) to the chancel (the Church triumphant). In accordance with this idea the doors of the rood-screen always open inwards and never outwards.”

The rood screen in Hedon Church, which separated the chancel from the transept, was removed at the time of the restoration of the nave in 1877.

BENEFACTIONS. — The following table of Benefactions formerly affixed to the east wall of the north transept, has been recently renewed and is now placed in the vestry.

“The names of the Benefactors to the Corporation of Hedon :

Imps. HENRY GUY, of Tring, in the County of Hartford, Esqr., was made a free burgess of this Corporation on the second day of August, 1669, and was chosen Burgess of Parliament for this town on the eighth day of March following. He then gave twenty pounds a year to this Corporation for ever to be thus disposed of:—To the Mayor for the time being, five pounds; to the minister of the Church of S. Augustine, three pounds; to be disposed of by the Mayor and Alderman of the town for the benefit of the Corporation in paving the town streets, eight pounds; to be given to the Burgesses when they meet at the two Courts Leet held for this Corporation, twenty shillings each court; to the poor of Hedon, two pounds. He gave, at the time he was admitted a freeman of this town, a large silver cup

and silver salver. He gave a very large silver mace gilt. He gave a large book of the *Statute of England*, in force from Magna Charta until ye xxii year of the reign of King Charles the Second. He did at his own charge procure the confirmation of a by-law for the recovering of the penalty of sixty pounds of the person who was duly chosen mayor of this town, and the penalty of forty pounds to be recovered by the same by-law of the person, or persons, who was duly chosen bayliff, or bayliffs, of this town, in case they did refuse to take upon them the execution of their respective offices. The same Henry Guy did, when this by-law was contested, defend the same and recovered the penalty of the person who refused to stand the office of mayor or bayliff. He also gave to this Corporation a set of exchequer bell weights, made of brass. He, at his own charge, erected a very large and convenient Town Hall for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses to assemble in upon public business, in the year 1693.

The gift of WILLIAM SAGG, of this town, woollen draper to this Corporation :—He gave one hundred pounds to this Corporation.

The gift of CHRISTOPHER HILYARD, Esq., Recorder of this Corporation :—He gave a large cushion and pulpit cloth of gold for the use of S. Augustine's Church in Hedon.

Sir HUGH BETHELL, elected one of the Burgesses of Parliament for this Corporation the fifth day of February, 1676.—He gave to the town fifty pounds, to be disposed of as follows: To the Mayor and Aldermen, forty pounds; to the Burgesses, five pounds; to the poor, five pounds. He also gave to the poor of this town by his last will and testament fifty shillings a year for ever, to be disposed of by the Mayor and Aldermen and Hugh Bethell, Esq.

CHARLES DUNCOMBE, of the City of London, Esquire, was made a free Burgess and chosen Member of Parliament for this Corporation in the year 1685.—He gave to this Corporation one large silver flaggon. He gave four new bells, and fifty pounds in money to defray the charges in casting the old bell into two, to make six tuneable bells for S. Augustine's Church, in Hedon.

Sir FRANCIS LEIGH, Knt., at his own charge, caused new brick walls to be made about S. Augustine's Churchyard in the year of our Lord, 1693. He also, in the same year, gave new chimes in the same Church.

MATTHEW APPELEYARD, Esq., Member of Parliament in the year 1689, gave a large silver tankard to this Corporation.

WILLIAM PULTENEY, Esq., (Earl of Bath,) Member of Parliament for this Corporation, did, in the year 1709, at his own charge, beautifie and adorn this Church, the minister's pew and pulpit, and two pews belonging to the Aldermen and Alderwomen, with other ornaments in this Church. He also at his own charge did, in the year 1733, erect and set up a very useful and convenient market house, in the market place of Heddon.

The HONBLE. GEORGE BERKELEY, Esqr., was, in the year of our Lord God, 1734, made a free Burgess and elected Member of Parliament for this Corporation. He did, at his own charge, set up a beautiful new altar piece in the quire of the Church, where none was before, and made a new altar table, new rails, and new seats in the same quire. He also gave a velvet cover for the altar table, and two cushions all Imbossed with gold. He also gave sixty-three pounds in money to be laid out for the good of this Corporation, and also gave several other sums of money, which was, by his order, distributed for the relief of the poor of this town in winter time in the years 1739 and 1740.

Sir FRANCIS BOYNTON, of Agnes Burton, Baronet, was, in the year 1734, elected Member of Parliament for this Borough. He gave to this Corporation the sum of fifty pounds to be laid out for the beautifying the inside of this Church, which was applied in making a new pulpit reading desk of wainscott, and in paving the Church floor and the quier floor with handsome Holland paving, and several other ornaments and painting work in the Church.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, Esqr. and ANTHONY BROWN, Esq., Members in Parliament for this Borough, gave to the Church a set of new chimes in the year 1812. They also, the same year, gave two hundred pounds towards building eight houses for old burgesses.

LATE BENEFACTIONS.—In the year 1817 EDMUND TURTON, Esqr., of Larpool Hall, on being presented with the freedom of this Borough, gave for the use of the Burgesses two hundred guineas; and at the same time gave to this Church a large and handsome communion cup.

A set of hand-bells—37 in number—was presented to S. Augustine's Church by the Revd. CHARLES EDWARD CAMIDGE, M.A., Rector of Wheldrake, for five years Vicar of Hedon, on condition that they be reserved for the sole use of the Hedon ringers for ever. That the Governor, for the time being, have the charge of them and report once in every three months to the Churchwardens on their condition; and that the wardens

undertake, on behalf of themselves and their successors, to maintain the same in due repair and tune.—July, 1874.

The Churchyard was formerly confined to the south side of the Church. When the Vicarage house, which stood on the north side of the Church, was pulled down, the site, together with the road between it and the Church, were added to the Churchyard. The present graveyard, on the north side of the Church, which was consecrated by the Archbishop of York in 1869, has since been extensively used for interments.

There are several monuments and memorial stones in the Churchyard, both on the north and south sides of the Church, to the memory of several former principal inhabitants, notably the Rev. John Fox, Aldermen Hornby, Kirk, Wright, and Iveson, the Town Clerk, Dr. John Cautley, Mr. Wm. Thomas White and Mrs. White, Mr. William Watson and Mrs. Watson, etc., etc.

“The tyrant Death his trophies here hath spread,
His triumphs are in each memorial read.”

Down to the middle of the eighteenth century a strong prejudice existed to burying on the north side of Churches. That portion of the Churchyard (frequently called the ‘ Devil’s portion ’) was appropriated to suicides and excommunicated persons.

“Gae dig a grave baith wide and deep—
A grave to haud baith him an’ me—
And lay Christie Greame on the sunny side,
For I’m sure he’s got the victory.”*

* Old Ballad.

The superstitious objection to burial on the north side of the Church is referred by Mr. Moncure Conway, in his work on *Demonology*, to the belief formerly prevalent in northern Europe, that the north was the dwelling place of demons. It may seem strange to find the nature demons of a conquered Paganism lurking under the very shadow of the Church tower, but the explanation is not far to seek; the belief that human affairs were subject to diabolical intervention was strongly held in early and medieval times, and, accordingly, dethroned Deities and Demons of the old religions readily found place under Christianity as Devils.

This brief allusion to the Churchyard, that 'boundless realm of peace,' the climax of all earthly joys and sorrows, forms a not unfitting conclusion to the Ecclesiastical History of Hedon.

dales
till

—Plan—
—of—
—HEDON—

—Plan—
—of—
—**HEDON**—

—1895—

Scale - 8 Chains to the inch



INDEX.

- ACHON, RALPH, 79
 Adam, Rev. —, Vicar, 268
 Agnes Burton, 302
 Albemarle, Baldwin, Earl of, 3, 13, 210;
 Hawise, Countess of, 4, 13; Wm. le Gross,
 Earl of, 29
 Alford, John, 145, 146; Sir Lancelot, 146
 Alderman's Oath, 60
 Alkbarowe, Rich., 222
 Allanson, Rev. Wm., Vicar, 268
 Almoner, Robt., 95
 Alnewyk, John, 448
 Alnewyk, Wm. de, 249, 256
 Alured, John, 151-154, 216, Silver Goblet
 presented by, 126, 153; Col. Matth., 154,
 Silver Goblet presented by, 127, 154;
 Thos., 151, 152
 Alured's Close, 216
 Anchon, John, 74, 75
 Anderson, Chas., 119; John, 82, 83, 84;
 Wm., 85
 Andrew, Wm., Glover, 92, 93
 Anson, George, Lord, M.P., 101, 139, 172
 Apeland Cross, 42
 Apostle Spoons, 127
 Appleton, Rich., 271
 Appleyard, Francis, 157; Matthew, 161; Sir
 Matthew, 156, 157, 161; Presents a
 Tankard, 126, benefaction of, 301; Thos.,
 156
Archæologia, quoted, 126
 Arnold, Walter, 254
 Askham, Caroline, 293; Ellen, 293; Thos.,
 115, 116, 293
 Ashmole, Wm., 289
 Astley, Sir J. D., Bart., 242
 Athelstan, King, 129; Visit to Hedon, 11, 12
 Atkinson, Christopher, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181
 Awgrum, Robt., 73, 74

 BAILDON, JOHN, 73, 74
 Bailey, Rev. R. K., Vicar, 276
 Bailiff's Oath, 60
 Bailiffs, List of, 65
 Baillie, Col. John, 111, 185-188; admitted a
 freeman, 110; elected M.P., 188
 Baines, Samuel, 92, 94, 98, 271; his Half-
 peny, 94; Wm., 96, 97, 132, 287, 288
 Bakesters, 210
 Balding, Mary, 230
 Ballasis, Thos., 78
 Bangor, 275
 Bannister, Anth., 118, 196
 Baptist Chapel, 240
 Barber, C. C., Judge, 241; Elizabeth, 89;
 Peter, 89; Wm., 221
 Barbour, Lawrence, 68
 Barchard, John, 69, 70, 71
 Barford, Wilts., 160
 Barick, Rev. Wm., Vicar, 268
 Barker, John, 96, 98, 100, 264; John (*Hull*),
 259; Robt., 100, 249; Thos., 102, 103;
 Wm., 67
 Barmston, 149, 159
 Barnard, M.A. (*Hull*), 90; Chas. E. G., 73;
 Elizabeth, 159; John, 159; Thos., 69,
 70-72; Wm., 73
 Barnard Garth, 70
 Barne, Ralph, 82; Richard, 86, 87, 90, 94,
 95, 97, 263
 Barrow-upon-Humber, 172
 Bartlemew, John, 70, 71
 Barton, Thos., 84
 Bate, Rev. Walter, Vicar, 268
 Baty, Alice, 260; Robert, 222, 298
 Bawde, Thos., 213, 252
 Bawdrick, 281
 Baxter, Wm., 223
 Beadell, Wm., 101-104
 Beal, Ald., 82
 Beale, Roger, 75
 Beck, John, 193
 Bedale, Yorks., 178
 'Bede' Houses, 124, 204
 Bede-house or Bede-man gate, 204
 Bedell, Benj., 106, 290; Elizabeth, 291; John,
 104, 106, 107, 109, 184, 291
 Bedingfield, Sir Henry, 163; Sir Robt., 163
 Bedwell, His Honour Judge, 241
 Beedall, Philip, 99, 100
 Beer, Assize of, 32
 Bell, Roger, 74
 Bell-ringers' salary ceased, 118
 Bells, 294-299
 Benefit Societies, 239
 Benewell, Wm., 72
 Benne, Wm., 223
 Bennington (Bennyngton), Beatrice, 67;
 John, 66, 67; Richard, 83; Robt., 67-69;
 Roland, 83
 Benson, Thos., 69, 70
 Berkeley, Chas., Earl of, 170, 171, 173; Hon.
 Geo., 170, 171, benefactions of, 302,
 presents a keel to the Corporation, 101

- Bernard, Hugh, 70, 222; John, 70, 73; Lucie, 70
 Berry, Eliz., 287; Jeremiah, 287
 Bethell, Rev. Dr., 275; Hugh, 96, 155, 162, 163; Sir Hugh, 155, 156, 158, 159, 162, benefactions to Hedon, 301, his charity, 255, death, 236; John, 162; Roger, 155; Wm., *Minutes of the Hold. Agric. Soc.*, quoted, 230
 Bethell's Charity, 235
 Betun, Baldwin de, 14
 Beverley, 11, 86, 90, 117, 129, 138, 141, 145, 155, 170, 220; Grammar School, 102; Percy Shrine, 285; St. John's Church, 12, 129, 146
 Beverley Parks, 141
 Bedwicke, Holderness, 144
 Bexley, Kent, 277
 Billin, Wm., 68
 Bilton, Thos., 249; Wm., 67, 68, 216, 251, 258, 259, 298.
 'Black Death,' visitation of, 5
 Blanchard, Robt., 83, 86, 87, 89, 94; Wm., 101
 Blenkin, Mrs. Mary, 238
 Blyda, W. de, vicar of Hedon, 268
 Blithe, John, 258
 Bolton, Anne, 234; John, 76; Kath., 298; Michael, 233; Robt., 67, 233; Thos., 76, 77; Wm., 235; Rev. Wm., 260
 Bolton Castle, 140
 Bonfrey, Elizeous, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 92-97; presented for killing a bull unbaited, 206
 Bonsell, Benj., 292; David, 292; Mary, 292
 Booker, Anne, 288; Elizabeth, 287, 288; Nicholas, 86, 93, 95, 96, 97, 287, 288
 Booth, Edw., 230; Pricilla, 230
 Boreas Hill, 230
 Boroughbridge, 150
 Botild, Hugh, grant to Warner de Preston, 220; John, de Hedon, 220
 Bower, Rich., 264
 Boye, Wm., 66
 Boyce, Geo., 293; Rev. Henry, 293
 Boynton, Elizabeth, 159; Sir Fras., 159, 170, 171, his benefactions, 302; Sir Matth., 149, 298; Rebecca, 298; Robt., 71; Sir Wm., 159
 Boynton, 153, 154
 Bracebridge, John, 84; Rich., 80; Thos., 81, 83, 93
 Bradley, Elizabeth, excommunicated, 272
 Bradstone, Devon., 155
 Brandesburton, 195
 Brankley, Amelia, 293
 Bread, Assize of, 32
 Brevere, Drogo de, 12
 Brice, Hugh, 72
 Brick-yard, 114
 Bridgenorth, 275
 Broadhurst, John, admitted a freeman, 110, elected M.P., 184
 Brockes, Robt., 83, 84
 Brocklebank, Geo., 81; Leonard, 81
 Brocklesby, Lincs., 156
 Brough, John, 95, 97
 Brown, Henry, "John Coomber's Cross," 197-200; Thos., 106, 107, 109; Wm., 117
 Browne, Anthony, 181-186, 231; admitted a freeman, 109; Belis presented by, 299
 Bucklemaker, 210
 Bull-baiting, 205, 206; Ald. Bonfrey, presented for killing a bull unbaited, 206; Bull-ring, 205
 Buller, Rich., 76; Rev. Thos., vicar, 268
 Burchard, —, 246
 Burgage-houses, 109, 110, 210
 Burgh, Frances, 213; Leonard, 98, 99; Matthew, 97, 98, 213; Wm., 101-104
 Burn's "Souter Johnny," quoted, 201
 Burringham, Lincs., 294
 Burstwick, 2, 18, 118, 195, 205, 230; Manor of, 19, 22, 26, 33; South Park, 156; Tottelay Park, 69
 Burstwick Garth, 156
 Burstwick Road, 223
 Burstall, John, 82-85, 96, 105-109, 184, 264, 290; Joseph, 298; Lydia, 290; Robt., 88, 92-96, 101; Wm., 84, 85, 87, 88, 92, 94, 96, 98, 99, 263, 264
 Burton, John, 73, 255; Mary, ; Stephanus de, 65, 138; Thos., 83, 85, 86, 88., Wm. de, 65
 Burton Agnes, 159, 170
 Burton Constable, 141, 189, 240; Kilnsea Cross removed to, 211
 Burton Pidsea, 290
 Butler, John, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80
 Butt, Rev. John, M.A., vicar, 272
 Butler, J. F., Silver Cup presented by, 127
 CALAIS, 152
 Camden, John, *Brittania* quoted, 3, 4
 Camera, Wm. de, 70
 Cameron, 149, 150
 Camerynton, John de, 17, 19
 Camidge, Rev. C. E., (Bp. of Bathurst), appointed vicar, 276-277, 281, bells presented by, 299, 302; consecrated Bp. of Bathurst, 277; Rev. Canon, 277
 Caneford, 14
 Cannam, Robt., 89
 Cards, Robt., 249
 Carliolo, Rev. W. de, vicar, 268
 Carlton, Sir John de, 17
 Carlton Towers, 152
 Carriage, 30
 Carrick, Robert, 122
 Carrington, Lord, 179, admitted a freeman, 108
 Carter, Thos., 222
 Cartwright's *Chapters of Yorkshire Hist.*, quoted, 86

- Castre, Simon de, 249, 250
 Catholic Chapel, 108, 210, 239
 Cattle Plague at Hedon, 6, 120
 Cautley, Henry, 113, 119, 290; John, 290;
 Dr. John, 303; Mary Anne, 290; Rhoda
 A., 290
 Cave Castle, 73
 Cecil, Sir Robt., Letter from Hedon Corpor-
 ation to, 147-148
 Chaffer, Wm. J., 117
 Chamberlaine, Geo., 75
 Chamberlain's Oath, 62
 Chambers, John, 101, 102; Meta, 298
 Champney, Elizabeth, 292
 Chapman, Beatrice, 247; Geo., 81, 82, 83;
 Peter, 81, 82, 255; Robt., 246; Wm., 67
 Charities, 231
 Charles II., Charter granted by, 37-38
 Charter, Henry II.'s, 13
 Charterhouse, Hull, 151
 Charters granted to Hedon, 37
 Chaytor, Wm., 177, 178, 179; Wm. Jun., 178
 Cheney, Wm., 233, 234, 235
 Child, John, 73, 74
 Chiswick, 162
 Cholera, 115; public Prayer held, 115
 Cholmley, Hugh, 167, 168, 169
 Christ church, 137
 Churchwarden's Oath, 61
 Chute, Fras., 166, 171, 172
 Civis, Rich., 138
 Claiton, John, 88, 89, 90
 Clapham, Robt., 74; Wm., 290
 Clappinson, Thos., 104, 105
 Clarence, Duke of, 243
 Clarendon, Earl of, 187
 Clark, Rev. H. L., vicar, 277; Rev. John,
 289; Rosamond, 289; Rev. Thos., vicar,
 268; Wm., 257
 Clayton, Ralph, 132, 133, 134
 Cleobury, Sir John, 155
 Clerc, Margaret, Will of, 257
 Clerk, Wm., 222
 Cleve, Wm., 65
 Cleveland, Chas., 75; Christ., 76; John,
 75-77
 Clifford, Ann, bequest to Bede-houses, 232;
 her charity, 236; monument of, 289;
 Ald. Robt. 104, 105, 110, 236, 289
 Clough, Edward, Goldsmith, 255
 Coal Metage, 118
 Coates, Frances, 95; Richard, 95
 Cobham, Geo., 142
 Cockerill, Ann, 289; John, 264, 289, his
 charity, 238; Lawrence, 96, 97, 289
 Coke, Clement, 149; Sir Edward, 149
 "Cokes," 203
 Coleman, John, 72
 Coling, John, 71
 Colley, Isaac, 286, 292; Mary, 236, 292
 Collins, John, 116
 Collinson, Edward, 87, 88, 103-105; Leonard,
 81, 99; Rich., 82, 83
 Common Clerk's Oath, 62
 Con, Robt., 76, 77
 Constable, Cath., see Moore; Sir F. A. T.,
 141; Sir Henry, 144, 145, 147; Henry,
 Baron Constable and Visc. Dunbar, 146;
 Sir John, 140, 141, 143, 195; Sir John,
 Jun., 142-144; Margaret, 140; Marm.,
 144; Ralph, 78, 79; Sir Robt., 202; Sir
 T. A. C., 112, 189, 190; becomes a free-
 man, 112; Sir T. H. C., 189; Wm.,
 Kilnsea Cross removed by, 211
 Conyngston, John, Will of, 247
 Cook, Lawrence, 261
 Cookman, Thos., 78-80
 Cooks and Spit-turners, 101
 Coote, Sir Chas., 172
 Corporate Property, 124
 Corporation, Constitution of, 42-43
 Ordinances for election of officers, 43-62
 Town Councillors, first election of, 64;
 Seals, 26
 Corporation Plate, 124
 Cotes, Wm. de, 65
 Court, County, held at Hedon, 240, 241, 242
 Court Leet, 158
 Craven, John, 132, 133, 134
 Croft, Yorks., 178
 Croftes, Agnes, 72; John, 72, 73, 209;
 Rich., 246; Thos., 72, 209
 Cromwell, Mary, 162; Oliver, 154, brief
 granted to Hedon by, 90; Robt., 201,
 298; Wm., 68, 69, 70
 Crowner's (Coroner's) Oath, 60
 Cuniber, John of, 197
 Cussons, Wm., 98, 99
 Custom House, 202
 Cuthbert, Rich., 141, 142

 DADE'S MSS., quoted, 9, 271
 Dailes, John, 100
 Dales, John, 101; Wm., 101
 Dalton, Wm., 261
 Dalton Holme, 145
 Dandson, John, 66
 Daniel, John P., 287
 Danson, John, 223
 Danthorpe, 116
 Darley, Rich., 255, 260
 Darrell, Sir Lionel, 178, 179, 180
 Davison, Anne, 230; Geo., 224; John, 193,
 222, 230, 234; Wm., 93, 96, 97, 262, 263
 Davyson, John, 78
 Dawson, Town Clerk, 166; Peter, 102;
 Thos., 269
 Day, John, 114, 116, 118, 119; John C., 110,
 111; Robt., 65; Wm., 105-109, 111, 112-
 115, 117, 118
 Denis, Capt., Sir P., 174, 175, 176
 De Foe's Description of Hedon, 191

- Dene, John, 222; Wm., 249
 Denison, Wm., 92, 93
 Dennison, David, 294; Geo., 294; Mary, 294
 Denton, Cuthbert, 80, 81
 Denton, 149, 150
 Devon, W. de V., Earl of, 14
 Digby, Sir Everard, 148; Sir John, 147, 148;
 Sir Kenelm, 148
 Dixon, Henry, 293; H. M., 293; J., 293;
 Rev. John, vicar, 272, 273; Thos., 81
Domesday Book, 2
 Doncaster, 86, 90
 Doran's *Our Great Towns*, quoted, 193
 Donne, John, 72
 Douthwaite, Robt., 80, 81
 Dove, Rev. John, vicar, 262, 263, 269,
 270; Mary, 269
 Dover, 170
 Downton, 165
 Dring, Francis, 96, 97, 98; John, 101; Nath.,
 98, 99; Nicholas, 104-107, 109; Thos.,
 102, 103, 106-109; Wm., 104
 Drogo, Earl, 214, 221; Lady Albina, 214,
 221
 "Drovers," 203
 Drynghow, John de, 17
 Dunbar, Lord, claims memorial rights in
 Hedon, 42
 Duncombe, Anthony, 163, 165, 167; Anthony,
 Lord Feversham, 163; Chas., 183, 184;
 Sir Chas., 160, 165, 183, 184, benefac-
 tions, 301, gift of Bells, 294, Silver Flagon,
 160; Sir Chas. S, 183
 Duncombe Park, Yorks., 183
 Dunne, Robt., 70
 Durham, Wm., 69
 Dybeck, Gabrielle, 78
 Dyer, J., 84

 EARLE, ANN, 88; George, 88
 Ecclesiastical History, 244
 Edgar, Rev. Fras., vicar, 269
 Edward I., 136, 137, 220, precept granted by,
 17; Edward II., 245; Edward III.,
 Charters granted by, 18, 21-24, 25-33;
 Edward VI., 125, 136, 139
 Edwyne, Oswyree, 235
 Eggleston, Thos., 113, 114, 115, 117, 118,
 119
 Eland, Sir John, 251
 Elections at Hedon, 112
 Elderton, Edward, 140
 Ellerker, Jane, 79; Sir Ralph, 79
 Ellerton, John, 222
 Elliott, Jas., 290
 Ellis, Matthew, 106, 107, 108, 109
 Elsham, 242
 Elstronwick, 223
 Elwyn, (Elwine), Gerard, 75; Henry, 83;
 John, 66, 67, 71, 73, 74, 79, 80, 235, 255;
 Peter, 71, 72
 Elwin Bridge, 89
 Eloytson, Thos., 82
 Emerson, Mr., 101
 Enderson, Wm., 77, 79
 Erniss, Robt., 19
 Escrick Park, 176
 Esk, 117
 Esthorp, Elizabeth, 66
 Etherington, Rich., 88
 Everingham, Penrose, 121
 Excommunications in Hedon, 272

 FAIRBARNE, FRANCES, see Coates, Mrs.; Robt.,
 94, 95; Wm., 94
 Fairfax, Lord, 91; Sir Thos., Baron, 149-
 151
 Fairs, 40; Fairs and Markets, 220; grant by
 Chas. II., 221; Cattle Fair closed, 120;
 Holyrood Fair, 223, 226-228; Proclam-
 ation read at, 227; Magdalen Fair, 223;
 Song on, 224-225; Mayor's Feasts, 128
 Ringing Day Fair, 223, 228
 Farbridge, John, 102, 103, 104, 264
 Farrand, Robt., 185-190, admitted a freeman,
 111; elected M.P., 112
 Fauconburgh, Thos., Earl of, 162; Countess
 of, 162
 Faulconberg, Wm. de, 17
 Fearnie, Rich., 103
 Feasts, £40 allowed by Corporation for,
 110; Mayor's allowance to, discontinued,
 118
 Fenwick, Jas. W., 112
 Feversham, Anthony, Lord, 163; C.S.,
 Lord, 183
 Fewlass, Thos. John, 238
 Fewson, Arthur, 209; Thos., 74
 Fisher, Chas., 74; Christopher, 74
 Fiteling, John de, 69
 Fitz Oubern's, Alan, Hospital, 194
 Fleshewer, John, 223
 Fletam, Widmarket gate, 254
 Flete, River, 256
 Flinton, Walter de, 69
 Forestalling, meaning of, 221
 Fort William, 187
 Fosham, Wm. de, 69
 Foster, John, 119
 Fotherbie, Fras., 79, 80
 Fortibus, Wm. de, Lord of Holderness, 13
 Fowle, Thos., 264
 Fox, Rev. John, vicar, 275, 303
 Frankis, John, 65; Robt., 65
 Frankland, Frances, 162; Sir Thos., 162
 Freeman, Thos., Tanner, 222, 223
 Frith, Jas., Sergeant-at-Mace, 100
 Fryston, Wm., 70
 Fryth, Thos., 81, 82
 Furnace, John, 223
 Furnas, Rich., 254, 256; Wm., 69-71
 Furns, Wm. de, 69

- GAIRE, RICH., 222
 Gait, Edw., 234; Elizabeth, 234; Frances, 234; Henry, 234; Sir Henry, 233-235; Lady, 234; John, 234; Marie, 234
 Gannock, 216
 Gardiner, Lord Chancellor, 141
 Garforth, Edward W., 118; Jos., Town Clerk, 109, 116
 Garton, Rich., 98, 99, 264
 Gas Lamps erected, 118
 Gas Light and Coke Co., 117, 118, 196, 197
 Gathy, Rev. Dr. on Bells, 295
 Gaunt, Robt., 235
 Gawtrie, Brian, 87, 88, 93; presented for not coming to Church, 87
 German, John, 65
 Gibson, Benia, 297; Chas., 110-112
 Gillowe, Rev. Robt., vicar, 268
 Gills, M., 295
 Glastonbury, 137
 Glave, Wm., 234
 Gloster, Ralph de, 69
 Glover, Andrew, 222, 223
 Goldman, Stephen, 65, 247
 Goole, 290
 Gorwood, Benj., 99, 102
 Gothurst, 148
 Gouche, Robert, 140
 Gouldwell, John, 142
 Gouxhill, John del, 18; Robt. de, 195
 Gower, Rich., 18
 Grab Lane, 210
 Graham, Sir Reginald, 101
 Grape Lane, 210, 215, 254
 Green, John, 76; Joseph, 98-100
 Gresam, Thos., 90
 Greville, Fulke, Baron Brooke, 144, 145; Sir Fulke, 144
 Grice, David, 109
 Grindell, Wm., 83
 Gross' *Gild Merchant*, quoted, 14, 29, 31, 135, 221
 Grymeston, Wm. de, 17, 18
 Guild of Butcher's, 131; Shoemaker's, 131; Holyrood, 260; Taylor's, 131, Ordinances of, 132-134
 Gumley, Saml., 173, 174, 175
 Gunny, Rich., 69
 Guy, Henry, 97, 157-161, 164, 206-208; Cup presented by, 158, benefactions to Hedon, 300, 301; bequest to Vicar, 239; Mace presented by 125, 158; Town Hall erected by, 97
 Gyles, Rev. Robt., vicar, 268
 HALL'S *Hist. of South Cave*, quoted, 73
 Halsham, 95, 140, 189, 195
 Hammermen, Company of, 101
 Hanse, 31
 Hansley, Henry, 109, 110, 111; John, 107
 Harcourt, Rev. Canon, 267; Mrs., grant to Vicarage, 267
 Hardie, Robt., 71, 72; Thos., 73, 74
 Harland, Rich., 89; Thos., 106
 Harpham, 195
 Harphoe, 194
 Harrington, Stephen, 76, 77
 Harrison, Thos., 98, 99
 Haworth-Booth, Lt.-Col., B. B., 96
 Haydon, *see* Hedon
 Hayman, Wm., 72
 Haymor, Wm., 73
 Headon, Brian, 79, 80; John, 79; Thos., 80
 Headon *see* Hedon
 Hebblethwaite, Thos., 93
 Hedon, Baron, 166; Hugh de, 280; Simon de, 14
 Hedon (Haydon, Headon), 1, 86, 125, 127, 129, 132, 136, 138, 144, 157, 191, 221, 237, 238; Albina's Tomb, 214; Aldgate, 192; Applegarth Close, 261; Bailiffs, office ceases, 119; Baker's Street, 250; Baxter Gate, 86, 124, 209, 210, 212, 215, 230, 240, 287; Beastgarth, 121; Bede Houses, 232; Bedlam Street, 204, 205, 208; Borough disfranchised, 190; Burgage Houses, 183, 192, 231; Butchergate, 215; Catbrig, 215; Church Clock taken over by Corporation, 121; Church Lane, 208, 215; Church rent Street, 206; Cobbler's gate, 201; Councillors first elected, 119; Cross in Market Place, 93; Far Bank, 112, 218; Fleshmarketgate, 247, 248; Fletchergate, 192, 208, 209, 215, 250, 251, 288; Flete, 247; "Futty," or Foothead garth 238; Fullers' Way, 215; George Street, 111, 210, 240; Governor's Garth, 201; Governor's House, 215; Grammar Scholars, 249; Haven, 104, 108, 191, 209, 218, 263, 264, 267; Haven Bonds, 124; Dues, 219; Mayor's "Met.," 220; Highbrig, 215; Holyrood House, 210; Improvement Act passed, 119; Lanbrig, 215; Levergate, 215; Lithergate, 200; Lowgate, 192; Magdalengate, 205, 212, 215, 240; Magdalen Hill, 205, 212, 239, 246, 252; Magdalen Lane, 212; Marketgate, 220; Market Hill, 6, 40, 116, 121, 122, 202, 205, 213-215, 221, 265, 273, 296; Market Place, 111, 121, 166, 205, 206, 210, 215; Merryman's Close, 82, 216; Patriotic Fund, Corporation subscription to, 117; Paynter's Alms Houses, 132, 192, 231; Raike's Closes, 215; Ryding Hall, 213.
 St. Augustine's Church, 127, 158, 160, 213, 221, 245, 252, 254, 257 260; Benefactions to, 300; Chantry of St. Mary Magdalen, 212, 213, 246, 248, 251-256, 259; Description of, 278-286; Glebe House, 265; Lectern, 286; Living of, 262-263, 265; Lighted with Gas, 115; Monuments, 287; Organ, 286; Painter's bequest, 234; Rood Screen, 300; St.

- Ægidius's Altar, 259; Sykes's bequest to, 281; Symbolism, 299-300; Stained Glass, 285-286; Terrier of Glebe Lands, 264; Vicarage built, 267, 273; Vicars, List of, 268-278.
- St. Austin's gate, 40, 124, 206, 208, 221, 238
- St. James's Church, 209, 245, 250, 251
- St. James's Close, 209, 216, 250; Garth, 81
- St. John's Church, 208, 245, 251
- St. John's Street, 208; St. John's gate, 215
- St. Mary and St. Joseph's Churches, 239
- St. Nicholas's Church, 209, 245, 246; Rents, Legacies, and Gifts, 247, 248; Expenses, 247-249; Churchyard, 216; Feast of, 222
- Sheriff-Brigg, 209; Sheriff-Brig house, 72; Sheriff-highway, 209, 250, 251; Souttergate, 78, 121, 124, 192, 193, 201-205, 215, 232; Streets first lighted with Gas, 196; Swinegate, 111, 210, 215, 273; Swine Lane, 240; Town end, 194
- Town Hall, 96, 97, 115, 118, 124, 158, 192, 206, 207, 213, 234, 235; Ball-room, 114; County Court held, 240, 241
- Town's rent, 124; Walkergate, 215; Watergarth, 108; Westgate, 208, 209, 280; Westlands, 112, 124, 261, 263; Cowgait in, 121; Winegate, 215; Woodmarketgate, 209, 220; Wycherof, 215
- Helmsley, 160
- Helot, John, 257
- Hemyson, Wm., 248
- Henrison, Wm., 67
- Henry III., grant of Charter, 14
- Henry IV., Charter granted by, 35
- Henry V., Charter granted by, 35
- Herminge, Robt., 235
- Heron, John, 118, 119
- Hewitt, Wm., 265
- Hewson, Christopher, 73; George, 109
- Heydon, *see* Hedon
- Hibbert, Rev. Henry, vicar, 269
- Hide, Geo., 255, 260
- Hildyard, Christopher, 143-147, 149-151, 156, 164, benefactions of, 201; gift of Seal, 29; Christ., jun., 145; Henry, 155, 156; Martin, 143; Richard, 145; R. C., 240; Sir Robt., 163; Wm., 143
- Hill, Fras., 99; Peter del, 222
- Hilton, Sir Robt., 195
- Hobson, Jos., 93, 94; Rev. Thos., 71
- Hodgson, Elizabeth, excommunicated, 272; Henry, 87; Matthew, 93; Michael, 89
- Hoe, Thos., jun., 111, 112, 114
- Holderness Agricultural Society, 229; inaugurated, 230
- Hollym, 95; Fair, 223, 228
- Holmes, Alex. de, 17; John, 144; Martha, 270, 271; Thos., 270, 271; Wm., 84, 195; Wm. de, 17
- Holme, 70
- Hornby, Geo., 104, 105, appointed parish clerk, 270; John, 110-112, 118, 120, 303; Thos., 106, 107, 109; Wm., 117, 119
- Horncliffe, John, 74, 75; Wm., 79-81
- Horsley, Geo., 84, 85
- Hotham, Jane, 145; Sir John, 85, 92, 93, 145, 149; John, 145.
- Hoton, Wm. de, 17
- Howden, Geo. H., memorial window, 286; Mary, 286
- Howsham, 167
- Huckborough, 172
- Hudson, Roger, 74
- Hull, 18, 72, 73, 78, 86, 90-92, 122, 138, 145, 149, 151, 156, 157, 189, 196, 208, 213, 220, 232, 234, 241, 247, 258, 259, 264, 277, 291-293; Blockhouses, 92; Governor of, 169; Holy Trinity Church, 72, 73, 238; Myton-gate, 192; St. George's Gild, 73; St. John the Baptist's Gild, 73; St. Mary's Church, 298; St. Paul's, 276; Smith's Bank, 180
- Hull and Withernsea Railway, 6, 196, 220
- Hull Bank Hall, 96
- Hull New Road, 112, 251, opened, 113
- Humber, 11, 20, 24, 33, 218
- Humbleton, Hold., 176
- Hyngerby, John, 72
- Hutton, Rev. Phillip, vicar, 271
- INGERAM, JOHN, 202
- Ingleby, Fred., 122; Wm., 119
- Ingram, John, 78, 79, 195; Rich., 76; Robt. 18, 70, 71
- Inkerman, Battle of, 290
- Inverness Burghs, 187
- Iveson, Albert, 289, 291; Amelia, 291; Arthur, 112-115, 291, elected town clerk, 116, 120, death, 123; Arthur, jun., 118, 120, 267, death, 123; Arth. P., elected town clerk, 123; Benj., 113-115, 117, 118; Eliza, 291; Geo., 113; Harold A., 291; James, 107, 114, 116, 211, elected town clerk, 109, 208, 303, appointed registrar, 241; Jane, 291; Mary Eleanor, 289, 291; Rich., 111-114, 291; Rowena, 291; Teresa, 291; Wm., 66, 104, 105, 116, death, 105; Wm., jun., 106-112, 294; Capt. Wm., 289
- Iveson's *Collections*, quoted, 166
- JACKSON, ANN, 272, 293; Fras., 105, 293; Henry, 76-78, 235; John, 76, 77, 291, 298; Lancelot, 83, 84, 86; Margaret, 291; Randle, 108, 180-182; Rich., 103-105, 107; Thos., 74, 75, 81, 82, 107, 109, 111, 116, 118, 119, 291; Rev. Thos., vicar, 264, 265, 272; Rev. Thos., B.A., 272; Wm., 79, 80, 235
- James I., 147, 150; II., charter granted by, 38

- James, Charles R., 289, 290; Mrs. D. Grevis, 289
 Jenkins, T., 93
 Jobson, Christopher, 82, 83, 269
 John, King, grants a charter, 13, 220
 John Coomber's Cross, lines on, by Henry Brown, 197-200
 John Cuniber's Cross, 197
 Johnson, John, 69, 70, 90, 250
 Johnstone, Geo., 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 231, bells presented by, 299
 Jordan, Mrs. Fras., 289
- KELBURN, WM., 248, 249
 Keld, Henry, 89; Robt., 83, 84, 86, 87, 94, 98, 100
 Kempe, John, 87
 Kettrel, Jas., 67
 Keyage, 30, 81
 Keyingham, 66, 209, 222
 Kid, Anthony, 265
 Kiln Garth, 116
 Kilburne, Wm., 222
 Kilnsea Cross, 211
 Kilvington, Benj., admitted a freeman, 116
 Kiplinge, John, 81
 Kirby, Anthony, 74
 Kirk, Frances, 293; Samuel, 293; Wm., 119, 121, 122, 303, Portrait of, 123, 298, 293; Wm., jun., 121
 Kirkebie, Thos., 80, 81, 82, 83
 Kirkeby, Nich., 67, 221
 Kitchen, John, 95
 Knolles, John, 80, 81
 Kyme, Robt., 113
- LACY, BEATRIX, 66; John, 66; Wm., 66, 67
 Lamb, Robt., 201
 Lange, Wm., 255
 Lanvalay, Wm. de, 14
 Larpool Hall, Whitby, 186
 Lascy, Rev. Rich., 66
 Lastage, 30, 31
 Lasts, Wm., 249
 Lathley, Henry, 95
 Layreholme, Katherine, 247
 Leak, Robt., 113, 114, 117, 119; Thos., 107
 Legard, Jane, *see* Hotham, Jane; Rich., 145
 Leigh, Sir Edm., 148; Sir Fras., benefactions to Hedon, 301
 Leland, John, *Itinerary*, quoted, 3, 6, 245; on Hedon Castle, 213
 Lelley, Hamo de, 220
 Leney, Robt. de, 201
 Lepers, Hospital for, 194, 195
 "Lever Gate," 194
 Levett, Wm., 95
 Liddell, Rev. David, 95; Wm., Recorder of Hedon, 241
 Lignum Vitæ Bowl, lines on the, 129
 Lincoln, (Nichol), 13, 14, 21, 35, 186, 255
- Lister, Rev. Richard, vicar, 268; Wm., 84-86, 88, 89
 "Lithensgate," 193; Lither, 201; Lithergate, 215, 220
 Liverpool, 193
 "Livers," Fields called, 193
 Liversedge, Robt., 85, 86
 Logan, David, 99
 Long, Wm., 69; Ven. Archdn. C.M., 275
 Lound, Wm., 71
 Lowe, Percival, 77, 78
 Lucknow, 181, 187
 Lund, Sir G. de, 195; Symon de, 17
 Lushington, Rev. Henry, 178; Stephen, 178
- MADERGARTH, 248
 Malpas, Henry, 255
 Mansfield, Earl, 178
 Mapleton, Henry, 81
 Mappleton, —, 269
 March, John, 63, 69
 Marflete, Simon de, 222
 Markets, Fortnightly, 229
 Marshall, Caleb, 103; John, 234
 Marton, 79; Catholic Chapel at, 240
 Martyn, Thos., cordwainer, 222
 Mason, Robt., 73
 Mathey, John, son of, 65
 Matthews, Bessey, 291; James, 111, 112, 291; Thos. A., 117, 121
 Maudlin Cross, 42
 Maunas, John, 222
 Maupas, Simon, 65; Alice, 249
 Mayor's Chain, 123; List of Mayors, 65; Mayor's Oath, 60
 Meaux, Abbot and Convent of, 257
 Meaux, Sir John, 253
 Medical Officer appointed, 121
 Medley, Rev. John, 297
 Menythorpe, Roger, 78
 Merflete, Wm. de, 66, 67
 Merryman, Geo., 82, 83, 216
 Mersk, John de, 65
 Merwyn, Rich., 69; Roger, 69
 Mestaer, P. E., 180, 181; admitted a freeman, 107
 "Mets, Mayor's," given to widows' almshouses, 118
 Methley, Yorks., 174
 Mexborough, Earl of, 174
 Meynell, Marie Sarah, 290
 Middleton, Elizabeth, 88
 Miffin, Philip, 74, 75, 76
 Milner, John, 254, 257; Marie, 271; Thos. L., 119; Wm., 96, 97
 Molescroft, Wm., 66, 67
 Moor, Francis, 99-101, 103, 264, 292; John, 100, 101
 Moore, Catherine, 144; John, 144; Robt., 114
 Mountrath, Earl of, 166, 171, 172
 Municipal History, 11

- Murage, 30
 Muscroft, Henry, 261

 NELESON, THOS., 70, 71, 72
 Nelthorpe, Thos., 113
 Neville, Catherine, 141; Henry, Earl of Westmoreland, 141, 144; Hugh de, 14
 Newmarch, Geo., 98
 Newton, Fras., 81, 98; Rev. John, vicar, 268; Lancelot, 83, 84; Rev. Thos. de, vicar, 268
 Newton, 248, 249; Newton Garth, 3, 65, 172
 Normanville, Sir John, 71; Thos. de, 17, 69, 70
 North, Peter, 222
 Northoc, 194
 Norris, Nath., 87, 90, 263
 Nunkeeling Priory, 210
 Nuthill, Sir Hugh of, 252; Sir John, 252
 Nuthill, Burstwick, Catholic Chapel at, 240
 Nuttyll, Peter, 195

 OATH of the XII., 61
 Oddfellows' Lodge established, 239
 Omblor, Ann, 92; Edward, 109, 111, 185; John, 93, 95, 98; Robt., 87-89, 92, 95, 97, 297; Wm., 83-86, 93-95, 269
 Osborne, Hannah, 292
 Otley, 150
 Ouster, Matilda, 250
 Overton, 137
 Owbridge, John, 104
 Owthorne, 289
 Oyry, Fulco de, 195
 Oyselem, Alan de, 70

 PAINTER (Paynter), Rev. Geo., 78, Bedehouses given by, 232, Will of, 232-235; Jennet, 234; Rich., 74; Wm., 68
 Paler, Wm., 143
 Palmer, Thos., 66, 213, 248, 249, 252
 Palmer's Close, 261
 Panage, 30-31
 Parish Clerk, appointment of, 268
 Park, Godfrey R., 119, 121, 122, 214, Chain presented to the Corporation, 123, 127, 128; Robert Alan, 123
 Park's *Parl. Representation of Yorks.*, quoted, 138
 Parker, John, 68
 Parkinson, Joshua, 294
 Parliamentary Reform Act, 138
 Passamore, Stephen, 261
 Passmer, John, 17
 Patricke, Wm., 80
 Patrington, 93, 110, 219, 228, 236, 289
 Patteson, Matthew, 146
 Paull (Paghill), 2, 72, 222; Bequest to Church, 72; High Paull House, 106; Paull Fleet, 20, 24, 33, 72; Paull Holme, 144, 195
 Pearson, Rev. Dr., 271; Wm., 99

 Peart, Wm., 264
 Pegge, Rich., 222
 Pelham, Sir Wm., 156
 Penotte, Rev. John, vicar of Skecklinge, 271
 Pent, Thos., 257
 Perrott, Wm., 254
 Piccage, 30
 Piese, Agnes, 223; John, schipman, 123
 Pillory, 33, 34
 Pinder, John, 81, 82, 83
Piers Plowman, 203, 210
 Pocklington, 277
 Pollard, Rich., 87, 88
 Pollard Clough, 219
 Poller, John, 63, 259
 Pontage, 30
 Pontefract, 86, 88
 Population, 217
 Porter, Mrs., 108
 Pottes, John, 81, 82, 83, 148; Wm., 79, 80, 84, 85, 87
 Pound breach, 113
 Poulson's *Hist. of Holderness*, quoted, 2, 7, 9, 12, 32, 40, 70, 79, 195, 246, 252; *Beverlac*, 12
 "Poulters," 203
 Power, Rich., 99
 Preston, Henry de, 17; John, 67; John de, grant of land to Hedon, 210; Margaret, 67; Maud, 220; Robt., 67; Thos de, 19; Warner de, 220
 Preston, 68, 69, 104, 152, 192, 193, 195, 196, 215, 219, 222, 246, 263, 269, 273, 276, 292; Chantry of, 252; Gas laid to, 196; Preston Stakes, 104; Vicar of, 247
 Primitive Methodist Chapel, 237, 240
 Procter, Thos., 97
 Prowde, Rev. Samuel, curate of Hedon, 271
 Prynne's *Parliamentaria Rediviva*, quoted, 137
 Pudsey, John, 100-103, 166, 264, 287, 288
 Pulteney, Daniel, 169; Henry, 101, 169, 170, 171; Wm., Earl of Bath, 8, 164-170, benefaction to Hedon, 302, Market Cross presented by, 205, 207
 "Pybakers," 203
 Pykering, Rev. Robt. de, 263
 Pynninge, John, 73, 74; Robt., 73; Thos., 74

 RACE Meeting held, 122, 242
 Raikes, Robt., 92, 94, 215, petition to Parliament, 90, 91; Thos., 92, 149
 Railway Station, 196
 Railway, Hull and Withernsea, opened, 117
 Raines, Henry, 241; Wm., judge, 115, 241
 Ranym, Wm., 222
 Ravensea, 18
 Ravenser, 137, 138
 Ravenspurn, 137, 211; Henry IV. lands at, 211, 212
 Rawson, Wm., Lectern presented by, 286

- Read, Rev. Rich., 269
 Reed, Stephen, 100-103, 172, 175
 Reeston, Wm., excommunicated, 272
 Regrating, meaning of, 221
 Representative History, 136
 Revell, Rev. John, vicar, 269
 "Reverend," Title of, 71
 Richard II., Charter granted by, 34
 Richardson, John, 229; Rev. J. H., vicar, 278; Robt., 70; Thos. 78, 79, 229, 234, 235
 Richmond, 86
 Rimmington, Thos., 97
 Rimswell, 222
 Ripon, 86, 87, 138, 275
 Rise, 155, 159, 162, 235, 236, 272; Rise Park, 230
 Riston, 195
 Robinson, Elizabeth, 293; John, 73-75, 107, 108, 114; Joseph, 110-115, 117, 293; Luke, 166, 171-175; Martin, 297; Nich., 114; Simon, 222; Thos., 84, 85, 87, 99, 100, 104, 105; Thos., Jun., 104; Wm., 90
 Robson, Rev. Ralph, vicar, 272; Thos., 264
 Roger, Wm., 74
 Roos, John, 75, 76; Wm., 67, 68
 Roos, 249
 Routh, Sir John de, 253; Effigy of, 287
 Routh, 145
 Rowlston Hall, 96
 Roydhouse, Daniel J., 105
 Russell, Sir John, 162; Thos., 89; Wm., 81, 82, 90, 93
 Ruston, Christopher, 98; Robt., 100-103
 Ryhill, John de, 69
 Ryhill, 270
 Rysome, Hold., 145
- SADLER, ROBT., 78, 79; Thos., 77
 Sagg, Timothy, 105; Wm., 86, 87, 93; bene-factions, 301; his charity, 236, 240
 Sagheer, John, 201
 St. Edmundsbury, 137
 St. Leonard, Hospital of, 256
 St. Martin, John de, 18
 St. Nicholas's Orchard, 255
 St. Quintin, Edmund, 195; Wm. de, 18
 St. Sepulchres, 42, 87, 194, 197, 215; Hospital, 249; Legend of St. Sepulchres Cross, 197-200
 Salisbury, Wm., Earl of, 14
 Samaritan Society, The, 239
 Saunders, Sir Chas., becomes a freeman, 103; M.P., 174-177
 Savage, Ralph, 81; Rich., 261; Thos., 84-87, 261
 Savile, Albany, 109, 182; Christ., see Atkinson, Christ.; John, see Mexborough, Earl of
 Sawyer, John, 72, 73
 Sawyer, Elizabeth, 293; Geo., 111, 210, 293; Henry J. H., 293
 Saxton, Rev. Roger de, vicar, 268
 Scarborough, 86, 138, 145, 149; Castle, 149; Seal of, 29
 Schirburne, John, 222
 School, National, 112, 116, 273; School house, 214; Old School, 112
 School Board, 121, 215
 Scarborough, 145
 Scott, Sir G.G., Chancel restored by, 275, 283
 "Scott and Lott," 31
 Sendamore, Geo., 75
 Sculcoates, St. Mary's Church, 153
 Seal, Corporate, 34
 Secroft, John, 202
 Seiage, 30
 Selwyn, Thos., 146
 Sewardby, Wm., 248
 Sexton, appointment of, 268
 Shakerley, Robt., 140, 141
 Shackles, Wm., 101, 102
 Shakespeare's *King Richard II.* quoted, 212
 Sharp, John, 69-71
 Shaw, Benj., 186, 187; Wm., 66
 Shawe, Thos., 69
 Sheep Market, 116
 Shipp, Eliza Ann, 293; Samuel, 293; Samuel Chaloner, 293
 Shoemakers (Souters) 201; Company of, 101
 Shoes (Sotulares), 223
 Sigglesthorpe, 274; Advowson of Rectory of, 40
 Simmons, Edmund, sexton, 274
 Sissison, Elizabeth, 272; Rev. Rich., vicar, 264, 271; death of, 272
 Sissons, John, 132, 133, 134
 "Sittings," 229
 Skecklinge, 270, 271
 Skelton, Rev. Adam de, 202, 254; Rev. W., 235
 Skearne, Thos., 72
 Skipssea, 3, 214; Manor, 221
 Skinner, John, 280
 Skidby, 88
 Skirlaugh, 162
 Skott, John, 235
 Skillyngs, John, 254
 Slingsby, Sir Thos., 183, 184
 Smales, Rev. Fras., 271
 Smith, Daniel, 70; Geo., 108, 179; Henry, 74; John, 71, 72, 108, 180; Laben, 78; Ralph, 68, 69; Robt., 265; Samuel, 108, 180; Samuel, Bell-founder, 295; Wm., 70-72, 77, 78
 Smithers, Benj., 100
 Smyth, Henry, 73, 74; John, 70, 74
 Snawe, John, 68-70
 Somerset, Godfrey, 87
 Sotulares (Shoes), 223
 Southwicke, Rich., 85-88, 93, 94, 263, 270, 271; Wm., 88
 "Souter Jonny," Burns's lines on, 201
 Souter's, (Shoemakers,) 201

- Soutter, Jas., 112, 114, 117, 118, 120; death, 121; Jas. S., 118, 120, 208; J.G., 194; John, 109, 110, 112, 115, 117; Wm., 115, 117, 120, 289
- Sparke, Wm., 73, 74
- Sparkes, John, 75, 77, 78
- Spencer, Chas., Lord, 161, 162
- Spennithorne, Yorks., 178
- Spinke, Rich., 83
- Sproatley, 222
- Sprotle, John de, 18
- Stallage, 30
- Staller, John, 250
- Standeven, Thos., 235
- Stapleton, Henry, 152; Sir Philip, 152
- Stapleton, Wm., 132, 133, 134
- Stephenson, Aquila, Town Clerk, 94, 230; Henry, 81; Thos., 84, 85
- Sterne, Rev. Jaques, 272; Laurence, 272
- Steuxley, Thos., 73
- Stockham Cross, 42
- Stoneferry, 237, 289
- Stones, Sarah, 230
- Storye, Thos., 269
- Stovin, Jas., 230
- Stowe, John, 248
- Street, Geo. E., on "St. Augustine's Church," 279-280, 281
- Strickland, Sir Thos., 154; Walter, 153; Sir Wm., 153, 154; Lord Wm., 90
- Stringer, Henry, 87
- Sturmy, John, 66, 68, 69, 251, 258, 289, 298
- Sutton, 237, 289, 290; Vicar of, 238; Watson's Almshouses, 237, 238
- Swarke, Robt., 76, 77, 229
- Swinburne, Rev. Joseph, 108, 239; Rev. Thos., vicar of Hedon, 271
- Swine, 195
- Swyne, Wm., 254
- Sykes, Christopher, M.P., subscription to restoration of St. Augustine's, 281
- TAILLAR, HENRY, 65
- Tallages, 31
- Taylor, Geo., 113-115, 119, 120; Harriott, 294; John, 106-108, 110, 111, 185, 293, 294; John, jun., 111-113; R. C., 293; Thomas, 108-113, 249; Wm., 184
- Taylor, Company of, 101
- Tenage, 30
- Tennison, Rich., 90, 93
- Tennyson, Alfred, Lord, 288; Elizabeth, 288; Michael, 238
- Theire, Rev. John, vicar, 268
- Thergell, Robt., 250
- Thew, 33, 34
- Thewles, Edward, 99
- Thirkleby, 162
- Thirsk, 277
- Thompson, Rev. Marm., vicar, 268
- Thompson, Beatrix, 77; Beilby, 105, 106, 176, 177, 179; Katherine, 77; Patrick, 76; Paul Beilby, 176; Rich., 77, 177; Thos., *Hist. of Welton*, 2, 108, 180
- Thoresby, Ralph, 146
- Thorgell, Thos., 222, 252, 253
- Thorkleby, John, 67
- Thornumbald, 2, 127, 208, 209, 246, 288
- Thornton, Christopher, 234; John, 233-235
- Thornton Abbey, bequest to, 65, 66
- Thorpe, John, 65, 89, 104-107; Wm., 103-105
- Thowe, Thos., 75; Wm., 75
- Tickill, Elizabeth, 292; Rev. John, 208, 213, 292; death of, 252
- Tilley, Christopher, 93
- Tilemare Close, 261
- Tiverton, 162
- Tixall, Staffords., 189
- Tock, Peter, 101, 102; Wm., 99-101
- Toll, 30
- Tolls abolished, 113
- Tomlinson, Wm. D., 119
- Topographical History, 191
- Torre's "Peculiars," quoted, 271
- Tower, Rich., 99
- Towle, John, 94, 95, 100, 101; Thos., 101-105; Wm., 95, 97
- Towrye, Geo., 255, 260
- Trafford, Rev. John, vicar, 268
- Tring, Herts., 125, 157
- Truelove, Edward, of Rowlson, 96
- Trumball, Sir Wm., 161, 162
- Tumbrell, 33, 34
- Tunstall, 95
- Turner, Wm., 222
- Turton, Edmund, becomes a freeman, 110; benefactions, 302; Edmund P., 184, 185, presents a Chalice, 186; Rev. Wm. P., 186; Dr., 186
- Twilton, John, 82
- Twier's Cross, 42; Twier's Lane, 89; Race Course, 122
- Twiggles, Nicholas, 291; Mary, 291
- Twyer, Robt. de la, 194, 195
- Tynton, Rev. Thos., vicar, 268
- UNIFORMITY of Divine Service, 140
- Uphall, Rev. Wm., vicar, 268
- Uppleby, Geo., 172
- Usflett, John, 255
- VANE, Mr., 101
- Veer, John de, 18
- Vicarage, 214; Old Vicarage, 243, 265; Vicarage house, Market Hill, 214
- Vickerman, Fras., 105, 106, 107
- Victoria, Queen, 128
- Villiers, Chas. P., 189; Hon. Geo., 189; Thos. Hyde, becomes a freeman, 111; elected M.P., 188, 189

Vipon, Henry, 73
Vipont, Rich., 97, 98

WADE, RALPH, 80
Wadman, John, 105-107
Waghen, John de, 223
Waghen, 272
Wake, Rev. Baldwin, 274; Rev. J. H., vicar, 115, 117, 274, 275, 278
Wakefield, 276
Walesby, Lincs., 98, 288
Walker, Christopher, 98-100; Fras., 99, 264; John, 75, 101, 105, 249; Jonathan, 82; Waite, 100, 102-104; Wm., 84, 85
Wallas, Thos., 93
Wallis, Henry, 113
Walpole, Sir Robt., 165, 166
Wapontake Court, Hedon, 19, 22, 240, 241
Ward, John, 89; Nicholas, 1e, 69; Pennock, 102, 291; Rev. Wm., 102, —, Organ builder, 286
Warton, M., 93
Wassand, 144
Wasse, Rev. Wm., builds the Glebe house, 265; List of vicars by, 268; appointed 273, 292
Wasteneys, Edm., 18
Waterhouse, Robert, 83
Waterland, Daniel, 288; Rev. Daniel, 98; Henry, 98-104, 166, 209, 288; Rev. Henry, 98; Martha, 288
Watson, Abraham, 290; Hedon, 290; Mrs. Ann, her charity, 237, 238, 264, 265, 289; James, 122, 211; John, 94, 95, 100-103; Hon. L. T., 177; Peter, 69-72; Samuel, 98-102, 173, 175, 264; Wm., 72, 100, 119, 121, 286, 303, death, 122; Mrs. Wm., 285, 303
Waxholme, 94
"Wayfarer" or "Wafarer" Lane, 202, 203
Wayfrain Lane, 202, 203
Webster, Barrington, 105; Christ., 101, 265; Fras. T., 113, 115, 119, 120; Geo., 109, 110; John, 106, 107; John L., 281; Rich., 104-106; Robt., 106
Weeton, Hold., 229
Weighell, John, 80
Wellewyk, Ralph de, 69
Wells, Rich., 79; Wm., 90
Welwick, 287
Wenlock, Baron, see Thompson, P. B.
Weston, Thos. de, 69
Weymouth, 184

Wharfage, 30
Wharton, Sir Thos., 141, 142
Wheldrake, 277
Whithy, 167, 275
White, Rev. Rich. 1e, Vel de Lanum, vicar, 268
White, Agnes, 235; Col. Wm. L., 123, 209, 250; Wm. T., 303; Memorial Window, 286; Mrs. W. T., 303
Whitfield, Margaret, 235; Robt. 235
Wicksteed, Rev. J. H., vicar, 277
Widows' House, pensions to, increased, 109
Wiggan, Martin, 83, 84
Wighill, 152
Wightman, Philip, Bell-founder, 294; Wm., 294
Wilberforce, Rev. Robt. I., 275
Wildridge, T. Tindall, 41, 73; Portrait of Dr. Kirk, 123
Wile, Rich., 68
Wilkinson, Geo., 75
Willerby, Rich., 67, 68
Williams, Sir C. H., 166
Wilson, Mrs. Ann, 291; Arthur, M.F.H., 243, 292; Henry, 107; John, 72; Mary, 292; Rich., 291; Thomas, 70, 93, 261, 292; Wm., 90; Family, monument to, 239
Winestead, 143, 144, 145; Hall, 164
Wintryingham, Aæae, 67; Katherine, 67; Robt., 66, 67
Wise, Wm., Recorder, 94
Withernsea Railway opened, 6, 196, 220
Woodhall, Pontefract, 88
Worlington, Geo., 79, 80; John, 100, 101
Wormley, Christ., 289; Margaret, 289
Wray, Jas., 172
Wright, Geo., 98-103, 132-134, 303; John, 270; Megginson, 115; Robt., 115, 116, 118-120; Thos., 101; Wm., 270
Wrington, 288
Wynds, Wm., 251
Wynsted, Simon, 252
Wyntryingham, Adam, 248; Robt., 221
Wyton Hall, 241
Wyveton, Henry de, 17, 18, 69

"YERMONGERS," 203
York, 13, 14, 21, 35, 86, 98, 125, 138, 143, 235; Cathedral, 144, 203; Grape Lane, 219; Micklegate, 192
Yorkshire, 149, 167, 189
Young, Thos., 104



To be completed in about Seven Parts.

PART IV.]

[Price 2s.

THE
HISTORY of HEDON

IN THE
SEIGNIORY OF HOLDERNESS,
AND
EAST-RIDING of the COUNTY OF YORK.

BY
Godfrey Richard Park, Gent.

Author of "Parliamentary Representation of Yorkshire."



WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS.

HULL:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY W. G. B. PAGE, 25, BROOK STREET,
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

BOOKS ON SALE BY W. G. B. PAGE, BOOKSELLER, PRINTER & STATIONER
25, BROOK STREET, HULL.

Volumes 1 and II. Price 7s. 6d. each in cloth, or in 1 vol.
14s. Back Nos. can be had, Price 1s. each.

The Hull Quarterly and East Riding Portfolio.

Edited by W. G. B. PAGE, Sub-Librarian, Hull Subscription Library.

Opinions of the Press on the Hull Quarterly.

"We regret to learn that the editor of this very excellent local antiquarian gleaner cannot continue his work if he does not get more support. We should have thought that Yorkshire would gladly support so interesting and useful a journal, and we can assure antiquaries who are not Yorkshiremen, that there is much to learn from its pages. Some papers, like "The Monastic Institutions of Hull and its Vicinity," by J. J. Sheahan; "The Lake Dwelling at Ulrome in Holderness," by T. M. Evans; "Some Old Plans of Kingston-upon-Hull," are of unusual interest as contributions to subjects which many antiquaries are deeply interested in. If any word of ours can keep this thoroughly deserving local periodical from a too early death, we will willingly and in all sense of duty utter it."—*The Antiquary*.

"The second and concluding volume of this interesting periodical, which we regret to see will not be continued, maintains the useful character of the first. . . . Mr. Page has done his editorial work well, and the result is that the book will be certainly in demand, not only in the neighbourhood of Hull, but pretty generally among the class of readers who look for records of old times to put before them in an attractive form. We hope he may be enabled to reverse his decision of suspending the work, and determine to go on with it."—*Journal of the British Archaeological Association*.

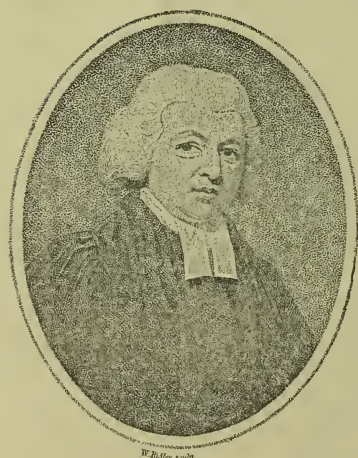
"The first three numbers of the *Hull Quarterly and East Riding Portfolio*, edited by W. G. B. Page, form a good specimen of provincial work."—*The Academy*.

To be Published Shortly. Cloth Crown 8vo. Price 6s.

HISTORIC HOUSES IN KINGSTON-UPON-HULL,

With Biographical Notices on Some Notable People who have been
born in the Town.

BY W. G. B. PAGE.



REV. GEORGE LAMBERT.

Including, amongst others, Memoirs, Portraits, and
Engravings of the Birthplaces of the following:

Wm. Wilberforce, M.P. Portraits and Birthplace

The Listers—Father and Son.

Col. T. Perronet Thompson. Portraits and Birth-
places

Henry Dawson, The Artist Portrait

Anne Franklin, wife of Admiral Sir John Franklin
Portrait

John Russell, R.A., Portrait

Wm. Spence, F.L.S., etc. The Etomologist, Portrait

Rev. Geo. Lambert, First Minister of Fish Street
Congregational Church

Anne Taylor, wife Rev. Jos. Gilbert

Charles Frost, F.S.A.; Richard Garland, and many
others.

X-1V

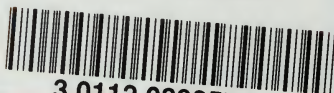
Yorles

561





UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
942.74 P22H C001
History of the ancient borough of Hedon



3 0112 089257106